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DOCUMENTS

OF THE

CITY OF BOSTON,

FOR THE YEAR 1858. 1858

VOL. II.

CONTAINING DOCUMENTS FROM No. 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ TO No. 67, INCLUSIVE.

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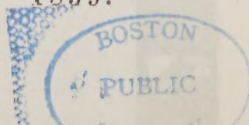


BOSTON:

GEO. C. RAND & AVERY, CITY PRINTERS.

No. 3, CORNHILL.

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AN
ORATION
DELIVERED BEFORE THE
MUNICIPAL AUTHORITIES
OF THE
CITY OF BOSTON,
JULY 5, 1858,
BY JOHN S. HOLMES.

TOGETHER WITH
THE SPEECHES AT THE DINNER IN FANEUIL HALL, AND OTHER CEREMONIES
AT THE CELEBRATION OF THE
EIGHTY-SECOND ANNIVERSARY OF AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE.

BOSTON:
GEO. C. RAND AND AVERY, CITY PRINTERS,
NO. 3 CORNHILL,
1858.



CITY OF BOSTON.

In Board of Aldermen, July 7, 1858.

ORDERED: That the thanks of the City Council be, and they are hereby presented to JOHN S. HOLMES, Esq., for the very patriotic and eloquent Oration by him delivered before the Municipal Authorities of Boston, on the occasion of the Celebration of the Eighty-second Anniversary of the Declaration of American Independence, and that a copy of said Oration be requested for publication.

Read twice and passed. Sent down for concurrence.

J. M. WIGHTMAN, *Chairman.*

In Common Council, July 8, 1858.

Concurred.

S. W. WALDRON, JR., *President.*

Approved, July 10, 1858.

F. W. LINCOLN, JR., *Mayor.*

INTRODUCTION.

It was the prediction of the patriot statesman, John Adams, that the Fourth day of July would be a memorable epocha in the history of America, to be celebrated by succeeding generations as the great anniversary festival. His prediction has been verified, and the eighty-second anniversary of American Independence has been celebrated throughout the land with praiseworthy enthusiasm.

It is the peculiar pride and honorable distinction of the City of Boston, however, to have observed for seventy-six years with appropriate and becoming ceremonies, each recurring anniversary of the birth of liberty upon this continent.

In consideration of this fact, it seems highly proper that a more durable memorial of the municipal proceedings at each successive celebration of this day than the papers of the day afford, should be prepared, and that a continuous official record, from year to year, should aid in keeping alive those sentiments of patriotism which actuated our forefathers in obtaining the freedom which it is now our great privilege to enjoy.

No previous celebration, it is believed, has been more successful, or presented more interesting features than the present, whether we consider the brilliancy of the day, the freedom from accidents, or the universal enjoyment which seemed to prevail; and it is on this account especially deserving of remembrance.

No attempt has been made in the following pages to give anything more than a correct report of the oration at the Music Hall, the speeches at the dinner, and a brief and plain recital of the interesting events of the celebration, gleaned from the published accounts of the day, assisted by personal recollection.

ORATION.

...and every of its parts ...
There

O R A T I O N .

FELLOW-CITIZENS :

Eighty-two years ago yesterday, there was assembled in convention at Philadelphia a body of men, selected from all the people of the land, as the foremost in intelligence, in integrity, and deliberate patriotism. For more than a month the great question of National Independence had been, in motion and resolution, before them; and the hour had come when the determined wisdom of that convention was to declare the fate of the thirteen American Colonies. The vigorous action of Massachusetts, under the quick memory of her immediate wrongs, and the concurrent will of North Carolina — into which, one by one, the whole array of the Colonies marched, “keeping step to the music of the Union” — had made it certain that no weak opinion, no unmanly counsel, would rule the hour that governed the destiny of the country. The day had come. Groups of grave men gathered anxiously about the old hall where that Congress sat. That morning

the calm face of woman was troubled, and startled children stared in vacant wonder, their toys idle in their hands. All were in expectant waiting for that great action by which a *nation* should be established among the kingdoms of the earth. Not that any one feared that the ultimate result would not be a Declaration of Freedom; but until, one by one, the members of that convention had written themselves down — traitors against tyranny, heroes in all patriotism — there was the lingering fear, incident to the uncertainty of human events, that it might not be. It was done. The old bell in the State House at Philadelphia “rang out the first peal of American liberty;” the bells of an hundred spires caught the sound; it was flung by myriad voices on the listening air, and village and town, as the sound rushed on, lifted higher the cry, till the whole land became vocal with the word — Liberty. Every twelve-month from that day, the grand echo of that national voice has been heard throughout America. From the icy, granitic North, down through the savannas of the tropic South; from the eastern wave of the Atlantic, to the shore of the far Pacific; from a thousand great cities, from ten thousand great towns; by the hills of New England; along the Alleghanies; against the rocky battlements of our western coast — that echo has been sounded again and again. To-day we hear it; and to-day we lift up our solemn acclaim, and give the energy of our hearts and voices to that majestic sound

which shall ring in equal and repeated reverberations over this land — as we devoutly pray, as we truly believe — until the strength of the hills shall wither, and the great seas shall perish, and human freedom shall be lost in a higher and nobler creation.

On this day of national rejoicing — the only day in the whole year when we cease to be individuals, and become Americans, forgetful of local prejudice and wrong, and party and sectional strife, to mingle in a common gratitude, and to share a common pride in the great, unexampled prosperity of the whole land — on this day, as nothing can be dearer to us than the continuance of that national prosperity, which depends, under God, upon the union of these States, I propose briefly to consider some of the *dangers which threaten the stability of the Union.*

Although the American Colonies were separated from England not more by distance than by substantial differences in polity, manners, and religion, yet the sentiment of the Colonies, until the close of the French and Indian war, was one of strong, unwavering loyalty to that great, venerable nation. The Americans were proud of their ancestry, proud of “the mighty living and the mighty dead” — of the glory of their arms, the magnificence of their literature — proud even of the faults and weaknesses of the Anglo-Saxon character — and not lightly or easily were the bonds loosed that held them together. As the rooted fibres of the

cornel and myrtle, which grew out of the body and grave of Polydorus, wept purple blood as they were rudely broken, so one by one the ties of allegiance, of friendship, of pride, of power, between England and America, were severed by the angry folly of Grenville and Townsend and North — the Parcæ of the reign of George the Third — the hearts of the people of both countries were greatly saddened and disturbed. Even after long and bitter irritation — after the revival of the Navigation Act; the passage of the Stamp Act; the tax on paper and glass and tea; the Boston Port Bill; the Boston Massacre; the struggle at Lexington and Concord; aye, even after that glorious battle of Bunker Hill, whose name is like the blast of a trumpet, — after thirteen long years of “patient sufferance of an attempt to establish an absolute tyranny over these States;” after enduring all the wrongs and outrages which the Declaration of Independence so vigorously sets forth — after all these, the Continental Congress presented a petition to his most excellent Majesty, professing that “they were attached to his person, family, and government, with all the devotion that principle and affection could inspire,” “and most ardently desired, not only that the former harmony between Great Britain and the Colonies might be restored, but that a concord might be established between them on so firm a basis as to perpetuate its blessings, uninterrupted by any future dissensions, to succeeding generations

in both countries, and to transmit his Majesty's name to posterity adorned with a signal and lasting glory." Great States stood still — great and good men hesitated, as the final hour approached — the people were reluctant to speak the last stern word which put England away forever — but with the lofty courage of great minds, "appealing to Heaven to attest the justness of their cause," the Declaration was made and uttered with a voice that startled the world, "that these Colonies were joined in one body for the preservation of the liberties of America," and thus the last lingering sentiment of loyalty was utterly extinguished. There then sprang up in the American mind the latent sentiment of Patriotism — the love of country as such — that firm devotion to her being, her authority, her happiness, which has made the names of Adams, and Otis, and Jefferson, and Patrick Henry, and Hancock, household words among us — words of beauty, words of power. There then sprang up in full life and strength "the sympathy of race" — the sympathy to which every American felt himself united to his countrymen in every fortune and for any destiny. This was the moving force of the Revolution. This nerved the father as he looked for the last time in the face of her whose smile was the brightness of his home and his life; this stilled the voice and dried the eye of the mother as she buckled the belt around the boy she had borne beneath and ever in her heart; this

broke every pride and bent every purpose to the one great, solemn thought of freedom. After long toil, and suffering, and many battles, America, “with *native* honor clad,” stood independent, sovereign, among the nations of the earth. Her Constitution was established in doubt, in some danger; but the patriotic temper of that day yielded to compromise for a greater, for the common, good — that which could not be won by violence — and that great political miracle was wrought, which no foreigner but De Tocqueville has understood or interpreted, of a combination of villages and counties and States all independent and self-dependent, yet all resting each on the other, and all alike poised on one great central force. This delicate adjustment of powers and rights has borne the jars and tumults of nearly three quarters of a century, and yet moves well. But there are signs of a decay of the spirit of American Revolutionary patriotism. The general weakness of the country, thoroughly impoverished by the long war with England, and the lust of wealth excited by an open trade with the world, early gave a strong commercial impulse to this people, which has widened and deepened, as the triumph of our arms, and the more peaceful triumphs of our naval architecture, have enlarged the extent and power of our commercial enterprise. We have grown to be the first commercial nation in the earth. We hence have grown to be a pecuniary people — loving money —

bending the best energies of our lives to its accumulation — sacrificing youth and health and strength to the pursuit of gain. It is true that in this pursuit many great virtues have been developed — (the honest merchant and the agriculturist are the best citizens of a State) — it is true that by it many great energies have been stirred. It has made the American an universal man, so that wherever a man can go, he will go; whatever a man can bear, he will suffer; whatever a man can do, he will attempt. By this commercial spirit broad States have been created, and the bounds of our empire stretched from sunrise to sunset. But it tells upon the patriotism of the people. It tends to reduce everything to a commercial standard; to measure everything by its present availability; to give principles and men a market value; and has even led some to estimate the price, the cost of maintaining the mother of us all — the Union of the American States. It makes us niggardly in the performance of our duties to the State. It prefers individual comfort and thrift to public prosperity. It is impatient of the restraints of public service. It tends to the establishment of an aristocracy of wealth, which is dangerous to the State, as it is necessarily mean, selfish, and aggressive, and rests upon such distinctions and differences in society as are directly antagonistic to the first principles of democracy. We do not spurn riches, if they come as the well-earned gain of honesty, courage,

and intelligence, as they are the result of labor, the fair recompense of energy and integrity; but when wealth becomes the *end* instead of the *means* of the life of a man or a nation, it irritates, it degrades, it corrupts. "A mercantile democracy," says Landor, speaking through Panoetius, "may govern long and widely; a mercantile aristocracy cannot stand." For the duties of all citizens are equal, as all have equal rights; and when aught makes a man prefer his personal ease or good to that of the State, and to repose upon eminent respectability away from but not above the people, or his duty to the people, and to consider that paying for government is quite enough for him, without the trouble and discomfort of attending the assemblages of the people, or of mingling in the crowd at the polls, or losing time, money, or pride, in acting the part of a true republican—whatever does this, destroys the spirit of patriotism, and loosens the bonds of social order, and delivers the State to a certain doom. If the men of eighty-two years ago thought thus, felt thus, acted thus, where should we be now—"under which king?" The old silver—the household treasure—the garnered clothing—the secret comforts of a thousand homes, were given to the first year of Revolutionary strife: and by the contributions of women and children the American army was often sustained and saved. Our government is to be preserved by a like temper. We must remember

that there is no public gathering of American citizens, into which the proudest may not enter with a more than Athenian pride; that there is no question that concerns our political state so small that it may not command the respect and attention of the highest mind; that there is no office among freemen so lowly that it may not bring honor to him who holds it; that there is no public duty that does not challenge our best endeavor and our quickest obedience.

A painful illustration of the decay of patriotism among us is found in the irreverent tendency of the time — our careless indifference to the associations and memory of the past.

The present, burdened with its instant cares, attracts our attention. We have little reverence for those events or persons not immediately useful to our present happiness or purpose. We are oblivious of our obligations to that past upon which our greatness and prosperity rest. The grand story of American History was begun before we were born, and the great men who were its chief actors and narrators have been gathered to their noble reward. We stand just outside of the personal authority of those great captains and statesmen, and are blindly, foolishly indifferent to the influence of their names and actions, as moving the power of association — one of the subtlest, strongest forces that can stir the human heart and life. We all feel it, but we do not recognize its importance enough

to give it a permanent presence. Who ever returned to the old roof-tree after years of absence, and did not cross the old threshold with a hearty benediction—who ever wandered among the graves of kinsmen and friends, and did not feel his eyelids grow heavy with the tribute of grateful tears—who ever stood where men have wrought great deeds in love of our common humanity or for “country, God, and truth,” and did not feel his heart move with an unselfish nobleness kindred to theirs—who ever stood beside the grave of Washington, and did not feel the “warm gale and gentle ventilation” of the breath of the spirit of Liberty, pronouncing the high duty and destiny of the true American citizen? And yet what have we *really* preserved to ourselves and our children of that treasure “which cannot be valued with the gold of Ophir, with the precious onyx, or the sapphire?” Where are our memorials of the great past? *To-day*, the very tomb of the Father of this Country is a thing of bargain and sale between the miserly descendant of a great name and the eloquence of Massachusetts, uttering words that throb in the hearts of the matronly pride and maidenly beauty of South Carolina and Virginia. Where is the tomb of the elder Adams, the Nestor of the Revolution? Whose feet have worn a path to it? The grave of the great Jefferson lies still and unfrequented as the grave of a village hind. Monroe till this hour lingered in a borrowed tomb. The “Old

man eloquent," the Spartan son of this State, slumbers beside his father, and shares the common forgetfulness of his greatness. The remains of Samuel Adams lie under the sidewalk of Tremont street, and shake beneath the tread of unthinking thousands. The bones of William Wirt moulder in the graveyard at Washington, as unmarked as the ashes of Marshal Ney. Franklin, whose intellect circles the world every hour, is hidden in a recess of the Arch street burial-place in Philadelphia. And while I speak, a great, sovereign State is searching for the body of its best hero, whose words were deeds ; whose life was spent in the name of Almighty God and the Continental Congress. How think you the spirit of the past is to be preserved among us? Greece had her Marathon and Platea, and kept them by her perpetual tribute to the greatness of the dead and the lofty honors she gave to the living. Rome had her temples and triumphal arches, and gorgeous processions, and crowns of laurel, and statues of heroes — "the monuments of former greatness and pledges of future glory," and through these kept clear and strong the vestal fire of her patriotism, and perished only when her sons forgot the State and became selfish followers of personal vice. "The Swiss peasants for five hundred years after their independence," says Alison, "assembled on the fields of Mortgarten and Laupen, and spread garlands over the graves of their fallen warriors, and prayed for the

souls of those who had died for their country's freedom." France has her great Hotel des Invalides and her Legion of Honor, and every Frenchman turns to the tomb of Napoleon when he thinks of France, as the devout Arab turns in prayer toward the tomb of Mahomet. England has her Westminster Abbey, where lies the dust of an hundred trophied generations of greatness. But where are our memorials of the great Past? There is Faneuil Hall — there is Bunker Hill with its monument — *but where are all the rest?* It is idle to say that our schools and colleges and institutions are the only adequate representations of the power of Freedom, and that he who would love America must linger among these and learn her greatness from her present happy prosperity. Not so — this is but the fruit of that harvest long ago sown in tears and blood — this is but the benign result of a labor earlier and stronger than ours. The Present rests upon the Past — the Future rises out of it. If we would be true-hearted, pure-hearted Americans, we must honor and revere the great events and names that dignify the Past. We must raise statues and monuments and celebrate the birthdays of the great men and great events of that time, and fill the land with constant reverence for their greatness. We must so speak of them that our children may learn to emulate the patriotism of our fathers, and that the strangers within our gates, who come hither with a full memory of the

honors that are heaped in the Old World upon its bravest and best—of the triumphs that welcomed its Nelson, and the sorrows that deplored its Wellington—may find here in the true land of heroes, a higher and nobler appreciation of human worth, and a purer and more grateful recognition of the labor it has accomplished.

Another danger to the republic arises from a misconception of the office and end of government. It has been said that the best government is one that has the fewest laws. It would be better to say that the best government was one under which the people were most prompt in obedience, most sincere in allegiance to the law, for there never was a permanently good government with permanently bad subjects. The fundamental idea of the American government is reverence to law. The Puritans came here because they regarded certain laws of God as they interpreted them to be higher and more authoritative than certain laws of man. They revered the one too much to live in disobedience to the other, so they came here, as their first declaration says, "for the glory of God and the advancement of the Christian faith," and erected a form of government that has been scarcely modified in this State since their time. Obedience to the divine law was the basis of that government; they framed their rules of human conduct with direct reference to man's spiritual allegiance. There was great, moment-

ous reason in the stern, undoubting belief of the Puritan that all power is of God, and is to be revered as becomes its high origin — that law is but an exhibition or exemplification of that power, and that obedience to it is a necessary part of moral duty. We have wandered far from this belief. The idea of many now is that government is altogether a human institution, created, sustained by the people, and that they, as the source and fountain of political power, are supreme. It is now held that obedience to and reverence of government are to be determined always and only by individual taste and judgment, from which there is no appeal.

But when and where did that great convention meet, which by solemn vote declared that government would be useful, and that it was proper and expedient that it should be established among men? Man was not shipwrecked into this world like a political Robinson Crusoe, and left to find out by strategy and device how to live. When two people stood together on the earth, government was established — by a necessity of nature — by a divine decree anterior to conventions and constitutions, stronger than all parchments — and man cannot escape from, though he may violate that decree. Reckless passion may overturn government; anarchy may rule the hour: but the excess of anarchy compels the reëstablishment of government — the excess of popular

passion imperatively demands order. The French Revolution ended in a despotic rule — the riotous lawlessness of vagabonds and villains in California compelled the institution of an orderly and quiet government. With us government is impossible unless it controls the will and commands the respect of the people. For ours is a government of law, and only of law. We never see government except as it executes the authority of law — it arrests, imprisons, punishes those who disobey it, but otherwise we never see its palpable presence — it is a sword in the sheath — it is lightning hid in the cloud. No armed bands, no troop of gorgeous menials, no titled lackeys, no regal retinue, no stately presence commanding the obedience of the hand or knee, meet our eyes ; but one man — the greatest among us — looks like his fellows, and every one goes his own way and does his own pleasure and selects his own rulers, and honors whom he likes, and reposes with absolute faith under the invisible but dreadful authority of law, which surrounds him like a political providence, and holds every man, the lowest equally with the highest, within its beneficent keeping. Hence, whatever disturbs the reverence of and obedience to law in this republic threatens its stability. The two great dangers which lie in and express the common misconception of the office and end of government are — the one, on the part of government itself — the en-

deavor to extend and maintain its authority by yielding to apparent popular feeling and prejudice; the other — the opinion on the part of the people that government was created by them and for them — to hew their wood and draw their water — to suit every man's purpose, and subserve every man's convenience. The sagacity of the wisest of every nation but ours has kept some things in mysterious secrecy, has flung a holy awe about places and persons and events, or has hedged them round with a divinity none dare penetrate. To us all things are open. We see the wheels impinging on wheels, and look along the dizzy line of motion till we find to what end all this power moves — whether it be to a State honor or in a national sympathy — whether it turns this man out and that man in — whether it revolves half a man into the fraction of a senator, or twirls a great statesman out of a great place for one whose absence is more eloquent than any other man's presence. Hence, if those who stand in the names and dignity of the State or nation forget their place and duty, the authority of government is directly, visibly disgraced. I appeal not to party feeling on this day, but remember how often and how much your faith in, and reverence for, those in the best and most honorable positions has been shaken by their base subservience to prejudice and their cowardly indifference to duty; remember how often this has

been made, both in State and nation, a government of men, instead of a government of law and for law. This degradation of place and power, I call a misconception of the office and end of government. I could, but will not, call it a harsher name, though no man ever bent the authority entrusted to him to private or party purposes without deserving the traitor's doom and the traitor's fate; and no man can, while he plays with the narrow guile and uses the foxy craft of a politician, stand in a position of public honor without deserving that doom and daring that fate. Whatever planks are hereafter put into those platforms or rafts by which men endeavor to escape from a sinking party, I devoutly hope that these may be firmly nailed — that no mere politician shall be deemed worthy of any office, and that no man who cannot and does not earn an honest living outside of politics and party shall have an honest man's vote for any place of public trust, profit, or power. Away with the herd of common supplicants for popular favor — away with the mob of those who take to politics as the last resort of lazy dishonesty — away with the crowd of garrulous boys who talk themselves into sweet favor with enthusiastic girls, (and hence, it may be, into Congress,) — away with all hangers-on of party, of *all* parties — camp followers who, avoiding all danger, gather their plunder amid the strife of battle, and thrive upon the destinies of better men.

Let us have only good men and true men in place. Following the noble injunction of the pious Robinson, the spiritual father of the Puritans, "Let your wisdom and godliness appear by choosing such persons only as do entirely love and will diligently promote the common good." Thus shall we strangle the brood of vipers that crawl about the cradle of our liberty — thus shall we utterly destroy one form of the danger which threatens us.

Again, the people have learned to regard government as a private power to be used by the citizens and for the citizens, forgetful that the State is more than, higher than the citizen, and that he has but the right of one, and can give but the allegiance and reverence of one. She carries all in her great, generous heart; and must give to all equally a mother's gracious love and care. Hence, as our feelings or passions inspire us, we seek to make government a great agricultural society, or a great temperance society, or a great anti-slavery society, or a great humanitarian organization, as best serves the occasion of the hour, or best suits our prevailing purpose. But government has no such office or duty. It is designed only for the protection of social order, by keeping one man from wrongfully interfering with another, and by binding all in love and reverence to one common centre of authority. If government attempts more, it trespasses upon personal or religious

rights, over which it has no legitimate control. For as man has a nature with social relations, so he has a soul with higher and infinite relations, which can never be confounded the one with the other; and national and State governments, as they have authority only over the one, cannot interfere with the other without great wrong and danger. There is a higher than human law which supremely governs our direct relations to God; there is no law higher or more authoritative than human law to govern our social and political state. But all laws are equally derived from one source, and rest in a common authority; for the essence of human law is as that of the divine law — 'tis but the rule of order — the direction of human freedom in obedience to order, and you cannot wrongfully disturb a man's obedience to the one without harming his reverence for the other. If we do not regard the law as it stands, if we do not regard it as law, we offend against the State, we offend against the nation, we offend against God. Not that I would say all laws are just — that tyranny and wickedness may not have often declared that to be right which is positively wrong. But there is given to every people an ultimate authority over law; with some it is the last stern necessity — the "ultima ratio" — revolution; with *us*, it is in the ballot-box. If a law offends you, change it by the pure force of public will. If enough are not agreed,

“bide your time”—it will come if truth and right demand it—and then change the law for the better. But stir no useless anger, array no merely factious opposition, lest you bring upon yourselves a greater evil than you deprecate—a disregard of *all law*—a contempt of all authority—an irreverent and unpatriotic spirit toward the great, the *sole* foundation of this State and of all the States—which is the law of the land.

A pregnant illustration of the popular feeling about government is found in the increasing desire that the judicial office be made elective. It was a singularly happy thought—rather, it was a sagacious prophecy of future danger—which led to the three-fold separation of the power of government into the Executive, Representative and Judicial branches—each as distinct as hand, and eye, and will, yet all agreeing in a common purpose—to keep and protect the liberty of the State and of all the States. This grand distinction among the powers and duties of government has been lost in the partisan discussion and action of the day. It has even here, in the old, revered Bay State—ever the last to lend herself to that which did not concern the common good—been attempted that our judges should be elected by the people, and for a limited time. This I regard as the boldest attack upon the true liberties of the people for an hundred years. Who, of all the honored

men that have borne the title of judge in this State, from the eldest till now, but has kept his intelligence and integrity pure and strong for the common benefit of all? Who has degraded himself and stained with dishonor the lofty seat he has filled? And yet those who have the greatest fear of the law, as they best deserve its righteous penalties—the politicians of this State, and equally thus in other States—are endeavoring to bring to the market the office of judge, and to put the judicial ermine upon a level with the skin of a rabbit. Within our memories have incompatibilities been found where none existed, and offices confounded, and places given to fools that had before been filled by honored wisdom. If we surrender this, the chief—I may say the *only*—conservative part of government, to those who are seeking for selfish ends to pervert government to their own uses and the prosperity of party, let us know—let us ever remember—that we are parting the strongest bower-anchor of the Constitution—that we are breaking in pieces the truest compass, and flinging to the winds the best chart of the noble old ship. Let Justice descend from her pedestal—let her eyes discern between the well-favored and homely—let her scales be jostled in the crowd—and how long will men trust her decisions? how reverently will they repose under her authority? No; better far destroy your household gods than

despoil the Temple of Public Justice. You may weep in sorrow over them ; but a nation — the world — feels the profanity of that touch. You may burn your own little handful of books ; but fire not the library of the Wisdom of the World.

Again, we are endangered by a partisan and sectional temper. The existence of parties is essential to the political health and strength of every form of free government. In continued unity of opinion the public mind would stagnate. There must always be honest difference of opinion as to the wisdom and patriotism of measures of government, and the fitness of rulers and legislators. To adequately express that difference there must always be a broad, vigorous party feeling and strife.

You all remember how quickly, after the fact of American freedom was recognized by the nations of Europe, the people of this country, flinging aside their arms, rushed into a national discussion of the powers and rights of government, and the relations of the several States to each other, and of the confederate authority over each and over all. The great principles of the Constitution have been discussed ever since its establishment, with ardor and learning, and even yet, after so many great minds, with patriotic zeal, have given interpretation to that noble instrument, there remains a large extent of power within and under it, to be applied to the arising exigencies of increasing national

and State rights. The complexity of our government, or rather the numerous relations, which every citizen sustains to his vicinage, to his State, and to the Federal Government, compel discussion, and force men into the generous hostility of party. In the free, open examination of measures and men lie the safety and strength of our popular institutions. Every man here is a sovereign, crowned with a royal authority of speech and vote; and so long as the ends he aims at are his country's, God's, and truth's, so long will every voice be like a war-cry, and every vote like a bullet against foreign or domestic foes. But when allegiance to the principles of party — (and I speak not of ephemeral organizations that now and then grow out of the disappointed ambition, or the o'ervaulting pride or shallow conceit of some selfish politician, but of those great national parties which have, which *should*, and which *will* again divide the affections and suffrages of the people) — when that allegiance becomes partisanship, and principles are forgotten in the heat of party temper, and a man comes to love party *more* than country, then he strikes a traitorous blow at the genius of American Liberty, and kindles a flame that threatens the destruction of this, her magnificent abode and temple. And is not this partisan temper growing among us? Is there not a violence of feeling, language and sentiment in our public discussions, which is like the excitement of the chase? Do not the

leaders of parties play to the popular prejudice, and yield to the passions of the multitude? and do not the people too blindly give themselves up to the selfish aggrandizement of these demagogues? Are not men politically named, as such a man's men, and do they not wear his livery with complacent meekness — aye, and rejoice to be ranked among the *followers* of a *man* — a *politician* — forgetful that the ruler among us is the servant of the people — that we, the people, have the dispensation of honors and gifts, and that no man can grow above the rank of an American citizen, in which dignity we are all equal? Is there not a visible lessening of adherence to principle — of loyalty to right? Do not men change their public opinions in the twinkling of an eye, and rush with unpatriotic ardor into the ranks of the largest party, so as to be sure to be on the triumphant side? Success allures more than constancy. I do not applaud the sentiments, but I ever admired the courage, of those men who, year by year, we have seen come up to the ballot-box, and, amid jeer and laugh, drop a useless vote, but one according to the dictates of their consciences. Did I say useless vote? No! not so; for no man ever did boldly that which he honestly believed right, but his own heart grew nobler and his nature expanded with a loftier energy. Out of such men you make heroes and martyrs, and one day the world feels their power. This partisan temper tends

to make us sectional in our political feeling, as it narrows our political duty to the bounds of party and substitutes for a broad, all-embracing patriotism, a devotion to the interests of a part, and not the whole. It makes us selfish and aggressive, and to believe, or at least to act, as if government was ordained for *our* interest, to satisfy *our* wants, and sustain *our* peculiar ideas. Besides, as partisanship leads to allegiance to leaders of a party, the sentiment of the party is necessarily controlled by the policy and opinions of those leaders, and men, seeking their own fame and fortune, and availing themselves of their position to excite local and sectional jealousies and discontent, have embittered the relations of men and States, so that now we speak of the North and of the South, the East and the West, as if there were but four great States in the Union, and each had its own separate, diverse interests, and the only unity between them was the result of contiguity.

Already this sectional temper is so strong that men have estimated — so far as their weak reason could compass it — the value of the union of the American States, and have considered how well the North could thrive if separated from the South, and the East if divided from the West; and have affixed a market price upon institutions and laws, and resolved the glorious memories of the past into coin and merchandise. Already men have talked of “letting the

Union slide." Letting the Union slide!—a base figure of speech!—a *baser* thought! There stands under the shadow of a great mountain in New Hampshire a lonely, half-ruined cottage, whose inmates, hearing the crash of a thundering avalanche, fled from under the old roof-tree, the shelter of their birth and childhood, and all the mingled joys and sorrows of life, and rushed to certain doom. That old house still stands, a monument of their fear and cowardice. Their safety was under the roof builded by their fathers. If they were to perish, better far to die within the old household walls, to be crushed with all the sad and joyous memories of home, and find there with a common tomb or monument. So let it be with us. When this Union *shall slide*, let us be found within it, and not without it. God grant that all the great memorials of the patriotic past—the graves of our sires—the few and feeble monuments of their fame—the greater illustration of the power of the freedom they established—our schools, our seminaries of art, learning, and religion—all we most prize and cherish—all the land has and is, may together slide into a common grave and destiny. Let no marauding bands of politic villains live to thrive upon the ruins of this great Union. May one doom sweep us all into forgetfulness and dark oblivion. This sectional temper has wrought more evil than many wise men can heal. It has exasperated into a furious frenzy quiet citizens,

who, in their thrift, had no especial care for the movements of political power; it has stirred the feeble-minded into a fear of an oppression that never existed, and roused the timid into an alarm as causeless as the careless burning of a bonfire. There are among us men who live upon alarm and terror; who fatten upon public tumult, and find no peace in the still movement of ordinary political life. Take away their power of disturbance, and they would die from the want of means to live, or come, as their *proper* destiny is, to inhabit the madhouse or workhouse. There is no meaner animal than the *professed* philanthropist, who, under the pretence of feeling for public and political wrong, gathers to *himself* a *good* living, and leaves the objects of his charity as they were, and *where* they were, as the sentimental capital of his future harvest. And out of this sectional temper of the time, there has arisen a lusty crowd of such partisan philanthropists, who work like rats in the dark, and coadjutant with the selfish politician above ground, live and move to one end — to blindly, foolishly destroy the united, essential power of these broad States. Perhaps such vermin *must* exist, but let the heel of every honest American be upon their heads.

We have briefly and imperfectly discussed the several dangers which to us seem to threaten the stability of the American Union — the decay of patriotism in the excessive commercial spirit of the people; the

disregard of events, of men and principles ; the misconception of the office and end of government, and the sectional and partisan spirit of the day.

Yet who can doubt that the Union of these States shall last as long as the divine purpose that established them ? Look at the great movements of time and events that were necessarily anterior to the erection of this government. Centuries had to pass before the great tide of civilization, which from the garden eastward in Eden — spreading with seeming ebb and flow, yet with constant progression — reached these shores, bearing on its crested wave the heroic Columbus, the pilot of that greater company which came hither to lay the foundation of a new Western empire. Generations of statesmen had to live and spend the energy of their wisdom upon theories and forms of government. Nations had to grow to greatness and totter to their fall ; dynasties and kingdoms had to contend with every form of human passion, and yield to every form of decay incident to human weakness and vice, before this people could be created. For there is a positive relation of human events, one to another. The great moral and political forces of life act as certainly as the great forces of nature ; they are but a higher development of nature, and are obedient to the same authority as that which has set the stars in their places, and given perfume and beauty to the flowers of the field. And thus, from the first

patriarchal government to the creation of our own republic, all things conspired, all things wrought toward it. The greatness of our day rests upon foundations broader than the Pyramids, more venerable than the Temple of the Sun. We believe that the labor of our political life and institutions is not yet finished; that we have not reached the full development of the power within us; that we have not yet accomplished the magnificent destiny assigned us. Here where there were no crumbling ruins of old establishments; no monumental stones or storied arches, the remains of an ancient and extinguished glory; no places consecrated by priestly ceremony or the authority of kings—upon a broad, open space that never had been builded upon or occupied by human government, the will of God laid the foundations of these great States, and erected them into One—the proudest, noblest temple of human liberty that the world has ever seen, or ever shall see. The wrath of man, the folly of man, may mar its beauty; neglect may dim the lustre of its ornaments; violence may deface its altar, and tumult disturb its worship; but the massive walls and knitted roof of that temple cannot be shaken; its gates shall be thronged, and its service shall be ministered, so long as the largest freedom of man is necessary to the purposes of God.

Let us, then, on this day, lift up our hearts in thanksgiving; let us commemorate the virtues and

patriotism of our fathers ; let us render our grateful thanks to Heaven for the blessings bestowed upon that virtue, and the triumph given to that patriotism ; let there be enkindled in our hearts a noble emulation of their goodness, that we may worthily inherit and purely transmit their greatness to distant generations. Let us all this day renew the vows of our allegiance to the eternal principles of Truth and Liberty. Let the sun go down upon better men and better citizens, who will be animated by a deeper, stronger, purer devotion to our great, our common country.

DINNER AT FANEUIL HALL.

THE DINNER.

THE dinner was provided in accordance with an established custom, in Faneuil Hall. Under the direction of Messrs. Lamprell and Marble, who had been entrusted with the various decorations of the city, the main stairway of the Hall was tastefully arched with flags. From the centre of the ceiling in the interior, was suspended a twelve-pointed star of red, white, and blue bunting, from each point of which stretched a staff terminating in a spear-head of gilt, with the American flag attached. In the centre of the star was a large gilt eagle, grasping with his talons the American shield. From the star to the galleries stretched heavy festoons of bunting, while the doors and windows were draped with the flags of different nations. At intervals about the galleries were placed panels upon which were inscribed in gilt the names of the several Presidents of the United States, and between these were shields bearing the names of the various States of the Union. Surmounting the clock, a small arch of velvet and gold bore the name of Washington. A large triple arch was erected over the eagle in the eastern gallery, upon two columns decorated with American flags, and bearing a representation of ancient battle-axes in gilt. The large

arch was inscribed with the motto, "The Cradle of Liberty," while the smaller arches were respectively distinguished by the mottoes, "July 4th, 1776," and "July 4th, 1858."

At about two o'clock, the procession, numbering some eleven hundred persons, entered the Hall, and after a blessing had been invoked by the Rev. Dr. LOTHROP, the Chaplain of the day, sat down to an excellent dinner, prepared by Mr. J. B. Smith, the well-known caterer.

At about three o'clock, the company having satisfied their appetites with the repast, the Hon. FREDERIC W. LINCOLN, Jr., Mayor of the City, rose and delivered the following address:

We have assembled, Citizens of Boston, in our own Faneuil Hall, to participate in the celebration of another anniversary of American Independence. We have laid aside the sober cares of our several daily avocations, to join in that general jubilee which is so becoming to a great and united people.

This morning's sun shone upon thirty millions of freemen exulting in the peaceful and full enjoyment of a greater number of blessings than has ever before been vouchsafed to man.

The act we commemorate placed the United States in a proud position as a member of the great family of nations. Its influence has extended further than that; for while it conferred happiness upon a great community, yet it has modified and changed the policy of every civilized people, and is destined to go on until constitutional governments and the rights of men shall be universally acknowledged.

If there is any section of this country that should glory in the day, it is this Commonwealth and our own beloved Boston. Here the great struggle of the Revolution com-

menced; our soil first drank the blood of its martyrs; on yonder heights was the first great battle fought; our streets first witnessed the insolence of the foreign foe; and from our wharves his first great mortifying defeat, as begging permission to quietly retire, after a protracted siege within its sheltering walls, his discomfited army, with its craven-hearted retainers, took their hurried departure, and sailed down the waters of our beautiful bay.

Massachusetts men were in every great battle of the Revolution; the bones of her sons lie mingled with the soil of every field of the conflict; but her enemy never again attempted to make our State the theatre of war, or trusted their armies to the mercy of a people who had driven them so ignominiously from her shores.

The foe gallantly met them in other scenes and in distant parts, but they had already seen enough of the mettle of her Puritan stock, not to hazard another effort at subjugation in the midst of the firesides and homes of her patriots.

The men of Massachusetts heard the first gun of the Revolution within her own limits; they struggled then, and through all that eventful war, in every section, for the common cause, and only ceased their efforts when the royal army at the siege of Yorktown laid down their arms, and their submission was received by one of her own generals. The valor which Massachusetts displayed in the field was only equalled by the wisdom which distinguished her in the council. The eloquence of her civilians prepared and sustained the hearts of the people for the contest, and nerved their arms and strengthened their sinews for those deeds which astonished the world.

The patriotism which led her into the conflict, and, with the coöperation of her sister colonies, carried her successfully through, has ever continued, and is as strong now as at any period in her history.

The people of Boston in town-meeting assembled, at the

conclusion of the war in 1783, resolved that the anniversary of the Declaration of Independence should be constantly celebrated by a public oration; and to-day we have listened to the seventy-sixth which has been delivered under the auspices of its municipal authorities. I believe it can be said to the credit of Boston, that it is the only municipal organization which has, without a single exception, celebrated in this manner this great national event.

These orations, while necessarily partaking somewhat of the personal feelings and opinions of the different individuals who have officiated, have still in the main been a true index of the spirit of the times in which they were delivered; and they have been of incalculable advantage in keeping in remembrance the heroic deeds of the fathers who achieved the independence of the nation.

Let us, then, fellow-citizens, dedicate the day to none but the most fraternal feelings for all sections and parties of our common country. Let party names and sectarian prejudices be banished from our thoughts on this national festival. Let us all swear unfaltering allegiance to the great principles of the Revolution, leaving the particular application of those principles to public measures, to other occasions, and to other days in the national calendar.

In the progress of events we must occasionally differ upon momentous questions affecting the public weal. Controversies will come with free thought and free speech, and are in themselves signs of a healthy political organization; but to-day we recognize each and all as brothers and patriots, heirs of the same glorious inheritance, and alike responsible to transmit it unimpaired to posterity. Let us here, in old Faneuil Hall, surrounded by all its interesting associations, solemnly assert our loyalty to that Union of the States which makes us one people, and the sacred regard to the Constitution as established by the fathers, and expounded by its most illustrious defenders.

Let us feel that our duties correspond with our privileges, and remember the old maxim that "eternal vigilance is the price of liberty."

The occasion is one of congratulation; let us give full play to the emotions of the hour.

The star-spangled banner, the emblem of the free, floats this day not only over a vast republic, but is seen by admiring eyes upon some mast-head in every sea. Every American's heart beats quicker as it is seen aloft dallying with the breeze. Let us see to it that its ethereal blue shall never be soiled by any stain, nor the brilliancy of its stars be obscured by anarchy or disunion. In behalf of the City of Boston, I bid you all, guests and associates, a cordial welcome to-day to the "Cradle of Liberty," and to the festivities of this occasion, and will close with proposing this sentiment:

The day we celebrate — The most memorable day in the history of the past; each returning anniversary shall add to it a new significance, as it beholds a great and prosperous people enjoying the rich legacy bequeathed by the fathers, and resolved in their turn to transmit it to their sons.

At the conclusion of the Mayor's address, which was warmly applauded, "Hail Columbia" was played by the band.

Col. JONAS H. FRENCH, the Chief Marshal of the day, who also acted as Toast Master, then announced

The first regular toast.

The President of the United States — May wisdom direct his councils, and under the auspices of the Constitution, may he exercise his high prerogative with discretion, honor, and fidelity.

In response to this sentiment, the following letter was read:

WASHINGTON, June 19, 1858.

DEAR SIR : I have had the honor to receive your "official invitation to participate with the City Government of Boston in the celebration of the approaching anniversary of American Independence."

I should be much gratified were it in my power to accept this invitation, and therefore deeply regret that public business will confine me to this city for several weeks to come.

Feeling much indebted to you for the kind and courteous terms which you have employed in extending the invitation,

I remain, yours very respectfully,

JAMES BUCHANAN.

Hon. F. W. LINCOLN, Jr., Mayor, etc.

The second regular toast was :

The Commonwealth of Massachusetts — May her ancient glory and ancestral fame ever remind her sons that their highest duty rests upon the platform of their broadest patriotism.

His Excellency, the GOVERNOR, upon being introduced to the audience by the Mayor, responded to this sentiment as follows :

He said it would be impossible for him to be insensible to the honor conferred upon him in being called upon to respond to the sentiment which had just been pronounced. He would thank the citizens of Boston who were present for the reception which that toast had received at their hands. He confessed that he had experienced an inexpressible pleasure in participating, for the first time in his life, in the celebration of this anniversary by the city authorities of Boston; for, though often heretofore invited to join in the municipal celebration, yet never before had it been his privilege to be present. He was proud to say that the occasion was quite equal to the expectations he had formed of it.

There were many reasons, individual as well as official, why he was pleased to join with the citizens of Boston in the commemoration of this day. He begged leave to say that he

helped build this city himself. In its darkened shops, upon the printing presses and engines which have contributed so much to its glory, he gave the toil of his youth, and were it necessary, he could still return to them. Those localities he never passed without emotion. Although subsequently admitted to the profession of the law — of which the orator of the day was so distinguished an ornament — his memory still reverted with pleasure to the days which he passed in those workshops; for there, with those who were associated with him, were passed many of the happiest hours of his life.

The Commonwealth has many reasons for cherishing the reputation of this metropolis. It was this city which was foremost in creating that merchant marine that has done so much for the wealth of the State; and Massachusetts can never forget the unswerving patriotism with which the Boston boys sustained her rights and her liberties during the long and desperate struggle of the Revolution. The Commonwealth cherishes the renown of the great and successful efforts of the merchant princes of Boston to harmonize the conflicting interests of commerce and manufactures, which together have accomplished so much for the prosperity of the whole country. And worthy of the incidents in the brilliant history of the City of Boston, was the establishment of an official and formal commemoration of the anniversary of our national independence — an anniversary which in less than eighteen years will be commemorated by fifty millions of people.

Remarks had been made to-day which inclined him to a consideration of those political views to which patriotic and national sentiments and thoughts would lead us upon an occasion like this; but the Mayor, treating him as a guest, had forbore alluding to those topics, and in so doing had acted rightly. This day belongs not to the City or to the State, it is consecrated to the Union of the States, and is the property of all men throughout the world. We may cherish the

recollection of the historic glories of Boston and Bunker Hill, but we may never forget that Georgia, Carolina and Virginia stood side by side with New York, Pennsylvania, and Massachusetts. We must remember that Lee and Jefferson, as well as Hancock and Adams, are to-day citizens of no State, but "bright particular stars" in that galaxy of statesmen who fashioned for us the glorious heritage of the American Union, which to-day numbers thirty-two independent States. We must regard these as great, distinguishing facts; and when in the light of these facts we look back to the past, and the labors of those who are gone before us, remember that there is a God who still lives, and holds us to the performance of the duties of the future, and to the maintenance of the principles of liberty, as exemplified in the lives of our fathers.

The American Revolution did much more than give to an intelligent people a chance for the establishment of well-regulated constitutional liberty. It placed them many centuries in advance of the people of all other States, and of all parts of the world. It cannot be, looking from this high stand-point, and considering the privileges we are enjoying, that the past is the only light to which we can look, or that the light of the future is not as open and encouraging as was the future of those who have gone before us. As he had remarked before, suggestions occurred to him, which he would, under ordinary circumstances, like to give utterance to, but his position and the character of the day impelled him to forbear.

He would close, by returning thanks for the compliment paid to the Commonwealth, and for the opportunity afforded him of attending this celebration, and express the hope that the prosperity which has fallen upon the City of Boston may still be retained by her citizens, and the honor of the metropolis continue as bright as it was in the day when its fathers strove for the liberties of the country.

The third regular toast was :

The Memory of Washington.

After a dirge by the band, the company standing, the Mayor remarked that it was fitting that the most illustrious of living orators should reply to a sentiment in honor of the most illustrious of the dead, and introduced the Hon. EDWARD EVERETT, who spoke as follows :

MR. MAYOR: I feel greatly honored by the manner in which you have called upon me to respond to the toast given to the memory of Washington. I have elsewhere thought it right to say, that to be named in connection with him is an honor so far beyond any desert of mine, that there would be a degree of vanity in thinking it necessary even to disclaim it. You will give me credit, if not for the self-knowledge and humility, at least for the good taste, which would lead me to put far aside any such association with that great name, which more than any other name of human renown, has drawn to itself incommunicably the gratitude and affection of his own countrymen, and the admiration of mankind. But I may, without presumption, return you my thanks for affording me the opportunity of giving utterance, on your behalf, and on behalf of the City of Boston, to the emotions with which the mention of that illustrious name, ever honored, ever dear, must warm the bosom of the true patriot, on the anniversary of our National Independence.

I feel, sir, more and more, as I advance in life, and watch with mingled confidence, solicitude, and hope, the development of the momentous drama of our national existence, seeking to penetrate that future which His Excellency has so eloquently foreshadowed, that it is well worth our while, — that it is at once one of our highest social duties, and important privileges, — to celebrate with ever-increasing solemnity,

with annually augmented pomp and circumstance of festal commemoration, the anniversary of the nation's birth, were it only as affording a fitting occasion to bring the character and services of Washington, with ever fresh recognition, to the public attention, as the great central figure of that unparalleled group, that "noble army" of chieftains, sages, and patriots by whom the Revolution was accomplished.

This is the occasion, and here is the spot, and this is the day, and we citizens of Boston are the men, if any in the land, to throw wide open the portals of the temple of memory and fame, and there gaze with the eyes of a reverent and grateful imagination on his benignant countenance and majestic form. This is the occasion and the day; for who needs to be told how much the cause of Independence owes to the services and character of Washington; to the purity of that stainless purpose, to the firmness of that resolute soul? This is the spot, this immortal hall, from which as from an altar went forth the burning coals that kindled into a consuming fire at Lexington and Concord, at Bunker Hill and Dorchester Heights. We citizens of Boston are the men; for the first great success of Washington in the Revolutionary war was to restore to our fathers their ancient and beloved native town. This is the time, the accepted time, when the voice of the Father of his Country cries aloud to us from the sods of Mount Vernon, and calls upon us, East and West, North and South, as the brethren of one great household, to be faithful to the dear-bought inheritance which he did so much to secure to us.

But the fame of Washington is not confined to our own country. Bourdaloue, in his eulogy on the military saint of France, exclaims, "The other saints have been given by the church to France, but France in return has given St. Louis to the church." Born into the family of nations in these latter days, receiving from foreign countries and inheriting from ancient times the bright and instructive example of all

their honored sons, it is the glory of America, in the very dawn of her national existence, to have given back to the world many names, of which the lustre will never fade; and especially one name, of which the whole family of Christendom is willing to acknowledge the unenvied preëminence; a name of which neither Greece nor Rome, nor Republican Italy, Switzerland, nor Holland, nor Constitutional England can boast the rival. "A character of virtues so happily tempered by one another;" (I use the language of Charles James Fox,) "and so wholly unalloyed by any vices, is hardly to be found on the pages of history."

It is delightful to witness the generous recognition of Washington's merit, even in countries where from political reasons some backwardness in that respect might have been anticipated. Notwithstanding his leading agency in wresting a colonial empire from Great Britain, England was not slow to appreciate the grandeur and beauty of his character. Mr. Rufus King, our minister at that time to the Court of St. James, writing to Gen. Hamilton in 1797, says: "No one who has not been in England can have a just idea of the admiration expressed among all parties for General Washington. It is a common observation, that he is not only the most illustrious, but the most meritorious character which has yet appeared." Nor was France behind England in her admiration of Washington. Notwithstanding the uneasy relations of the two countries at the time of his decease, when the news of his death reached Paris, the youthful and fortunate soldier, who had already reached the summit of power by paths which Washington could never have trod, commanded the highest honors to be paid to his memory. "Washington," he immediately exclaimed, in the orders of the day, "is dead! This great man fought against tyranny; he consolidated the liberty of his country. His memory will be ever dear to the French people, as to all freemen in both hemispheres, and especially to the soldiers of France, who like him and the

American soldiers, are fighting for liberty and equality. In consequence, the First Consul orders that for ten days black crape shall be suspended from all the standards and banners of the republic." By order of Napoleon, a solemn funeral service was performed in the "Invalides," in the presence of all that was most eminent in Paris. "A sorrowful cry," said Fontanes, the orator chosen for the occasion, "has reached us from America, which he liberated. It belongs to France to yield the first response to the lamentation which will be echoed by every great soul. These august arches have been well chosen for the apotheosis of a hero."

How often in those wild scenes of her revolution, when the best blood of France was shed by the remorseless and ephemeral tyrants, who chased each other, dagger in hand, across that dismal stage of crime and woe, during the reign of terror, how often did the thoughts of Lafayette and his companions in arms, who had fought the battles of constitutional liberty in America, call up the image of the pure, the just, the humane, the unambitious Washington! How different would have been the fate of France, if her victorious chieftain, when he had reached the giddy heights of power, had imitated the great example which he caused to be eulogized! He might have saved his country from being crushed by the leagued hosts of Europe; he might have prevented the names of Moscow and Waterloo from being written in letters of blood on the pages of history; he might have escaped himself the sad significance of those memorable words of Fontanes, on the occasion to which I have alluded, when, in the presence of Napoleon, he spoke of Washington as a man who, "by a destiny seldom shared by those who change the fate of empires, died in peace as a private citizen, in his native land, where he had held the first rank, and which he had himself made free!"

How different would have been the fate of Spain, of Naples, of Greece, of Germany, of Mexico and the South

American Republics, had their recent revolutions been conducted by men like Washington and his patriotic associates, whose prudence, patriotism, probity, and disinterestedness conducted our Revolution to an auspicious and honorable result!

But it is, of course, at home that we must look for an adequate appreciation of our Washington's services and worth. He is the friend of the liberties of other countries; he is the father of his own. I own, Mr. Mayor, that it has been to me a source of inexpressible satisfaction to find, amidst all the bitter dissensions of the day, that this one grand sentiment, veneration for the name of Washington, is buried — no, planted — down in the very depths of the American heart. It has been my privilege, within the last two years, to hold it up to the reverent contemplation of my countrymen, from the banks of the Penobscot to the banks of the Savannah, from New York to St. Louis, from Chesapeake Bay to Lake Michigan; and the same sentiments, expressed in the same words, have everywhere touched the same sympathetic chord in the American heart.

To that central attraction I have been delighted to find the thoughts, the affections, the memories of the people, in whatever part of the country, from the ocean to the prairies of the West, from the land of granite and ice to the land of the palmetto and the magnolia, instinctively turn. They have their sectional loves and hatreds, but before the dear name of Washington they are all absorbed and forgotten. In whatever region of the country, the heart of patriotism warms to him; as in the starry heavens, with the circling of the seasons, the pointers go round the sphere, but their direction is ever toward the pole. They may point *from* the East, they may point *from* the West, but they will point *to* the Northern star. It is not the brightest luminary in the heavens, as men account brightness, but it is always in its place. The meteor, kindled into momentary blaze from the

rank vapors of the lower sky, is brighter. The comet is brighter than streams across the firmament,

“ And from his horrid hair,
Shakes pestilence and war.”

But the meteor explodes; the comet rushes back to the depths of the heavens; while the load-star shines steady at the pole, alike in summer and in winter, in seed-time and in harvest, at the equinox and the solstice. It shone for Columbus at the discovery of America; it shone for the pioneers of settlement, the pilgrims of faith and hope, at Jamestown and Plymouth; it will shine for the mariner who shall enter your harbor to-night; it will shine for the navies which shall bear the sleeping thunders of your power, while the flag of the Union shall brave the battle and the breeze. So, too, the character, the counsels, the example of our Washington, of which you bid me speak; they guided our fathers through the storms of the Revolution; they will guide us through the doubts and difficulties that beset us; they will guide our children and our children's children in the paths of prosperity and peace, while America shall hold her place in the family of nations.

The fourth regular toast was:

The Judiciary — The sheet-anchor of the Ship of State; may it ever take firm hold in the hearts of the people.

JUDGE SANGER, of the Court of Common Pleas, having been called upon to respond, said: —

Both for the subject matter of the sentiment, and for those who have been, with myself, attentive and delighted listeners to the eloquent speech just delivered, it is to be regretted that it has not fallen to the lot of some member of that Supreme Court whose learning and whose weight of

personal character have established that tribunal in the hearts of the people of this Commonwealth, and have added lustre to the Commonwealth itself, to answer to this sentiment. And now that those eloquent lips have just been closed — lips whose feeblest accents always thrill to the heart — I feel it almost impossible to say a word. But I have been called upon, and must respond to the sentiment.

I do not propose to eulogize the Judiciary of Massachusetts. The occasion neither permits nor requires it. But I would speak of the aid which the Judiciary lends to the administration of the law. In this respect, perhaps, more honor has been awarded to it than it can justly claim.

While we speak of the Judiciary as the directing and controlling power, we often attribute to it the undivided honor and responsibility. But it must be remembered that it has not an undivided honor and responsibility; that there are others who share the honors that cluster around the responsibility that attaches to its decisions. We all know that when the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court gives a decision upon an abstract question, the annunciation of the decision falls unheeded, unless, by the application of the law to facts, the popular pulse is struck and feeling is excited. It seems to me that when the law is applied to the facts, it is then that the honor is due and the responsibility attaches. Now while the judges do this but rarely, there is a body of men who do it every day — the jury — who under our Constitution and laws apply the law to the facts; and it is the jury who should share the honor and divide the responsibility.

The speaker concluded by offering as a sentiment :

The Jury List — In theory composed of men of the best intellect, intelligence and integrity in the various walks of life, who well and truly try the issue according to the evidence. Let the people see to it that the fact corresponds to the theory.

The fifth regular toast was :

The Union of the States — Around it cluster the most glorious associations of our history ; in it the hopes of humanity are involved ; for it religious liberty and conscience plead ; and beyond all, upon it, in its riper years as in its infancy, the protection of God rests, a sheltering cloud for its fiercer day, and a pillar of fire in its darker night.

After the reading of this toast, the Mayor remarked that he saw near him a gentleman who represented a name always loved and respected in the State, and he called upon Mr. AMOS A. LAWRENCE to respond.

Mr. LAWRENCE remarked that the call was unexpected, but he held to the doctrine that any Massachusetts man who cannot respond to that sentiment, and on the moment, is no *American* at all. In looking over some old papers the other day, to ascertain what had been done in times past on the occasion of this anniversary, he found that after the Congress, their "Majesties the King and Queen of France" were toasted. The next toast was to the Dauphin, and after that was one to George Washington.

This unnatural and unpatriotic order was introduced because party politics had been introduced into the celebration of the day, and at a time when politics ran high. These celebrations have improved since ; but he was sorry to hear that to-day that improvement has been checked by an effort to make one party appear to be the guardian of the nationality of this city ; and for the honor of the city he hoped it would never be made again.

On the way here he was told by a friend whom he respected and loved, that this was to be a Black Republican affair, and that the national celebration was elsewhere. Now if the sentiments which we have heard to-day are Black Republican sentiments, let us have some more of them.

He saw here many friends of various politics — old Whigs and National Americans, and those who call themselves American Republicans — and he believed that he spoke the mind of every one of them when he said that the old town of Boston was national when the nation was born; that it had been so ever since; that it is so now, and would be forever.

If he were to give a toast he would give this:

The City of Boston — May she continue to be, as she always has been, the bright north star of national liberty, from which the people of the country may always take a safe reckoning.

The sixth regular toast was:

The Orator of the Day — Whose eloquence has given an additional lustre to his words of wisdom; may his broad and patriotic sentiments cause us to prize our country with the pride of true Americans.

To this sentiment JOHN S. HOLMES, Esq., the orator of the day, responded as follows:—

MR. MAYOR AND GENTLEMEN: If I did not know that the laudatory toast to which I am called to respond was made by custom a necessary part of this occasion, I would not venture to utter one syllable. I am not an eloquent man; and after listening to the golden-lipped orator whose voice still lingers in our charmed ears — looking upon that majestic presence whose stately wisdom has so often been echoed by these walls — no man dare think himself eloquent, much less could any sane man dare to intimate or receive intimation that he was eloquent. I thank you most heartily, gentlemen, for the gracious kindness with which this day you have received my imperfect attempt to set forth our duty to the great Past of our country. If I have quickened one feeling of patriotic devotion to this noble land — if a stronger, purer impulse has been given to one mind, I am largely rewarded for my endeavor.

From the temper of this occasion I know that to-day we all are stirred by emotions of unalterable love of the American Union; that here, on the soil of old Massachusetts, there stands a race as eager and ready to maintain the liberties of this great people as our fathers were to win them. What dark destiny may threaten any other part of this confederation I know not; but of this — by all that the Old Bay State has been — by the rising patriotism of her children — by the hearty exultation of this day and this hour — I am assured, that anarchy and dissension and lawlessness will never find a home or asylum here.

I beg leave to give you, Mr. Mayor and gentlemen, as a sentiment —

The Constitution of the United States — The Magna Charta of American Liberty — to be preserved in the reverence, to be sustained by the obedience of the people of the land.

The seventh regular toast was :

The Queen of Great Britain — Her virtues have gained her more hearts than her throne has subjects.

The Hon. JOSEPH HOWE, of Halifax, Nova Scotia, was called upon to respond, and said : —

MR. MAYOR AND GENTLEMEN: To be called upon on such an occasion, to respond in such a place, to such a toast, I regard as an honor and a distinction — the highest ever conferred upon me abroad — the highest that can be conferred on a British subject by the people of these States. Sir, as I have of late rambled through New England, I have been pleased to mark how ancient prejudices have been toned down — how the angry passions, excited by two wars, have subsided; but I hardly expected to hear, in old Faneuil Hall, the health of my sovereign toasted on such a day with so much genuine enthusiasm. With all my heart I thank you. In the name and on behalf of my Queen I thank you, and

three millions of North Americans, when they hear of this compliment, will thank you also.

I wish, Mr. Mayor, that Queen Victoria could be presented to the admiring gaze of the citizens of Boston. That she could be here in person, to be seen of all men, as she is ever seen, on all suitable occasions, mingling with her people. As republicans you may not be very fond of queens, but as men you are fond of beautiful and accomplished women.

We honor our sovereign because we love liberty; because our monarch is our chief magistrate. We maintain a throne because our liberties and franchises are thereby bulwarked and sustained. We uphold and maintain royal prerogatives because they give grace and strength to that great constitutional system which, cemented by the blood of our fathers, yields to the pressure of modern civilization and supplies all the guards which ardent lovers of freedom can demand. We honor our sovereign, then, when a man sits upon the throne; but when it is occupied by a gifted, accomplished woman, we love her, and are not ashamed to avow the weakness, if it be one, before all the world. Queen Victoria sets, to all her subjects, at home and abroad, the example of a good wife, of a devoted mother — of an accomplished lady, wise in art and literature, but wiser still in the domestic virtues which embellish palaces and cottages alike, and therefore it is that we thank God that in Queen Victoria we have not only got a constitutional monarch, but an example for our wives and daughters.

Mr. Mayor, I never come to Boston without feeling that I am at home, for I find friends everywhere, and relatives not a few. I have partaken, on former occasions, of its unbounded hospitality. We have not forgotten, in the Provinces — who that was present will ever forget? — the noble celebration with which you inaugurated your great public works. I told you on that occasion that my father was a Boston boy. He, like Franklin, and like the Governor of your State, (who has just

done himself honor by referring to the fact,) learned the printing business in this city. He had just completed his apprenticeship, and was engaged to a very pretty girl, when the Revolution broke out. He saw the battle of Bunker's Hill from one of the old houses here — he nursed the wounded when it was over. Adhering to the British side, he was driven out at the evacuation, and retired to Newport, where his betrothed followed him. They were married there, and afterwards settled at Halifax. He left all his household goods and gods behind him, carrying away nothing but his principles and the pretty girl.

The loyalists who left these States were not, it must be confessed, as good republicans as you are; but they loved liberty under their old forms, and their descendants love it too. My father, though a true Briton to the day of his death, loved New England, and old Boston especially, with filial regard. He never lost an opportunity of serving a Boston man, if in his power. At the close of your railway banquet one gentleman told me that my father had, during the last war, taken his father from the military prison at Melville Island, and sent him back to Boston. Another, on the same evening, showed me a gold watch sent by an uncle who died in the West Indies, to his family. It was pawned by a sailor in Halifax, but redeemed by my father, and sent to the dead man's relatives. And so it was all his life. He loved his sovereign, but he loved Boston too; and whenever he got sick in his latter days, we used to send him up here to recruit. A sight of the old scenes, and a walk upon Boston Common, were sure to do him good, and he generally came back uncommonly well.

Though bound to say thus much, sir, for my sovereign and my father, — for myself, what can I say? I feel very much like the man bidden to the feast without a wedding garment. How can I clothe my thoughts in language to win even the indulgence of an audience whose ears have been charmed by

the great orator of New England, — may I not say of North America? — for we have no man to match him, whatever there may be at the South. Your city pageants, your civic feasts, are imposing and attractive; but these are everywhere — great orators are not. You are indeed fortunate in the possession of a man who gives to our land's language its strength unimpaired by the highest embellishment. The Indian draws from the maple the bow wherewith he kills his game, and the sap with which he sweetens his repast. Mr. Everett draws from the same large growth and cultivation, the arguments by which he sustains the great reputations and great interests of his country, and the honeyed accents which give to scenes like this the sweet cement of social life. The ancients

“ Threw pearls of great price in their goblets of gold,
When to those that they honored they quaffed.”

He melts into our cups the rich ingots of his imagination, and every man who listens to him is intellectually richer for the draught.

I rejoice, sir, that the small clouds which threatened to darken the counsels and disturb the peace of our two nations have passed away; and I am glad that British statesmen have had the magnanimity and discretion to throw over, at once and forever, a claim or pretension which, among commercial nations, in the present age of the world, can never be sustained. Stop your vessels on the high seas! we might as well claim to stop women in the streets to ascertain if they were virtuous — to stop letters or telegraphic messages coming into your country, for fear that they might contain something wrong. If we can stop your vessels in the Gulf of Mexico, what should hinder you to stop ours in the Bay of Fundy, and how would we North Americans like that?

The whole proceedings of this day, sir, so far as I have witnessed them, have been to me deeply interesting, and highly honorable to this State. The orators of the day have

not imitated the bad example of some that I have heard elsewhere, who would perpetuate the animosities of the past, and make history a consuming fire. I have listened to the Declaration of Independence, as I always do, not without emotions of various kinds, but with emotions similar to those with which I read our great Charter, and Bill of Rights, or any other eloquent protests against the injustice and barbarities of the past.

I have never regarded England in the days of Lord North, as anything to be very proud of, any more than you are very proud of New Amsterdam under Peter Stuyvesant. But judge not the British Empire by what it was in 1772, but as it is in 1858. The British Islands are now the centres of a vast commerce — the seats of science and skilled labor — the fountain heads of capital overflowing in honest enterprise in every quarter of the globe. Forty States and Provinces, containing 300,000,000 of people, are combined by their diplomacy and defended by their arms. The England that oppressed you had but little liberty herself, and the Colonies that remained faithful to her had less. But how has all this changed since 1772! We have limited the prerogative — we have reformed our laws — we have purified our courts — we have enfranchised men of all creeds and all professions, abolished monopolies, established free trade, and emancipated our slaves while extending our empire.

England is no longer the harsh mother country against whom that old bill of indictment was filed. She is founding new provinces every day, training them in the practice of freedom and in the arts of life; and, when they are prepared for self-government, she does not force them into declarations of independence, but gracefully concedes to them the right to make their own constitutions, and to change and modify them from time to time. We North Americans may have had our grievances in the olden time. We may have had our own contests with besotted statesmen and absurd systems, but

now we are as free as you. We govern ourselves as completely as any of your independent States. We have universal suffrage and responsible government. You may sometimes have to endure a bad administration for four years; we can overthrow a bad one by a single resolution, on any day of the year when our parliaments are in session. Think of us, then, as we really are, your equals in many respects, — your rivals, it may be, in all things honorable, but ever your brethren, your friends, your neighbors.

You have drank to my sovereign, Mr. Mayor. I would gladly respond, if I am permitted, by toasting those who rule over you, in spite of all your boasted liberties, who reign supreme in your affections. To me it seems that the ladies of Boston, though not less lovely, have marvellously increased in size since I last saw them. Fashion inflates us in the Provinces a good deal, but you beat us in expansion. Whitefield, preaching about the time of the Revolution, used this language: "As I passed over your country, I saw your young maidens clad in their homespun garments. Would that I could see them clad in homespun righteousness." What would the great preacher say if he saw them now? Jack, when remonstrated with for beating his wife, and told she was "the weaker vessel," exclaimed, "If she is, why don't she carry less sail?" Jack's complaint is becoming general. There is a terrible sight of sail carried, but the craft are weatherly and lovely to behold. Even Whitefield might mistake the pretty girls of Boston for angels peeping out of clouds of crinoline and lace.

Of our North American women I will say nothing. Come over and see them. Dine with us, and you will find our hearts as light as your own. Mingle with us in the dance, and beauty and refinement shall lead you through its mazes. Our national festivals may not be so much to your taste, but you shall have at least a hearty welcome.

Mr. Howe closed his speech by giving :

The Ladies of the City of Boston.

At the conclusion of Mr. Howe's remarks, the company rose and remained standing while the band played "God save the Queen."

The eighth regular toast was :

The Clergy of the Revolution — Not inferior to their fellow-citizens in their devotion to the cause of liberty.

Rev. S. K. Lothrop, D. D., the chaplain of the day, responded :—

MR. MAYOR: I rise in obedience to your call; but before saying anything on the subject specially suggested by the sentiment in honor of the revolutionary clergy, to which you have summoned me to respond, I cannot forbear to say a word in reply to the interesting and eloquent remarks just made by the gentleman from Halifax. We have all listened with pleasure and satisfaction to what he has said with such frank and hearty earnestness; and I am certain, sir, that I may assure him, in behalf of us all, that we heartily reciprocate every expression of cordial feeling, of kindly sympathy, of broad, generous interest, which has fallen from his lips, and hope with him that the relations between our country and the British Provinces in North America, and between us and the old mother of us all across the water, may be more and more intimate, and the bonds of peace between two nations kindred in race, language, and the spirit of their institutions, may remain unbroken forever.

I had hoped, Mr. Mayor, — I regret that the hope has not been fulfilled, — I had hoped that it might so happen that the Niagara, in the successful completion of that grand work, the laying of the ocean telegraph cable along the

deep bed of the Atlantic, would enter her destined port in Newfoundland on the Fourth of July; that thus this anniversary which commemorates now our political severance from Great Britain, might hereafter, through this glorious achievement of science and skill, commemorate also our indissoluble union, by a bond, physical in its nature, but eminently moral and social in its influence—an ocean-bedded artery, through whose quivering pulsations, thought, feeling, affection, opinion, the moral life-blood of a nation, might pass and repass, as rapidly as the blood circulates through the individual frame; and thus the two nations become one in all the interests and influences that elevate and adorn our common humanity. But should the great enterprise to which I have alluded fail, fail altogether, there are still ties between us and Great Britain which should never be broken. In both countries it is, or it should be, the prayer of every Christian and patriot heart, that the peace between us may be as perpetual as it is beneficial to ourselves and to the world.

And now, Mr. Mayor, to come to the sentiment in connection with which you have called me up, how shall I venture to speak for the clergy of the Revolution? Fortunately, sir, they need no man to speak for them; their deeds and characters are matters of history, and speak for themselves. We all know that throughout our revolutionary conflict, in the discussions which preceded the declaration of independence, and in the struggles through which that declaration was upheld and confirmed before the world, the great mass of the clergy, with as few exceptions as in any department of life, were on the side of the Colonies, and exerted no little influence, made no small sacrifices, in behalf of the cause they had espoused. Many of them were in the field, ready, not only to preach and pray for liberty, but to fight for it, and, if need be, to die for it.

I thank you, sir, for the allusion you were pleased to make in your remarks to Brattle Street Church, of which I have the

happiness to be the pastor. The edifice, among the four or five oldest in the city, is well known among us as the "Cannonball Church." It was a mark for the patriots during the siege, being used as a barrack, and filled with British troops; and it was a mark for the petty spite of those troops, or their officers, the memorial of which is still to be seen on one of the corner-stones, where by dint of mallet and chisel they erased the name of John Hancock, originally carved upon it. John Hancock worshipped in that church, and other noble patriots of that day worshipped there; and I may venture to say, sir, that during our whole revolutionary struggle, there was gathered under no roof in the country a body of men more faithful and devoted to the cause of liberty, than the men who gathered, Sunday after Sunday, in that church; and no man in this town, certainly no clergyman, rendered more aid to that cause than did Dr. Samuel Cooper, then pastor, by his pen, his speech, and his personal influence.

It would have been strange, Mr. Mayor, if the clergy, in our revolutionary struggle had not been found on the side of liberty. When advocates of arbitrary and despotic power, they are false to the spirit and tendency of the religion they are set to teach and defend. Happily such advocates are rarely found among them. In general, the clergy have in every nation been true to the liberties of the nation, and so, faithful to the Gospel of Christ; for that Gospel is at once the source and the security of civil liberty. All the civil liberty now enjoyed by any community in Christendom has emanated from the Gospel, is the product of the teachings and the truths of that Gospel. The *martyr* has always in Christian history preceded the *patriot*. The struggle for religious liberty, for "freedom to worship God," has led the way to the struggle for civil liberty, and taught the principles, and given the inspiration, through which men have triumphed in that struggle, and secured the civil liberty they now enjoy. Even Mr. Howe tells us, — and if he admits, we need not question it, — that the people

of England owe all the liberty enjoyed under their Constitution to the Puritans. Our liberty is to be traced back to the same source, and through the Puritans to the spirit and principles of the Gospel. Our liberty had a religious origin, and it has no security or defence but in religion. Constitutions, laws, policies, trade, commerce, manufactures — these things have their place and importance; due regard must ever be paid to them; but ultimately the peace, progress, prosperity, glory, safety of this country, rest upon the intelligent religious belief and moral principle of the people. The strain in the great experiment we are trying is to be at this point — on the religious belief and moral principle of the people. If these fail, all fails; if these hold, all is secure. If the people of this country are able to retain their religious faith and moral principle; if the great truths of the Gospel of Christ penetrate and pervade their hearts, and become the law of their life, — then liberty is safe, the country is safe. Through various trials and conflicts it will work its way to a grand and glorious destiny, and exert a blessed and beneficial influence upon the world. In harmony with these thoughts I offer this sentiment:

The *Patriotism* which has its foundation in piety, and the *moral principle* which rests upon faith in the Gospel of Christ. Let these be strong in the hearts of this people, and the prosperity and glory, as well as the liberty of our country, will be perpetual.

The ninth regular toast was :

The Army and Navy of the United States.

The Mayor here read the following letter : —

WEST POINT, New York, June 10, 1858.

TO HIS HONOR, F. W. LINCOLN, JR., Mayor of Boston.

DEAR SIR : My obligations to Boston, and, indeed, to the whole State of Massachusetts, are numerous and abiding. I never recur to them without pride and pleasure. Your handsome invitation to join in celebrating the approaching national anniversary in Faneuil Hall adds a

new one. But although there is nowhere a place I should visit with equal pleasure, I find it necessary to decline the honor. I am much worn in the public service, and for the future must avoid all public entertainments and high excitements.

With high respect and esteem, I remain

Your obedient servant,

WINFIELD SCOTT.

Col. E. G. PARKER, senior aid to His Excellency the Governor, being requested to respond to the toast to the army and navy, spoke as follows:—

MR. MAYOR: After the great exhibition of eloquence to which we have listened (Mr. Everett's), and at this late hour, it would be idle to attempt a speech which should in any just degree be adequate to the deservings of the American army and navy. Besides, I have been so entirely spell-bound and absorbed by the magic of this oratory, that my own thoughts have been scattered as by red-hot shot. But I rejoice, in common with you all, to have heard that beautiful tongue, and in common with all young men I would pay my passing tribute to its master. He has, as he has told you, returned to us from what we may call his *Washington* campaign — a course of action in which he has been erecting his own monument while building another's — a career which entitles him to be called the modern Peter the Hermit. For, like the hermit of history, Edward Everett has gone about a continent, preaching the rescue of another holy sepulchre from the grasp of an impious hand. To him, then, I accord my humble tribute of homage, and pass again to my text.

The army and the navy of America, indeed, need no panegyric. This day speaks for them, this hall speaks for them. These bannered arches, these pictured memories, and this glad, triumphal music, all speak their proud eulogium. But in the American soldier, your toast said there was ever present a *gallantry* as bright as the steel of the sword upon his

thigh. Sir, no man can be a *gallant* man who is not a gentleman; and it is the first quality of a soldier gentleman, never to abuse a fallen foe, and never to insult one helpless and tongue-tied before him.

And, sir, besides these qualities of chivalry, there is also in the American soldier's heart, I know, a true and universal *patriotism*. He knows no North, no South, no East, no West. He goes for his "country, however bounded, and by whatever waters washed;" and when you have combined these qualities together in a man — the gentleman, the patriot, the warrior — then you have a combination upon which victory must ever set the seal of her success, and stamp him *conqueror*.

The tenth regular toast was :

The Declaration of Independence — Let us not, in adoration of the sentiments it contains, forget that those sentiments are the representatives of the most sacred list of names in the history of the American people.

Mr. DANIEL K. FORD, the reader of the Declaration, responded as follows : —

MR. MAYOR AND GENTLEMEN: It would be a usurpation of time if I, standing as I do among so many able and experienced speakers, should have the presumption to attempt what might worthily be called a speech; but when in the course of human events it becomes necessary for speeches to be made, I think it to be the duty of each individual who may be called upon, to endeavor to say something.

On this particular occasion we should give utterance to our thoughts in an independent manner, there being no reason for the least manifestation of diffidence, for we are all near our Holmes (orator of the day).

I heartily appreciate the sentiment which has called me before you. It reminds me of a passage in Scripture,—"The

good tree bringeth forth good fruit." It would have us like the farmer, who, while he admires and enjoys the fruit, is ever anxious to pay a proper regard to the tree. To the Government of the City of Boston I would return my sincere thanks for the honor conferred upon me in their selection of a person to read to you the independent declaration of our fathers, — a proclamation of rights distinctly but justly declared, bravely defended, and omnipotently triumphant. I hope I have neither disappointed those to whom I am indebted for so pleasant a duty, nor violated the confidence placed in the ability of the present City Government to provide for a proper celebration of the anniversary of a day so dear to every true American heart. In conclusion I will propose the following sentiment:

The Present Government of the City of Boston — A perfect chain, which needs no better Link-oln (His Honor the Mayor).

The seventh regular toast was:

The Legislature of the Province of Massachusetts — Early, active, and unwavering friends of American Independence; may their spirit ever animate their successors.

In response to this sentiment the Hon. CHARLES A. PHELPS said:

He would not, at this late hour, intrude upon the gentlemen present with any extended remarks. He desired, however, to offer his acknowledgments for the sentiment complimentary to the Legislature.

I feel, said he, that it is good for us to be here. We have assembled to celebrate one of the grandest events in human history. Honored, forever honored, be the memory of the heroes of the Revolution. No homage which we can render to their memories, however great or oft renewed, can be undeserved. I have sometimes feared that as the years pass

away, the celebration of this day may lose something of its significance to our minds, and become a matter of form and ceremony, and not of feeling. But wherever else its commemoration may be omitted or misused, to us it should always bring eloquent utterances. I trust the time will never come when the Fourth of July shall fail to receive civic honors from our city. And for one, I could wish that on this day Faneuil Hall might always be *open*, adorned with garlands, graced with victorious wreaths, and giving back the shouts of patriotic Americans, as in the days of '76. And may the love-cup which to-day passes from lip to lip be untainted with the bitter poison of political hate.

Our Revolution was as peculiar in its character as it has been in its results. I respond fully to the sentiments expressed by the eloquent gentleman from Halifax who preceded me. It was not so much a war between the *people* of England and the *people* of America, as a war of the tory party in England, who were then in power — a war between the colonists on the one side, and an infatuated and deluded ministry, aided and encouraged by an ignorant and obstinate king, on the other. Chatham, in that most masterly speech on removing the troops from Boston, thundered to the House of Lords in his boldest tones, "The glorious spirit which animates three millions of Americans is aided, I hope, to the amount of double that number in England." The sympathy of the great Whig party of England was with America from the beginning to the end. It is pleasant to recall these facts, and to know that in freshening the memories of our heroic age, we are not to be supposed to be cherishing a degrading malice toward the English people of our own day. The interests of the two nations are closely allied. And I rejoice to believe, from the report of the discussions in Parliament received by the last steamer, that the clouds which awhile since seemed threatening to darken the horizon, are, or will be, literally, "in the deep bosom of the ocean buried." Let us maintain unsullied

the honor of our flag, and the sacredness of our soil; and may there in the future be between England and America no rivalry but a rivalry in the arts of peace; no contest but a contest to win the highest triumphs of modern Christian civilization.

Mr. Mayor, we meet to-day as Americans. We are here to cherish no local pride; but nevertheless, we need not, we cannot, forget the early and distinguished part which Massachusetts and the town of Boston bore in the memorable struggle for independence. The history of the times furnishes abundant evidence of this. I remember to have read that as early as July, 1775, Gen. Gage, writing from this place to Lord Dartmouth, said, "This province began the rebellion; indeed, I may say *this town*, for here the *arch-rebels* formed their scheme long ago." Honor, I say, to those "*arch-rebels!*" We will bless their memories while we live, and hand their fame to our children after us. Yes, sir, formidable as was the conflict involved, the declaration of independence was hailed nowhere with more delight than in this section of our country.

Allusion has been made to occurrences of the Revolution connected with the Brattle Street Church. This has reminded me of an incident associated with another of our churches.

History tells us that on the night preceding the battle of Lexington, the British troops embarked at the foot of the Common, landed on the marshes at East Cambridge, and took up their line of march for Concord. Their movements were observed, and Warren despatched Col. Revere to Lexington, to inform the proscribed patriots, Hancock and Adams, that the troops had left the city. It had previously been agreed that the departure of the enemy should be made known by a light which was displayed from the spire of the old North Church. And this was the first beacon fire in the war of independence! And thus the people were called to arms! That little light — why, sir, it will flame down the long path-

way of the centuries, for it lighted a nation to liberty. It may well symbolize to our imaginations that torch of Freedom which, passed from nation to nation, is yet to make the tour of the world, and of which the poet has sung in those heart-stirring words, —

“ Shine, shine forever, glorious Flame,
Divinest gift of gods to men !
Take, Freedom, take thy radiant round ;
When dimmed, revive — when lost, return,
Till not a shrine on earth be found,
On which thy glories shall not burn ! ”

The night preceding the battle of Lexington! Warren! Hancock! Adams! Revere! — what thoughts and emotions rise as we speak these words to-day! Ah! if that night an unseen hand could have lifted the curtain of the future, how would their souls have been enraptured with the view! How amazed if a voice could have said, “ To-night your hearts are overwhelmed with gloom, but with the morrow’s rising sun a blow will have been struck which will free America forever from the dominion of England on land and sea. Within less than a twelvemonth, history shall pause on yonder sacred mount and give to loving memory and immortal fame the heroic death of the youngest of your number, Warren; and then that hostile army shall sail down the harbor of Boston, leaving only graves for their bravest and best, and along the streets of that devoted town, English drums shall be heard, and English banners seen — no, never again forever.

“ Within little more than a twelvemonth two others of your number, Hancock and Adams, shall affix their names to a declaration of independence which shall summon these now few and feeble Colonies to go forth on their luminous career as sovereign and independent States, until, in the language of another, they shall stand on ‘the glittering summits of the world.’ That little provincial seaport shall become a city of an hundred and sixty thousand inhabitants, — her wealth

shall rival that of Venice, the bride of the seas, — her ships shall be found in the farthest corners of the earth, — her population in intelligence and virtue shall be second to none on the globe; — yea, and within the life of those now living she shall call to the chair of her chief magistrate, a grandson of another of your number, Revere; and in Faneuil Hall with grateful affection unite to celebrate your toils, your sufferings, and your undying renown.”

No voice spoke to them thus, no voice may speak to us of the future upon which we enter. God grant that when a similar period of time shall have elapsed, our country may be at peace with all the world, happy and prosperous, with freedom and freedom only in all her borders, then as now deserving and receiving the love and honor of all her sons. But, sir, without detaining you longer, I give you

The Citizens of Boston, “arch-rebels,” in 1776 — They were among the earliest friends — may they also be among the latest defenders of American Independence.

The twelfth regular toast was :

The Veterans of the Army of 1812.

In response to this toast Col. THOMAS ASPINWALL, being called on by His Honor the Mayor, spoke as follows : —

MR. MAYOR: On such an occasion I should be very glad to make a speech, and a good speech, if I could. But I believe there is a sort of truth in the burlesque remark, that it takes time to elaborate an extempore speech; and until this moment I supposed that I was to act a *silent* part in the scene. I am deeply sensible, sir, of the honor done me by your call; and am indebted entirely to your courtesy for the conspicuous place assigned me at your table.

On behalf of my comrades of the war of 1812, I thank you, sir, for the honorable notice you have bestowed on them, and I can bear my testimony that they were actuated by the same devoted and patriotic spirit that characterized our continental army in the great revolutionary struggle for national freedom and independence. They were beset with difficulties from the outset. They wanted material supplies, money and men. In the field, the hardships they had to endure were often extreme. In the descent of the St. Lawrence in 1813, for instance, many soldiers lost their feet and limbs, and even lives, from prolonged inaction under exposure to cold and wet. In battle, the wounded soldier, when he heard his comrades say their cartridges were out, anxious for his country's success, but heedless of the life-blood that was welling from his wounds, would exert the last remnant of his strength to grasp his cartridge-box, and say "Take mine."

The war of 1812 was brief, and at this day engages comparatively but little attention. But it has been justly called our second war of independence; for it was a natural sequel and the complement of our Revolution. The cause was not so momentous, nor the events so striking, nor the contest so long; but still it was a gallant and successful contest in the old cause of life, liberty, and property; it extorted the respect of our enemies, raised us higher in the scale of nations, and added stability, strength, and attractions to the structure built up by our Revolution.

That Revolution left its impress on the age; and its abiding influence upon the nations of the world shows itself in the constant growth and diffusion of the blessings of political and civil liberty. Russia is at this day emancipating her serfs, unchanged in her conformity to the example first set her by Joseph of Austria shortly before the close of our revolutionary warfare for freedom. It is true that Austria has since retrograded in her policy; but Sardinia, on the other hand, is holding up the example of her free institutions, and teaching

the despotisms that surround her, that the march of freedom is onward, and that the time is at hand when they must respect and cherish the sacred principles of right and freedom, which were brought to life, and nobly and fearlessly adopted and vindicated, by our forefathers, on this spot, where we now stand.

At this late hour, sir, I will not further trespass upon your indulgence, but will merely offer a sentiment founded upon one which I gave in Boston nearly fifty years ago :

Boston, the cradle of our infant liberty— May she ever be the stronghold of the full-grown giant.

The thirteenth regular toast was :

Our system of Free Schools— The nursery of intelligence and morality, the fountain of social prosperity, and the safeguard of republican liberty ; may it never cease to be the pride and glory of Boston, where education was first provided by the means of all, for the benefit of all.

J. D. PHILBRICK, Esq., Superintendent of the Public Schools, by request of the Mayor, responded to this toast as follows :—

I am well aware, Mr. Mayor, that you have taken the liberty to call upon me to respond to this toast, not because of your conviction of peculiar fitness on my part to do justice to the theme, but because I happen to be connected, in an humble capacity, with the administration of our system of public instruction. But in rising in obedience to your command to utter a few words as best I may, I am cheered with the consoling reflection that in this presence, least of all places on the globe, does the public school need an advocate. Here is its birthplace, here its cradle was rocked, long before this renowned cradle of liberty was thought of.

The schoolmaster is no new character in Boston. For two and a quarter centuries he has been abroad in this city. Without the free school Boston would not have been Boston. The free school is the corner-stone of Boston prosperity. Without it you might indeed have your commerce and your warehouses, but your Boston character, that of which Bostonians are most proud, you could not have.

I cannot but think there is a propriety in remembering the free school on this anniversary of the birthday of American liberty and independence. Who doubts that the perpetuity of our free institutions of government depends upon the character of the present and future generations of the people? Without the general diffusion of knowledge and virtue among the people, liberty is an impossibility.

On this day, therefore, of our national jubilee, the intelligent patriot, while commemorating the services of those who fought and died for the liberty which we enjoy, would not forget the means by which that liberty is to be perpetuated. It is eminently fitting that as often as we refresh our memories with the rehearsal of the ever memorable Declaration, we should also recall the solemn injunction of the Father of his Country in his Farewell Address to his countrymen respecting the duty of maintaining public instruction. "Promote," said he, "as an object of primary importance, institutions for the general diffusion of knowledge. In proportion as the structure of government gives force to public opinion, it is essential that public opinion should be enlightened."

We shall, Mr. Mayor, most effectively obey this injunction by extending and perfecting the free public school. This enterprise I look upon as the most important work of this generation. Its grand aim is universal intelligence and virtue, without which our prosperity will only prove our ruin, and hasten us with more headlong speed to our destruction. The knowledge of duty and the will to do it is the only salvation of the State. To insure this mental and moral illumina-

tion of the masses of the people so essential for prosperity, the free public school must be supported and cherished with liberality, directed and controlled by the wisest and most pure-minded citizens, and never suffered to fall into the hands of designing demagogues or sectarian bigots.

If there is any one institution among us upon which we may rely to keep alive the spirit and manners of republican liberty, that institution is the free public school. Before the schoolmaster all are equal. No distinction of race, color, religion, or nationality is recognized. Personal merit is the only and sole ground of distinction. It is the glory of our system, that while it is made good enough for the best, it is free to all; and the son of the laborer and the son of the wealthy merchant may be seen side by side in the same class for years contending for the same honors, and sharing the same instruction. It is the mighty leveller, but it levels in the right way; it levels upwards, not in pride and vanity, but in usefulness and ability.

To some shallow minds who never enjoyed the advantages of the training of an able master in a free school, and never achieved anything more useful or heroic than the perusal of a novel, the mention of the schoolmaster suggests nothing but the ludicrous figure of a Dominic Sampson, an Ichabod Crane, or a Mr. Squeers. But the intelligent citizen of Boston needs not to be told that the schoolmasters who have the care of his children are gentlemen of respectability, character, and learning, and that the schoolmistress is a lady of manners, refinement, and intelligence.

In conclusion allow me to propose the sentiment:

The Teachers of the Public Schools of Boston — The makers of the future history of Boston.

At this time, the hour being somewhat late, and a desire to see the balloon ascensions prevailing, upon motion of Alderman J. M. WIGHTMAN the company adjourned.

CORRESPONDENCE.

CORRESPONDENCE.

In addition to the letters already given, the following were received by the Committee of Arrangements from various invited guests : —

BUFFALO, *June* 26, 1858.

TO HIS HONOR MAYOR LINCOLN.

DEAR SIR : I have just received your letter enclosing an official invitation from the City Council of Boston, inviting me to join with them in celebrating the approaching anniversary of American Independence, and regret exceedingly that it is out of my power to accept it.

Your letter seems to have been addressed to me under the impression that I was in Providence, which was a mistake, as I have not been in New England for more than three years. Were I in Providence, I should certainly accept your invitation, that I might enjoy the satisfaction, once before I die, of seeing that glorious day celebrated in Faneuil Hall, its birthplace ; but I must defer this pleasure to a more convenient season.

I beg you to present my thanks to the Council for the honor it has done me by this invitation, and permit me to subscribe myself

Your obedient servant,

MILLARD FILLMORE.

WASHINGTON CITY, *June* 24, 1858.

GENTLEMEN : While I tender to you my acknowledgments for the honor you have done me by inviting me to attend the proposed celebration, by the City Council of Boston, of the approaching anniversary of American Independence, I am compelled to ask your indulgence for

declining to accept it. My public duties here will prevent me from leaving Washington at the present time.

I am, gentlemen, with great respect,

Your obedient servant,

LEW. CASS.

Hon. F. W. LINCOLN, JR., and others, Com. &c., &c., &c.

WASHINGTON, *June 15, 1858.*

DEAR SIR: I pray you to present to the Committee of Arrangements my grateful acknowledgments for their kind invitation, and also to accept my thanks for the courteous manner in which you have recorded it.

If it were at all proper, I should accept the invitation; but I have a peremptory engagement in another quarter.

Believe me, dear sir, with great respect,

Your humble servant,

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

The Honorable FREDERIC W. LINCOLN, JR., Mayor, &c., &c.

WASHINGTON, *June 16, 1858.*

DEAR SIR: I have had the honor to receive your letter of the 7th inst., enclosing to me an invitation from the Committee of Arrangements, to attend the celebration, by the City Council of Boston, of the approaching anniversary of American Independence.

Such an invitation is an honor to be proudly remembered. To participate in a Boston celebration of the Fourth of July, in sight of Bunker Hill, and to dine in Faneuil Hall, is like being in the visible presence of the Revolution, and feasting on its glorious memories and the fruits of its victories.

It would be most gratifying to me to be present at the celebration, and it is with much regret that I find it out of my power. Circumstances oblige me to return home as soon as my public duties here will permit, and I must, therefore, decline the invitation with which I have been honored, and which you have so kindly urged me to accept.

I request that you will communicate this to the Committee of Arrangements, and to you and to them, sir, I offer my sincere acknowledgments.

I have the honor to be,

Very respectfully, yours, &c.,

J. J. CRITTENDEN.

FREDERIC W. LINCOLN, JR., Mayor of the City of Boston.

NAHANT, 3d July, 1858.

MY DEAR MR. MAYOR : By some accident, which is entirely unimportant except as an apology for the lateness of my own reply, your obliging card for the municipal celebration of our national birthday only reached me a day or two since. I thank you for the privilege it offers me of dining in Faneuil Hall on the 5th inst. Were I to be in town on that day, I should certainly not omit the opportunity of spending at least a part of the afternoon in that hall of ancient renown and glorious association.

May I be pardoned, however, for availing myself of this note of acknowledgment and apology, (and in place of the speech which you so kindly requested me to make,) to suggest a hope that when, in the course of coming years, the anniversary of the great Declaration shall happen again on a Sunday, the idea may be entertained of holding the celebration on the day before, rather than on the day after it?

I will not dwell on the obvious expediency of bringing such celebrations into the end of a week, instead of into the beginning, and of thus removing the temptation of turning the Sunday into a mere day of preparation. There are other circumstances of an historical character which can hardly fail to commend such a change to the favorable consideration of the community.

The memorable and momentous Debate of Independence at Philadelphia ran through the 1st, 2d, 3d and 4th days of July. The resolution which embraced the whole decision of the question was adopted on the 2d, and it was accordingly of the 2d day of July, 1776, that John Adams wrote so emphatically to his wife, that "it ought to be commemorated as a day of deliverance by solemn acts of devotion to God Almighty; that it ought to be solemnized with pomp and parade, with shows, games, sports, guns, bells, bonfires, and illuminations, from one end of this continent to the other, from this time forward forevermore."

The formal declaration of what had thus been resolved was debated on the 3d, and finally adopted on the evening of the 4th of July. Our great Revolution was thus, in some sort, and so far as the Continental Congress was concerned, "*a Four Days' Revolution*;" and either of the four days might fairly be taken for an anniversary celebration of the event. It would seem as if one of these four ought certainly to be taken for this purpose; and when the Sabbath comes in to arrest all festivities on the last of the four, there would be a peculiar historical propriety in falling back upon one of the other three.

By substituting the 2d in such cases, we should give literal fulfilment to the prophetic anticipations of John Adams, and no one would be sorry to see this occasionally done. But there is another association with the 3d of July, which would add still more to the interest of such a celebration. You are aware that Washington, having arrived at Cambridge on the 2d, assumed the command of the American army for the first time on the 3d of July, 1775. Would it not be a most agreeable and worthy coincidence if, when the intervention of a Sunday shall cut off the customary routine of these celebrations, we could combine the commemoration of those two great events — *Washington taking command of the army in 1775, and Congress declaring our independence in 1776?*

Pardon me, my dear Mr. Mayor, for making a note of ceremony the vehicle of so practical and prosaic a suggestion. Whatever day may be taken, now or hereafter, I doubt not that as long as Faneuil Hall shall stand, it will be celebrated in a spirit of national brotherhood and comprehensive patriotism. The day is nothing; the spirit is everything. Let me hasten to a conclusion by thanking you and the Committee of Arrangements once more for your kind invitation, and by offering as a sentiment for the occasion —

Our Country and its glorious Past — Let us resolve that it shall be no fault of ours if it shall not enjoy a like glorious future.

Believe me, dear Mr. Mayor, very sincerely,

Your friend and servant,

ROBERT C. WINTHROP.

HIS HONOR F. W. LINCOLN, JR., Mayor.

I. S. B. THACHER, of Mississippi, has the honor to acknowledge the polite invitation of the City Council of Boston to dine on the 4th instant.

He regrets that the recent death of one of his family deprives him of the pleasure of sending an acceptance.

He desires to assure the Council of his joy and pride in the rapid and substantial progress of his native city; and he begs leave to add, since we are taught in the Holy Scriptures that "*a city set upon a hill cannot be hid,*" that BOSTON, upon her *three* hills, having thus a three-fold responsibility, yet challenges the admiration of the world.

CHESTNUT STREET, *July 2, 1858.*

TO HIS HONOR FREDERIC W. LINCOLN, JR., Mayor, &c., &c.

MANCHESTER, N. H., *June 26th*, 1858.

Hon. F. W. LINCOLN, JR., Mayor of Boston.

MY DEAR SIR : I have received yours of the 21st inst., extending to me an invitation from the City Council of Boston "to participate with them in the celebration of the approaching anniversary of American Independence." I am much obliged to the City Council, and to you, sir, personally, for the honor thus done me.

It would give me great pleasure to join in your celebration, and at the "Cradle of Liberty," surrounded by Concord and Lexington and Bunker Hill, to draw in new inspirations of freedom ; to enkindle a warmer and more self-sacrificing devotion to the maintenance of good government ; and to cherish an attachment to the Union till it should become as strong and constant as the love of life.

But this pleasure I must forego. For weeks before I left Washington, on the adjournment of Congress, my health was very much impaired, and is not now fully restored. I need quiet, rest, and recreation, and I avoid everything like business or excitement.

If I were to accept your invitation, it would be at some risk of retarding my complete and early restoration to health. I must, therefore, as a matter of necessity and duty, "beg to be excused."

Be pleased to convey to your associates the assurance of my best regards, and allow me to add that our safety as a nation for the future lies in our attachment to the past. No better maxims or principles of government will ever be adopted than those laid at the foundation of our government. An attachment to the Union as strong and ardent as the necessity and desire which formed it, can alone perpetuate it. How appropriate and proper, therefore, on the anniversary of the declaration of our independence, to awaken the hallowed memories of its inauguration — in imagination to recreate the scene — to call up the time, the place, the men, the cause — to bring them, as it were, down the course of time, eighty odd years, and mingle ourselves with them and thus transmit them to the remotest coming years.

In conclusion permit me to express the following sentiment :

The Old Cradle of Liberty — May patriots watch it, future statesmen occupy it, and the guilt of the "glittering generalities" of the Declaration of Independence cover it.

With much respect,

I remain truly yours,

DANIEL CLARK.

BOSTON NAVY YARD, *June 30, 1858.*

GENTLEMEN : I have the honor to acknowledge your polite invitation to participate in the city celebration of the eighty-second anniversary of American Independence, and regret that my other engagements will not allow me to avail myself of it.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. HENRY PREBLE,

Lieut. U. S. N.

To Hon. F. W. LINCOLN, JR., Mayor of Boston,
and his associates the Committee of Arrangements.

75 STATE STREET, BOSTON, *June 21, 1858.*

LIEUT. HUNT presents his acknowledgments to the City Council of Boston for its polite invitation to be present in the procession and at the dinner proposed for July 5th ; but as he purposes being out of town on that day it will be out of his power to be present.

To the COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS.

U. S. REV. STEAMER "H. LANE," }
NEW YORK, *June 28, 1858.* }

Hon. FRED. W. LINCOLN, JR., Mayor, and Alderman PEIRCE and others
of the Boston City Council.

GENTLEMEN : Please to receive my thanks for the invitation to participate in your proposed patriotic celebration of our national anniversary on the 5th of July next, and sincere regret that my professional duties will prevent its acceptance, and deprive me of the pleasure I should enjoy in your society.

With great respect,

Your obedient servant,

J. WALL WILSON,

Lieut. U. S. R. M.

CRESCENT PLACE, *June 30, 1858.*

DEAR SIR : By your authority, and I doubt not from kind remembrance of former acquaintance, I have received an invitation to attend the celebration of our national independence on the approaching 5th of July.

Accept my sincere thanks for this invitation, one with which I have not been honored for rather more, I think, than thirty years.

But while my best wishes attend you, and my prayers are offered for our country, I am constrained, on account of my deafness, to decline.

Respectfully yours,

WM. JENKS.

His Honor the MAYOR.

Boston, *July 2, 1858.*

SIR: Please accept for yourself and your associates upon the Committee of Arrangements for the approaching celebration of the national anniversary, my most grateful acknowledgments for your courteous invitation to participate in the festivities. I am reluctantly constrained to decline, from a previous literary engagement which will not release me.

With great respect,

A. L. STONE.

Hon. F. W. LINCOLN, JR., Mayor of Boston.

ROCKINGHAM HOUSE, PORTSMOUTH, N. H., }
July 2, 1858. }

GENTLEMEN: I had the honor to receive your kind invitation to attend the celebration of the eighty-second anniversary of American Independence in the City of Boston, for which you will please accept my sincere thanks.

I deeply regret that it will not be possible for me to accept your invitation, in consequence of a slight illness.

With very great respect,

M. SAID SULIMAN.

To Hon. F. W. LINCOLN, JR., Mayor, and gentlemen of
the City Government of the City of Boston.

SATURDAY, *July 3, 1858.*

DEAR SIR: I regret that my absence from the city obliges me to decline the invitation of the City Council of Boston to be present at the civic celebration of the Fourth of July.

Yours truly,

G. S. HILLARD.

Mr. Mayor LINCOLN.

BOSTON, *July 2, 1858.*

GENTLEMEN : I have the honor of your invitation to attend the public services and dinner, arranged by the City Council, upon the approaching anniversary of American Independence.

The acceptance of another invitation, previously extended, must preclude me from that pleasure ; but I beg leave to offer a sentiment for the occasion.

Respectfully your obedient servant,

GEORGE LUNT.

Hon F. W. LINCOLN, JR., Mayor,
and the Committee of Arrangements.

American Independence — While the liberty of a people is uncertain, it deserves defence ; ever after it is established, it requires regulation.

BOSTON, *July 2, 1858.*

MY DEAR SIR : Gladly enough would I join the City Council in the celebration of the approaching anniversary of American Independence, but for the previous acceptance of an invitation of the Society of the Cincinnati.

Be pleased to receive my sincere thanks for the honor of being remembered by your Committee on a day so memorable in the annals of the Anglo-Saxon race.

Very truly,

Your friend and servant,

LORENZO SABINE.

Hon. FREDERIC W. LINCOLN, JR., Chairman of
the Committee of Arrangements, &c., &c.

ROXBURY, MASS., *June 23, 1858.*

Hon. F. W. LINCOLN, JR., Mayor, and other gentlemen, members of the
Committee of Arrangements, &c.

GENTLEMEN : I thank you sincerely for the honor of an invitation to be present in the procession and at the dinner, on the 5th July, on the occasion of the celebration by the City Council of Boston of the eighty-second anniversary of American Independence.

I regret that previous engagements for that day deprive me of the pleasure of uniting with you in the festivities of that joyous and interest-

ing occasion. Will you allow me to offer for your consideration the following expression of my feelings :

The City of Boston—May she continue to be, as she ever has been, ready and zealous to celebrate the birthday of our nation—may her sons be ever found contending for human freedom, and ever ready as their fathers, to sacrifice on the altar of their country's welfare everything but principle, to maintain inviolable and inviolate the Constitution and the UNION of these STATES.

With great respect,
Your friend and fellow citizen,
SAMUEL H. WALLLEY.

Hon. FREDERIC W. LINCOLN, JR., Mayor, and other gentlemen of the Committee of Arrangements of the City Council of Boston.

Please accept my acknowledgments for your polite invitation to be present at the City Council's celebration of the approaching anniversary of American Independence.

As I shall be out of the city on that day, it will be out of my power to avail myself of the proffered honor.

With great respect,
I am your humble servant,
CHARLES WELLS.

BOSTON, *July 1st*, 1858.

BOSTON, *July 2*, 1858.

GENTLEMEN: It affords me unfeigned satisfaction to learn that you, in your official capacity as the Government of the City of Boston, are determined to perpetuate the good old custom which has come down to us from our venerable fathers, of celebrating the birthday of our national independence by the services, festivities, and illuminations common on that occasion. May this national jubilee, so fraught with hallowed memories, never cease to be appropriately commemorated by the good citizens of Boston; for when it shall not thus be remembered and distinguished, we shall, I fear, have no independence to celebrate.

It would give me great pleasure to accept your invitation to unite in the celebration of this year, but dangerous sickness in my family and the

recent death of my senior partner in business forbid my participation in the privileges and pleasures of the occasion.

With sentiments of great personal regard,

I am, gentlemen,

Yours most sincerely,

MARSHALL P. WILDER.

To His Honor Mayor LINCOLN, and associates,

Committee of Arrangements, &c.

CITY OF LAWRENCE, MAYOR'S OFFICE,)

LAWRENCE, MASS., *June 24, 1858.* }

To His Honor F. W. LINCOLN, JR., and others, Committee of the City Government of Boston.

GENTLEMEN: Allow me to thank you for your polite invitation to be present at the dinner of the City Government of Boston on the occasion of the approaching anniversary, and also to present my acknowledgment of the compliment which you thereby pay to the city which I have the honor to represent, a city founded by Boston enterprise, and bearing the name of one of Boston's noblest and most lamented sons.

Other engagements compel me to decline your courtesy, but thousands of hearts here will beat in unison with your own, throbbing with patriotic emotions, as we reflect upon the act which that day commemorates, and the blessings which that act secured. And I trust, gentlemen, that we shall all duly consider on that occasion, and at all times, not only the causes which led to the declaration of independence, and the men and the deeds that secured our civil and religious freedom, but, what is of far greater importance, the motives by which those men were actuated in their daily life.

There is at times ground for apprehension that our people, in the discharge of their civil duties, may be governed too much by personal, selfish considerations—influenced too strongly by the love of gain, or desire for place and power—and too little by pure devotion to their country and her highest welfare.

That this may never be the fact, but that all citizens may look well to the motives which govern their political action—that through a long and glorious future the spirit of the fathers and founders of the republic may live in the hearts of all their descendants—this should be the earnest

desire of every true patriot. And what more fitting time for reflections of this nature can be offered than the anniversary of the nation's birth?

I offer to you, gentlemen, the following sentiment :

The City of Boston — *First* in resistance to the aggressions of tyranny, she will be the *last* to surrender her inheritance of freedom. Let her motto ever be our country's prayer, "SICUT PATRIBUS SIT DEUS NOBIS."

I have the honor to be, •

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN R. ROLLINS.

CITY OF LOWELL, MAYOR'S }
OFFICE, July 2, 1858. }

HON. F. W. LINCOLN, JR.

DEAR SIR: Your most kind invitation to unite in the approaching municipal celebration of American Independence was duly received. I have delayed replying to this late day, from an expectation that I might be able to accept it, which of all things would be most agreeable to me.

I find, however, my presence will be expected here, and I am obliged to decline it very reluctantly.

Truly your obedient servant, •

E. HUNTINGTON.

EVENTS OF THE CELEBRATION.

EVENTS OF THE CELEBRATION.

EARLY in the month of April last a Joint Special Committee of the City Council, composed of Aldermen Peirce, James, Brewster, Crane and Holbrook, with Councilmen James J. Cobb, Benjamin F. Palmer, T. R. Page, J. A. Warren, J. L. Henshaw, N. A. Thompson and F. E. Faxon, who had been appointed "to make suitable arrangements to celebrate the approaching anniversary of American Independence," having requested and received assurance of the cordial coöperation of His Honor the Mayor with them, entered upon the active discharge of their duties. After selecting the orator, chaplain, and reader of the Declaration of Independence, the remaining elements of the celebration were soon designated, and their completion allotted to different sub-committees. It had been deemed inexpedient by the Committee to attempt any elaborate decoration of the city upon this occasion; and consequently but few places of local or historical interest in addition to Faneuil Hall were distinguished by any unusual embellishment. The following are perhaps worthy of observation.

From the front windows of the City Hall stretched staffs supporting the various national flags, while from the cupola and either wing of the building streamed the stars and stripes. At the centre of the roof was arranged a cluster of flags, and numerous small flags and streamers adorned the balcony.

A double Roman arch, finely painted in fresco and gold, bearing upon its columns a display of armor, decorated the Park street entrance to the Common. At the centre of this arch rose the figure of Washington, while its front bore, as a motto, the memorable sentence uttered by the first Mayor of the City (Hon. John Phillips), "The object of our festivals is the perpetuity of our country's honor," and the reverse, "July 4, 1776."

From Faneuil Hall to Quincy Market stretched a banner bearing upon one side the motto, "The time that tried men's souls," and upon the other, the date, "July 4, 1776."

From Concert Hall to the opposite side of Court street reached the mottoes, "Forget not those who by their sufferings secured to you the blessings of this day," and "The eighty-second anniversary of American Independence."

From the site of the Old Green Dragon tavern extended the motto, "Our fathers met at the old Green Dragon to discuss the affairs of the nation, and there originated the Boston Tea Party, Dec. 16, 1773."

From the armory of the City Guard, across Winter street, the following was suspended: "American liberty was won by the valor of citizen soldiery. While the virtue of the people cherishes it, the patriotism of volunteer troops will sustain and regard it." On the reverse, "Boston City Guard, instituted Sept. 20th, 1821. *Semper paratus.*"

The morning of the 5th of July dawned as mildly clear and cloudlessly beautiful as could have been desired, and was welcomed by multitudes of citizens and strangers who from the earliest appearance of light had thronged the various thoroughfares, rendering them nearly impassable.

The first rays of the sun were greeted by the loud pealing of the bells from the different churches, and national salutes fired from the Common, Central Square, (East Boston,) and Telegraph Hill, (South Boston.)

At about half past six o'clock the police force which had

been detailed to preserve good order throughout the city during the day, assembled in the area fronting the City Hall, whence, after having been inspected by His Honor the Mayor, they dispersed to the various stations which had been assigned to them.

GRAND CONCERT.

At eight o'clock the Common was crowded with persons assembled to hear the grand concert, which had been arranged to take place under the direction of Mr. B. A. Burditt, of the Brigade Band. An orchestra, composed of the Boston Brass, Brigade, Metropolitan, and Germania Military bands, comprising in all more than eighty men, together with a detachment of the Light Artillery, who were present with field pieces to assist the bands, performed the following programme of music, after the preliminary execution of three grand chords, each chord being accompanied by a discharge from one of the field pieces.

1. Yankee Doodle, with solo variations by the leaders of the different bands.
2. Wood Up.
3. Washington's March.
4. Verdi's Anvil Chorus, with eight anvils.
5. Star Spangled Banner.
6. God save the Queen.
7. Marseilles Hymn.
9. The Turkish Song of Peace.
10. Hail Columbia, accompanied by the guns of the Artillery.

The salvos of artillery were in perfect unison with the music, and the whole concert, which terminated at about nine o'clock, was eminently successful, as was testified by the repeated loud and enthusiastic cheering of the surrounding masses.

CHILDREN'S CELEBRATION.

The pleasing recollections of the juvenile festival of the preceding year prompted the Committee to undertake a repetition upon a somewhat larger scale, the present year; they therefore solicited the Rev. Mr. Barnard and the associate teachers of the Warren Street Chapel to afford the benefit of their valuable and effective services, and the call met with a cordial and ready response.

A mammoth tent, capable of containing at least four thousand people, was erected at the south-east corner of the Public Garden, and within this was laid a floor sufficiently large for one thousand children to dance upon. In the centre of the tent were stationed the Germania Orchestral Band, which furnished music for those who chose to dance, and the Germania Military Band, which afforded music of a more suitable character for promenading.

From the early hour of about seven and one-half o'clock, at which hour the Garden was thrown open, until evening, the tent was thronged, and every species of dance performed. Conspicuous among the dances was the "French Peasants' Dance," executed by twelve young girls dressed in red, with blue trimmings, white aprons, high-heeled shoes, and straw hats. Another tent at no great distance was devoted entirely to flowers, which in bouquets, wreaths, and every variety of beautiful forms, were dealt out to the children in boundless profusion, an unusually large supply having been kindly contributed from the city proper and the adjacent towns. Amusements of every description were provided, including swings, whirlrounds, flies, kites, grace-hoops, balls, &c., which afforded the children endless satisfaction. Various small tents were dispersed about the grounds, from which refreshments were dispensed. Upon the island in the small pond in the centre of the Garden had been erected a tower, whence fire balloons were at intervals sent off, while within the tower a boy,

dressed in imitation of a wild beast, caused much merriment to those around by his fanciful contortions. Near by, a large windmill sufficed to keep at work a shoemaker mending a shoe, a man sawing wood, two men grinding an axe, and a woman churning. A large camera obscura was situated in a small house by the eastern mall, which was visited by many persons, young and old.

At twelve o'clock the children joined in singing numerous songs to the accompaniment of the band, together with the following original ode, written expressly for the occasion by Dr. Thomas W. Parsons.

Call us early in the morning—call us early, mother mine,
When the sun is at the window, when the bird is on the vine;
For to-morrow, oh! to-morrow, of the year 's the happiest day;
Independence! Independence! July Fourth! hooray! hooray!

Children, wake! The swallows' music mingles with the morning bells,
From a thousand hills in chorus the rejoicing echo swells;
'Tis to-day that was to-morrow, and the summer sun is high;
'Tis the holiday of nations—'tis the Fourth day of July!

Up, my boys! the bells are ringing; flags are fluttering on the mast;
Men are shouting! girls are singing! Liberty has come at last!
Set your merry fountain flowing! spout, old Frog Pond, steeple high!
Hark! the guns are gayly going! 'Tis the Fourth day of July!

Boys of Boston, think of Warren! think of Bunker Hill to-day!
Let the memory of your grandsires mingle with your noisy play;
If our clime be bleak and barren, yet there shines no brighter sky
Than the God of battles gave us for the Fourth day of July.

Not alone for our New England, not alone for these fair States,
Was this blessed morn created, by His hand, that all creates:
When the last oppression faileth, when mankind shall all be free,
Then this day, by every nation, shall be held a Jubilee!

Excellent order was preserved by the police force throughout the Garden during the day, no cigar-smoking, firing of crackers, or boisterous conduct being allowed. Including the adults, at least seventy thousand people must have visited the Garden, thirty thousand tickets having been issued to the pupils of the Boston schools and the schools of the neighboring towns.

Everything wore an agreeable and pleasing aspect, and when eight o'clock, the hour for closing the Garden, had arrived, the multitude departed, delighted with the entertainment they had enjoyed, and regretting its termination.

PROCESSION.

Punctually at ten o'clock the procession was formed by Jonas H. French, Esq., Chief Marshal, assisted by Assistant Marshals David F. McGilvray, J. Avery Richards, George S. Walker, Nathaniel C. Stearns, John S. Moulton, John B. Neal, Abel Horton, George W. Forristall, E. P. Wilbur, J. Willard Rice, Micah Dyer, Jr., J. B. Parker, Geo. E. Gregg, George A. Batchelder, John Prince, and Albert H. Lewis, all mounted, according to the programme published several days previous, with the civic portion upon School street, the Fire Department upon State street, and the Internal Health Department upon Milk street. The procession was quickly formed, owing to the energy and exactitude of movement which characterize the Chief Marshal and his Assistants, and moved forward in the following order, a detachment of mounted police preceding, to clear the streets: First, the Military Escort, the Boston City Guards, numbering fifty-six muskets, commanded by Captain Isaac F. Shepard, and accompanied by the Germania Military Band; next came, seated in carriages to the number of fifty, and preceded by the Boston Brigade Band, His Honor Mayor Lincoln and the Board of Aldermen, the Common Council, the Orator, Chaplain, and Reader of the Declaration of Independence, the Sheriff of Suffolk County, His Excellency the Governor, with his Military Staff, State functionaries, past members of the City Government, District Attorney for the County of Suffolk, with other legal officers and the various civic officers; then, preceded by the Metropolitan Brass Band, followed the Fire Department, in the following order:

Chief Engineer George W. Bird and aids, mounted.

Eagle Engine Co. No. 3, Captain Edward Milliken, 34 men.

Cataract Engine Co. No. 4, Captain R. B. Farrar, 42 men.

Melville Engine Co. No. 6, Captain Calvin C. Wilson, 38 men.

Boston Engine Co. No. 8, Captain Benjamin Tarbox, 43 men.

Warren Hook and Ladder Co. No. 1, 25 men.

Loud's North Weymouth Brass Band, followed by Assistant Engineers and

Washington Hose Co. No. 1, Captain C. E. Danton, 20 men.

Union Hose Co. No. 2, Captain M. A. Thompson, 18 men.

Dunbar Engine Co. No. 10, Captain George A. Tucker, 32 men.

Barnicoat Engine Co. No. 11, Captain James H. Gibson, 41 men.

Hall's Boston Brass Band, Assistant Engineers, and

Tremont Engine Co. No. 12, Captain Oliver R. Robbins, 40 men.

Webster Engine Co. No. 13, Captain H. Weston, 39 men.

[Perkins Engine Co., No. 1; Mazeppa, No. 2; Extinguisher, No. 5; Tiger, No. 7; Maverick, No. 9; Spinney, No. 14; Franklin Hose Co., No. 3; Chester, Suffolk, and Deluge Hose Cos.; Washington and Franklin Hook and Ladder Cos., Nos. 2 and 3, for some unknown reason did not appear.]

Next to them, and commanded by Foreman Charles Cutter, came the Internal Health Department of the city, to the number of seventy-one men, mounted upon the horses owned and worked by the city, followed by a wagon drawn by two horses which had worked for the city the greatest number of years, in which were seated the four men who had been attached to the Department for the longest period.

The procession moved from the City Hall through School street, Tremont, Park, Beacon, Charles, Pleasant, Washington, Oak, Harrison avenue, Essex to Winter street, where the Firemen and Internal Health Department withdrew, while the remaining portion passed on to the Music Hall, which they reached at about half past eleven o'clock.

The fine soldierly bearing and military aspect of the City Guards gave ample testimony of the strict discipline which they must have observed, and elicited the warmest commendations from the spectators upon the route of the procession.

The Firemen, neatly dressed in plain but serviceable uniforms, with their engines gayly decked with flowers, made a fine display. But perhaps the most noticeable, as it was the most novel feature of the procession, was the Internal Health Department, the men presenting an excellent appearance as they sat, dressed in plain white frocks with black hats, upon horses of more than ordinary size, whose good condition indicated the excellent care bestowed upon them by the efficient Superintendent of this Department, Ezra Forristall, Esq.

The four men seated in the wagon were Robert McNinck, in the service of the city 26 years, 10 months; Anthony O'Brine, 26 years, 4 months; Patrick Learned, 23 years, 3 months; John Curren, 21 years.

While of the horses which drew the wagon, "Black Jim" had served the city twenty-two years, and "Old Colt" twenty years, and both seemed still capable of performing any work they might be called upon to do.

After the procession had reached the Music Hall, and while the company were seating themselves, the Brigade Band performed a voluntary, at the conclusion of which, four hundred of the public school children sang in a most thrilling manner, under the direction of Mr. Charles Butler, and accompanied upon the organ by Mr. H. M. Dow, the chant,

"Oh sing unto the Lord a new song,
 For He hath done marvellous things.
 The Lord declared his salvation,
 His righteousness hath He openly showed in the sight of the heathen.
 Show yourselves joyful unto the Lord, all ye lands;
 Sing, rejoice and give thanks.
 With trumpets and shawms,
 Oh show yourselves joyful before the Lord the King.
 Let the floods clap their hands, and
 Let the hills be joyful together before the Lord;
 For He cometh to judge the earth.
 With His own right hand, and with His holy arm
 Hath He gotten himself the victory.
 He hath remembered His mercy and truth
 Toward the house of Israel;
 And all the ends of the world have seen
 The salvation of our God.
 Praise the Lord upon the harp;
 Sing to the harp with a psalm of thanksgiving.
 Let the sea make a noise,
 And all that therein is;
 The round world, and they that dwell therein.
 With righteousness shall He judge the world,
 And the people with equity. Amen, Amen."

Prayer was now offered by the Rev. Dr. Lothrop, chaplain of the day.

After this the choir sang the following original ode, written for the occasion by Howard M. Ticknor, Esq.

ODE.

Fourscore and two long years ago
 An old bell rapid swung,*
 Proclaiming Hope and Liberty
 With rich, sonorous tongue.
 High heaven the great vibration felt,
 Far echo answered clear;
 And a broad land's most distant verge
 Caught up the tones of cheer.
 Then to arms rushed our sires,
 Sped the cannon's quick fires,
 The patriot's sword glowed bright;
 From strand to strand
 The beacon brand
 Waved red through the kindling night.

*The signing of the Declaration of Independence was first made publicly known by the ringing of the "Liberty Bell" upon the State House in Philadelphia.

To-day from steeple and from tower
 Goes out the chime of bells;
 Through city street and country vale,
 Their murmurous music swells.
 To-day the cannon's brazen throat
 Pours forth a mighty sound;
 The cattle of a thousand hills
 Start from the trembling ground.
 Let the clarion's firm blast
 Bear the fame of the past
 In full exultant lays;
 In chorus bold
 Be proudly told
 The splendor of coming days!

Our fathers sowed in bitter tears,
 In joy we reap the grain;
 We glory in our ease and wealth —
 Forget their toil and pain.
 May booming gun and pealing bell
 Remind us of their life,
 Prolonged in truth and honesty,
 Or lost in Freedom's strife.
 Then America's name
 On the records of Fame
 Shall blaze forever bright;
 'Neath every sky
 Her flag shall fly
 In colors of fadeless light!

Mr. Daniel K. Ford, a graduate of the Boston free schools, now read the "Declaration of Independence."

After "Hail Columbia" had been sung by the choir, with an accompaniment by the band, John S. Holmes, Esq., pronounced the oration of the day.

At the close of the oration the "Star Spangled Banner" was sung by the choir, accompanied by the band, and after a benediction by the chaplain, the services closed, and the procession, reforming, marched to Faneuil Hall to enjoy the dinner which awaited them.

Subsequent to the exercises, but previous to the departure from the Hall, His Honor the Mayor addressed the children in a few brief and pertinent remarks, alluding to the events which this day commemorated, and the duties which their remembrance of those events should incite them to perform.

After the address, the children were escorted to Chapman Hall to partake of a collation which had there been provided for them.

BALLOON ASCENSIONS.

The Committee to whom had been entrusted the duty of providing suitable balloon ascensions, had secured the services of Mr. John Wise, an old and experienced aeronaut, and his son Charles. It had originally been contemplated to send off three balloons, the "Old America," freighted with books, pamphlets, letters, &c., the "Ganymede" with Mr. Charles Wise, and the "Jupiter" with Mr. John Wise. From some unforeseen and unexplained cause the Old America burst during the process of inflation, which of course rendered it useless.

The inflation of the "Ganymede," a large, orange-shaped, buff-colored balloon, holding eleven thousand feet of gas, was commenced shortly after two o'clock, and completed about four, when Mr. Charles Wise coolly stepped into the small wicker basket attached to the balloon, and the cords being detached, rose, narrowly escaping the trees, in a north-westerly direction for some distance, when suddenly meeting an easterly current of air, he sailed over the harbor, where he discharged a considerable quantity of ballast, in consequence of which he took the inward current, and shortly before six o'clock descended safely in Malden Centre.

The "Jupiter," a balloon similar to the Ganymede, except in point of size, being capable of holding twenty-five thousand feet of gas, was not inflated until about half past five o'clock. Mr. Wise, accompanied by the Secretary of the Committee and Mr. Lyman W. Brittan, as passengers, then took positions in the car, which was about five feet long by three feet wide and two feet deep, and, bidding adieu to the specta-

tors, thousands of whom covered the Common, started upon their aerial course. First drifting towards Cambridge, the voyagers rose to a greater height, by dispensing with some of their ballast, and floated towards the harbor; thence they came inland, and, after being wafted about in various directions, descended in a small piece of woodland in Melrose, at about half past seven o'clock. Each balloon bore its name painted in large letters upon its surface, in addition to which, the Jupiter was distinguished by the motto of Mr. Wise, "*Astra castra, numen lumen.*" Both ascensions were entirely successful, and afforded great satisfaction to the multitudes who witnessed them.

FIREWORKS.

Messrs. Sanderson & Lanergan had been engaged to furnish a display of fireworks, and the greatest precaution had been taken to prevent the occurrence of accidents.

Soon after sunset a discharge of rockets announced the commencement of the exhibition, and continued until nine o'clock, when they were succeeded by a display of Protean fires, and a flight of torbillons.

The first great piece was styled the "Reveille of Independence," having the word "Independence" conspicuously displayed in the centre of the piece in letters of azure fire, while the discharge of shells, rockets, mines, petards, &c., presented a most brilliant and dazzling appearance. This piece was followed by a representation of the battle of Bunker Hill and the burning of Charlestown, embracing a view of the redoubts upon the hill, the attack by the ships and men, and the final burning of the town.

The exhibition concluded with a piece entitled the "Liberty Cap," representing England and America connected by the telegraph, in the centre of which shone conspicuously the first message ever transmitted, "On earth peace, good will towards men." There were also during the whole exhibition continu-

ous discharges of shells, rockets, candles, &c., affording a constant illumination. In addition to the display upon the Common, exhibitions of fireworks were also provided at East and South Boston, which were entirely successful and closed the public celebration of the day.

City Document.—No. 14.

CITY OF BOSTON.



R E P O R T
OF THE
BOARD OF DIRECTORS
FOR
PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.

1858.

R E P O R T .

TO THE HONORABLE CITY COUNCIL.

The ordinance establishing the Board of Directors for Public Institutions provides, that annually, at the close of the year, the Directors shall submit a report in print, embracing a statement of all their expenditures for each institution, in detail; the condition of each, with the number of its inmates, the number of admissions thereto, discharges therefrom, and births and deaths therein during the year; with such other information pertaining to the institution as they shall deem to be of public interest.

In consequence of the short time which has elapsed since the organization of the Board, they are not prepared to make such a report as the ordinances require. They have therefore had the usual reports required by old ordinances, made up from the date of the last annual reports, to the close of the year.

Hereafter the annual reports will be made up from Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, of each year.

The Board was organized on the 16th of October, by the choice of Thacher Beal, as President, and Samuel P. Oliver, as Clerk; and on the 12th day of November, the direction of the Houses of Industry and Reformation, House of Correction, and Lunatic Hospital, was formally surrendered to this Board by the several Boards then in charge of the same.

The City Council had authorized the Directors of the House of Industry to fit up the brick building on Deer Island, to be used as a House of Industry and Almshouse for the city poor. This work was in a state of progress when the direction was placed in charge of this Board. The work, since that time, has been prosecuted with diligence, and was so nearly completed on the 25th of November, that the city poor were removed into it; and early in the month of December, all the inmates of the wooden buildings were also removed, and are now comfortably and securely housed in this building.

The expense of putting the building and grounds in suitable condition will somewhat exceed the anticipations of those who projected the change; but nothing has been done, thus far, that has not been considered absolutely necessary, and much remains to be done before it will compare with other similar institutions.

The City Council having established the House of Reformation for Juvenile Offenders at Deer Island, and authorized the removal of the inmates thereto, will render it necessary that an appropriation should be made for putting the part of the building designed to be occupied for that purpose in a suitable condition for their reception; other improvements of the buildings and grounds are contemplated by the Board, which will be explained more fully, from time to time, in special communications.

All the institutions are believed to be in good condition, and well managed by those having special charge of them.

The Report from the Lunatic Hospital is for the year ending Nov. 30, 1857, and that from the Houses of Industry and Reformation is made up from the first day of April, 1857, to the close of the year, being in accordance with the old ordinances.

The House of Correction being a County institution, no report has heretofore been required, and it has not been the custom of the Board of Overseers to make one; but as the

present ordinances require one to be made for the time that it has been under the direction of this Board, it was thought advisable to make one up for the year ending Dec. 31, 1857.

Respectfully submitted.

PELHAM BONNEY,	} <i>Directors.</i>
JOSEPH SMITH,	
JAMES H. BEAL,	
EZRA H. BAKER,	
SETH ADAMS,	
THACHER BEAL,	
STEPHEN TILTON,	
JOHN FLINT,	
MOSES KIMBALL,	
OTIS KIMBALL,	
SAMUEL P. OLIVER,	
TIMOTHY C. KENDALL,	

Boston, Dec. 31, 1857.

<i>Amount brought forward,</i>	\$44,404 68
Bath Tubs, - - - - -	156 00
Gas Fixtures, - - - - -	28 68
Slating, - - - - -	48 30
Water Gauges, - - - - -	90 00
Masons' Work, - - - - -	75 12
Water, - - - - -	374 72
Harnesses, Blacksmith, Wheelwrights, - -	406 22
Carpenters' Work and Lumber, - - -	615 56
Hardware, - - - - -	608 93
Paints, Whitewash and Paint Brushes, Glass, Oil, &c., - - - - -	524 87
Lime, Sand, Brick, Coal Screenings, Cement, &c.	1,893 05
Chloride Lime, - - - - -	31 51
Leather, Pegs, &c., - - - - -	415 77
Oil, - - - - -	73 41
Carriages for Directors, - - - - -	186 40
Entertaining the City Government and distin- guished visitors, - - - - -	423 71
Hay and Straw, - - - - -	176 46
Seeds and Plants, - - - - -	53 59
Palm-leaf, - - - - -	101 97
Sundry Repairs, - - - - -	1,287 62
Carting, - - - - -	90 95
Crockery Ware, - - - - -	53 66
Pistols and Powder, - - - - -	61 25
Postage Stamps, - - - - -	9 20
Cash given to discharged Prisoners, - -	196 30
Prayer Books and Library Books, - -	144 77
Organ, - - - - -	525 00
Stationery for House of Correction and Over- seers' office, - - - - -	191 20
Printing, - - - - -	31 87
Papers, - - - - -	17 94
Total, - - - - -	\$53,298 71

RECEIPTS *on Account of the House of Correction, for year ending*
Dec. 31st, 1857.

For Labor of Prisoners, - - - - -	\$21,969 02
For Support of Prisoners from towns, - - -	271 23
Total, - - - - -	<u>\$22,240 25</u>

Total amount of Expenditures during year, -	\$53,298 71
Average number of prisoners, - - - - -	491
Cost of each prisoner per week, - - - - -	\$2 08
Actual cost of the institution to the city, after deducting receipts for labor, &c., - - -	\$31,058 46
Actual cost to the city of each prisoner, per week, - - - - -	\$1 21

Each prisoner, when discharged, is given comfortable and suitable clothing, if he has not such when committed; and in some cases money, to an amount not exceeding five dollars.

Whole number of prisoners committed during year,	1,376
Males, - - - - -	942
Females, - - - - -	434 1,376
White, - - - - -	1,324
Black, - - - - -	52 1,376
Adults, - - - - -	1,020
Minors, - - - - -	356 1,376

COMMITTED FOR

Adultery and Lewdness, - - - - -	129
Assaults, - - - - -	137
Intemperance, - - - - -	434
Keeping brothels or houses of ill-fame, -	14
Larceny, - - - - -	494
Perjury, - - - - -	2
Vagabonds, - - - - -	42
<i>Carried forward,</i>	<u>1,252</u>

<i>Brought forward,</i>	1,252	
Forgery, - - - - -	1	
Passing uncurrent money, - - - - -	2	
All other crimes, - - - - -	121	1,376
Died during the year, - - - - -	-	12
Discharged (expiration of sentence and from fine and costs,) - - - - -	-	1,262
Pardoned by Executive and on recommendation of Directors, - - - - -	-	15
Have served out sentences before in this institution,		613
Number remaining, Dec. 31, 1857, - - - - -		585
Births during year, - - - - -		2

<i>Amount brought forward,</i>	\$14,072 17
Furniture and Repairing, - - - - -	210 10
Gratuities and Outfits for Boys sent to sea, - -	53 43
Carriage Hire for Directors, and Omnibus Tickets,	127 11
Carriage Hire for Sabbath School Teachers, -	123 00
Straw, - - - - -	7 82
Carting and Labor, - - - - -	349 99
Snuff and Tobacco, - - - - -	27 45
Plumbing, - - - - -	31 06
Shed for Straw, - - - - -	79 19
Gymnasium Fixtures, - - - - -	30 05
Fire Works, - - - - -	36 00
Fishing Excursion, - - - - -	49 79
Cochituate Water, - - - - -	50 00
Singing Master, - - - - -	30 00
Tuning Instrument, - - - - -	12 75
White Washing, - - - - -	114 94
Expenses of Directors to Reformatory Convention	
at New York, - - - - -	84 00
Medicine, - - - - -	37 75
Salaries, - - - - -	2,128 10
	<u>\$17,654 70</u>

RECEIPTS on Account of the Boylston Asylum, and the House of Reformation, from April 1, 1857, to December 31, 1857.

For Labor of Boylston Boys, - - - - -	\$200 00
For Labor of Reformation Boys, - - - - -	254 67
" Fuel, - - - - -	44 50
" Casks, Rags, &c., - - - - -	16 02
	<u>\$515 19</u>

STATEMENT OF INMATES *at the Boylston Asylum at South Boston,*
from April 1, 1857, to December 31, 1857.

Months.	Boys admitted.	Women committed.	Discharged.	Died.	Eloped.
April, - - - -	3	3	13		
May, - - - -	8	2	7		
June, - - - -		2	8		
July, - - - -	4	3	7		
August, - - - -	4	1	5		
September, - - -	5	1	7	1	
October, - - - -	6	2	5		
November, - - -	6		3		2
December, - - -	5		7		
	41	14	62	1	2

GENERAL SUMMARY.

At the Asylum, March 31, 1857, - -	122	
Boys admitted, - - - -	41	
Women committed, who perform the labor, -	14	177
Discharged, Died and Eloped, - -	65	
Remaining Dec. 31, 1857, - -	112	177

STATEMENT OF EMPLOYMENT OF INMATES, *at the Boylston Asy-*
lum, South Boston, December 31, 1857.

MALES.

Boys in School, - - - -	92	
Men attending fires, - - - -	2	
Man sawing wood, - - - -	1	95

FEMALES.

Wash and Ironing Room, - - -	6	
Sewing Room, - - - - -	6	
Cooks and Domestics, - - - -	4	
Girl at School, - - - - -	1	17
Total,		<u>112</u>

EXPENDITURES for Deer Island Department of the House of
Industry, from April 1, 1857, to December 31, 1857.

Flour, - - - - -	\$4,041 20
Beef, Mutton, and Pork, - - - -	7,048 28
Potatoes and Beans, - - - - -	2,396 26
Vegetables, - - - - -	241 43
Milk, - - - - -	595 12
Bread, - - - - -	108 32
Butter, Eggs, and Cheese, - - - -	800 65
Tea, Coffee, and Chocolate, - - -	1,347 63
Sugar and Molasses, - - - - -	2,065 55
Fish, - - - - -	868 33
Rice, - - - - -	416 06
Salt, Vinegar and Malt, - - - - -	113 91
Grain and Meal, - - - - -	975 41
Tobacco, - - - - -	325 62
Fuel, - - - - -	3,717 03
Oil, - - - - -	663 82
Soap and Potash, - - - - -	487 31
Groceries, - - - - -	575 20
Dry Goods, Clothing and Bedding, - -	4,367 40
Shoes, Shoe Stock and Tools, - - -	1,731 00
Plumbing, Tin, Iron, and Hardware, - -	1,304 11
Stoves and Ranges, and Repairing, - -	201 16
Glass and Crockery Ware, - - - -	150 89
Furniture, - - - - -	189 10
<i>Amount carried forward,</i>	<u>\$34,730 79</u>

<i>Amount brought forward,</i>	\$34,730 79
Wooden Ware, Mats, Brooms and Combs, -	301 77
Lumber, Brick, Lime and Cement, - - -	453 53
Paints and Glass, - - - - -	175 89
Straw and Hay, - - - - -	219 88
Seeds and Tools, - - - - -	265 63
Horse Keeping, Blacksmith, Harness and Wheel- wright Work, - - - - -	177 77
Fares of persons from the City, and Food and Lodging, - - - - -	157 97
Ferry Tickets, and Conveyance for Chaplain on the Sabbath, - - - - -	219 54
Railroad Fares for persons sent to State Alms- houses, - - - - -	655 00
Newspapers, Postage and Stationery, - - -	193 79
Ship Chandlery, - - - - -	17 79
Medicine and Hospital Stores, - - - - -	610 03
Salaries, - - - - -	4,096 33
Paid Steamer Henry Morrison, for transportation of Freight and Passengers, 1 year, 7 months, 29 days, at \$2,200, - - - - -	3,658 12
Chloride of Lime, - - - - -	42 25
Repairing Press, - - - - -	26 71
One Yoke of Oxen, - - - - -	200 00
Pump, - - - - -	15 50
	<u>\$46,218 29</u>

*For Furnishing, Repairs and Alterations on Brick Buildings
at Deer Island.*

Exchange of old for new Boilers and Fixtures,	\$950 00
Crockery, - - - - -	184 15
Cocks, Valves, and Bolts, - - - - -	164 90
<i>Amount carried forward,</i>	<u>\$1,299 05</u>

<i>Amount brought forward,</i>	\$1,299 05
Sashes, - - - - -	43 50
Mr. Parrott, for Superintending, - -	150 00
Pumps, - - - - -	114 22
Engineer for Running the Engine, - -	27 00
Two Reflector Lanterns, - - - -	102 92
Carpets, - - - - -	555 99
Furniture, - - - - -	677 11
Stoves, - - - - -	53 75
Two Water Closets in Basements, - -	169 57
Outside Windows to Long Wing, - -	395 05
Iron Stairs, Bridges, &c., - - - -	709 68
Merchandise, Labor and Heating Apparatus,	2,413 12
Lumber, - - - - -	1,135 60
Lime, Brick and Cement, - - - -	483 35
Paints and Oil, - - - - -	329 41
Tin, Zinc and Lead Pipe, - - - -	156 63
Iron for Cell Bedsteads, - - - -	732 68
Buckets for Cells, - - - - -	276 35
Drain Pipe, and Stone Sills, - - -	60 67
Iron Screws, Rods, &c., - - - -	63 88
Mason's Work, - - - - -	357 12
Overseer of Alterations, - - - -	180 00
	<u>\$10,486 65</u>

RECEIPTS *on Account of Deer Island Department, from April 1,*
1857, to December 31, 1857.

For Support of Inmates from Towns, - - -	\$241 73
“ “ “ Bonded Passengers, - - -	101 47
“ Barrels, Bones, Grease and Calf Skins, -	203 14
“ 153 Iron Bedsteads, - - - - -	612 00
“ Fire Brick, - - - - -	20 75
	<u>\$1,179 09</u>

ADMISSIONS AND DISCHARGES *at Deer Island, from April 1, 1857, to Dec. 31, 1857.*

MONTHS.	Admitted.	Committed.	Born.	Died.	Discharged.
April,	23	114	3	1	199
May,	15	100		4	154
June,	26	110			128
July,	34	171	1	1	127
August,	20	135		5	132
September,	24	133		3	113
October,	47	181		3	224
November,	35	126		6	136
December,	28	123		3	131
	<u>252</u>	<u>1,193</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>26</u>	<u>1,344</u>
At the Island, March 31, 1857,	-	-	-	443	
Admitted,	-	-	-	252	
Committed,	-	-	-	1,193	
Born,	-	-	-	4	1,892
Discharged,	-	-	-	1,350	
Died,	-	-	-	28	
Remaining, Dec. 31, 1857,	-	-	-	<u>514</u>	1,892

REPORT OF PATIENTS *treated at Deer Island Hospital, for nine months, from 1st April, 1857, to 31st December, 1857.*

Diseases.	Cases Treated.	Deaths.
Fevers, Bilious, - - - - -	4	1
Typhoid, - - - - -	5	1
Typhus, - - - - -	1	1
Yellow, - - - - -	5	2
Intermittent, - - - - -	2	0
Cancer, - - - - -	2	2
Malformation of Heart, - - - - -	1	1
Small Pox, - - - - -	4	1
Phthisic, - - - - -	9	9
Dropsy, - - - - -	2	1
Old Age, - - - - -	6	1
Internal Hemorrhage, - - - - -	1	1
Convulsions, - - - - -	1	1
Diarrhœa, - - - - -	66	2
Delirium Tremens, - - - - -	16	2
Scrofula, - - - - -	3	1
Asthaenia, - - - - -	14	1
Heart Disease, - - - - -	1	1
Pneumonia, - - - - -	8	0
Pleuritis, - - - - -	2	0
Ulcers, - - - - -	36	0
Wounds of different kinds, - - - - -	36	0
Epilepsy, - - - - -	4	0
Tinea Capitis, - - - - -	7	0
Rheumatism, - - - - -	32	0
Paralysis, - - - - -	1	0
Ophthalmia, - - - - -	26	0
Cutaneous Diseases, - - - - -	11	0
Dysentery, - - - - -	2	0
Syphilis, males, - - - - -	6	0
" females, - - - - -	52	0

Parturition, - - - - -	6	0
Intemperate when admitted, - -	127	0
Amenorrhœa, - - - - -	14	0
Hydrocephalus, - - - - -	1	0
Masturbation, - - - - -	1	0
Erysipelas, - - - - -	4	0
Neuralgia, - - - - -	3	0
Cystitis, - - - - -	2	0
Orchitis, - - - - -	2	0
Varicose Veins, - - - - -	1	0
Gonorrhœa, - - - - -	14	0
Injury from abortion, - - - - -	1	0
Insanity, - - - - -	2	0
Abscess, - - - - -	7	0
Other diseases, - - - - -	300	0
	851	29

AGES OF DEATHS.

3 under 5 years of age.
 23 over 5 " " " under 70.
 1 was 75.
 1 " 80.
 1 " 87.

TABLE IV, *showing Birthplaces.*

Born in Massachusetts,	-	-	-	-	-	-	133
“ “ other States,	-	-	-	-	-	-	13
“ “ Ireland,	-	-	-	-	-	-	60
“ “ British Provinces,	-	-	-	-	-	-	26
“ “ England,	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
“ “ Scotland, 1, Germany, 1,	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
						—	237

TABLE V, *showing Parentage of those in the House, Dec. 31st.*

American,	-	-	-	-	-	-	21
Irish,	-	-	-	-	-	-	134
English,	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Scottish, 1, Danish, 1, German, 1,	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
						—	161

American Parents, 21, or 13 per cent.; Foreign Parents, 140, or 87 per cent.

TABLE VI, *showing Ages of Inmates when committed.*

Seven years,	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Eight “	-	-	-	-	-	-	10
Nine “	-	-	-	-	-	-	13
Ten “	-	-	-	-	-	-	34
Eleven “	-	-	-	-	-	-	34
Twelve “	-	-	-	-	-	-	65
Thirteen “	-	-	-	-	-	-	31
Fourteen “	-	-	-	-	-	-	32
Fifteen “	-	-	-	-	-	-	8
Sixteen “	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
Seventeen “	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
						—	237

Average age, $11\frac{3}{4}$ years.

TABLE VII, *showing the Time those Discharged were in the School.*

In School 1 month,	2	In School 13 months,	2
" " 3 months,	4	" " 14 "	5
" " 4 "	2	" " 16 "	1
" " 5 "	1	" " 17 "	2
" " 6 "	3	" " 22 "	3
" " 8 "	1	" " 24 "	36
" " 10 "	2	" " 42 "	1
" " 12 "	10	" " 45 "	1
			76

Being an average time of one year and six months.

TABLE VIII, *showing the Domestic and Social Condition of those in the School, Dec. 31st, gathered from their own statements.*

Number in the School,	-	-	-	-	-	-	161
" who have lost father,	-	-	-	-	-	-	59
" " " " mother,	-	-	-	-	-	-	42
" " " " both parents,	-	-	-	-	-	-	14
" whose fathers are intemperate,	-	-	-	-	-	-	54
" " mothers " " " " " "	-	-	-	-	-	-	22
" " parents are both " " " " " "	-	-	-	-	-	-	10
" " fathers have been imprisoned,	-	-	-	-	-	-	24
" " mothers " " " " " "	-	-	-	-	-	-	11
" " parents " both been imprisoned,	-	-	-	-	-	-	3

Respectfully submitted.

L. D. LINCOLN.

January 11th, 1858.

STATEMENT OF CONDITION AND EMPLOYMENT of *Inmates at the House of Industry, Deer Island.*

MALES.

Sick in Male Hospital,	-	-	-	-	8	
Sick in Small Pox Hospital,	-	-	-	-	0	
Convalescent,	-	-	-	-	5	13
Nurses and Assistants, Night and Day Watchmen and Assistants,	-	-	-	-	-	10
At work on Farm,	-	-	-	-	163	
Shoemakers 7, Tailors 9, Carpenters 8,					24	
Painters 4, Whitewashers 3, Bakers 2,	-				9	
Barbers 1, Blacksmiths 4, Coopers 2,					7	
Tin Smiths 2, Soap Boiler 1,	-	-	-		3	
Stone and Brick Masons,	-	-	-		2	
At work in Office and House,	-	-			2	
At work out of doors and at the Barn,	-				25	235
Men,	-	-	-	-	-	258
Boys in Nursery,	-	-	-	-	13	
Boys at School,	-	-	-	-	10	23

FEMALE HOSPITAL.

Sick in Hospital,	-	-	-	-	15	
Sick in Hospital, Children,	-	-	-	-	3	18
In Nursery, with Nursing Children,	-	-	-		13	
Taking Care of Children,	-	-	-		3	16
Nurses, Attendants, and Watchers in Hospital,					5	
Domestics and Cooks,	-	-	-	-	17	22
Washers 18, Ironers 11, Scrubbers 25,	-				54	
In Sewing Room,	-	-	-	-	88	
Assistants in Bathing and Sleeping Rooms,					11	153
Women,	-	-	-	-	209	
Girls in Nursery,	-	-	-	-	10	
Girls at School,	-	-	-	-	7	17

TAILOR'S SHOP.

Have cut and made for the House of Industry, all the Clothing, with the following additions:

Have cut and made 277 Jackets, 252 pairs Pants.

Have cut, and sent to the City unmade, 375 Jackets, 327 pairs Pants, for Boylston School and House of Reformation.

STOCK *remaining in Store, Dec. 31, 1857.*

Such as Groceries, Dry Goods, Hardware, Shoes and Shoe Stock, made-up Clothing, and about 400 tons Coal, and 60 cords of Wood, as per estimate, - - - \$3,919 50

RESULT OF LABOR ON FARM, *from March 31, 1857, to December 31, 1857.*

Hay,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	60 Tons,
Cabbages,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2500
Beets, assorted,				-	-	-	-	1200 Bushels.
Turnips, “		-	-	-	-	-	-	1200 “
Carrots,		-	-	-	-	-	-	1500 “
Parsnips,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	200 “
Onions,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	500 “
Celery,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1500 Bunches.
Barley,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	200 Bushels.
Potatoes,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	150 “
Barley Straw,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5 Tons.
Corn,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	40 Bushels.
Pumpkins,		-	-	-	-	-	-	1200
Squashes,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	150
Tomatoes,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	150 Bushels.
3 tons Corn and Oat Fodder.								
For making House for new Life Boat,								50 days' work.
“ Loft in new Blacksmith Shop,								5 “
Fence from Superintendent's House to								
Female Hospital,								35 “

For making Fence from Male Hospital round the Garden in rear, -	110 day's work.
Drains from Superintendent's House to Reservoir, - - - -	30 "
Making Boiler House, Stone and Brick Masons, and Carpenters, - -	170 "
Repairing and Altering Piggery, -	75 "
Drain for Reservoir to open Drain and Tide Gates, - - - -	30 "
Work on Drains, at the Brick Building, including all outside work, for Paint- ers, Carpenters, and Men to assist,	700 "
Repairs on old Buildings, Making and Repairing Whelbarrows and Farming Tools, - - - -	200 "
	1405 "

BOSTON LUNATIC HOSPITAL.

TO THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS FOR PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS:

GENTLEMEN:— The undersigned respectfully submits the following, as the Report of the Boston Lunatic Hospital for the year 1857.

For reasons of a private nature, which may not properly be made public, but which many of you will remember, no report was made, at the usual time, last year. The prospect of a speedy change in the management of the Public Institutions, still further delayed it, and therefore this Report embraces two years — the last past.

During the two past years, though nothing unusual has happened in our household, we have reason to be glad that our success has been so great, and our sorrow and disappointment so small.

Trouble, sorrow and disappointment have met us at every step, and yet satisfaction and success have attended our efforts. All things considered, at no former period has the institution been more successful or more worthy of its good name.

We believe that it has done its deed of charity, and done it well.

In accordance with custom, the following Tables of Statistics are given.

The following table presents a succinct tabular history of the Hospital from its opening.

Year ending Nov. 30.	Admitted.	Discharged.	More or less improved.	Recovered.	Died.	Remaining.
1840.	125	29	2	9	6	96
1841.	47	41	4	20	11	102
1842.	50	48	6	19	12	103
1843.	52	49	7	21	11	106
1844.	30	21	6	8	6	115
1845.	21	15	1	5	7	121
1846.	44	38	7	20	10	127
1847.	78	49	6	26	16	156
1848.	86	54	6	30	15	188
1849.	78	63	4	22	35	203
1850.	73	72	4	37	25	204
1851.	92	55	4	27	22	241
1852.	52	49	5	22	22	244
1853.	72	52	5	26	21	264
1854.	55	63	4	15	44	256
1855.	97	114	48	28	38	239
1856.	52	79	35	13	31	212
1857.	43	50	21	10	19	205

There were remaining in the Hospital, November 30, 1855.

Males, - - - - - 97

Females, - - - - - 142

239

Admitted since,—

Males, - - - - - 49

Females, - - - - - 46

95

Under care during the term,—

Males, - - - - - 146

Females, - - - - - 188

334

ASSIGNED CAUSES OF INSANITY.

Intemperance,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20
Ill Health, -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	29
Domestic Trouble,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13
Puerperal, -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Fright, -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Disappointment, -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7
Epilepsy, -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
Softening of Brain,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Death of Friends,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Accident, -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Loss of Property,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
Spiritualism,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Masturbation,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2

NATIVITY.

[illegible]

CIVIL CONDITION.

Married,									
	Males,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	28
	Females,			-	-	-	-	-	20
Widowed,									
	Males,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7
	Females,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10
Single,									
	Males,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14
	Females,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16

CAUSES OF DEATH.

Consumption,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30
Epilepsy,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
Fever,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Softening of Brain,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3

Bilious Disease,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Diarrhoea,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Old Age,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Scrofula,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Paralysis,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1

The Tables given above afford all the numerical information in our power to present. Many of them, as often before remarked, are necessarily imperfect and unreliable, though more complete and accurate, it is believed, than ever before.

Of the two hundred and five now in the custody of this institution, over one hundred (116) are State patients, for whose support the city receives only one hundred dollars per year, each, while the cost of their support is more than one hundred and thirty dollars each, per year. By a recent act of the Legislature, such patients cannot now be sent here. They must be committed to one or the other of the State Hospitals. And whenever the Hospital at Northampton shall be opened, (I am informed that it will be opened early in the Spring,) all of our patients, now chargeable to the Commonwealth, will be removed. Whenever this change shall be made, many desirable improvements may be made here. They will be considered, and presented for your action, in a special communication.

By a recent act of the Legislature, the city has been authorized to receive paying patients. A few of this class have been already received. Without doubt, whenever we shall be relieved from the care of the State patients, applications from this class will very soon fill our halls. A material change in our general accommodations, will then be imperative.

During the past two years, our success, although not remarkable, has yet been very gratifying. The recoveries have been encouraging; the disappointments few, considering the class of patients committed to our care.

The greatest success, however, has been in the general improvement of our household. Since our last Report, the "Cottage" has been abandoned as a place for the permanent seclusion of patients, and its unhappy and violent inmates have been removed to the Wards, where they have slowly but steadily improved in their habits. One of the number, long the terror of this and other similar institutions, became, generally, a quiet and orderly inmate, and even made herself useful in the care of the halls. Just as we were demonstrating the success, and urging the benefit of the experiment, she was removed by the State authorities, to Maine. No improvement, in any department of the institution, has afforded us so great gratification as this. We have no longer any patients permanently secluded. Our Cottage is abandoned.

The amusements of the inmates continue as heretofore, with the addition of a Bowling Alley. Reading, Music, of Piano and Hand Organs, (which we very frequently call in,) Cards, Draughts, Cribbage, Dominoes, and other games relieve the tedium of hospital life.

By the annexation of a part of the grounds formerly belonging to the House of Industry, we have lately been enabled to give our patients more employment, out of doors, to their manifest enjoyment and advantage, as well as to the material profit of the institution.

Rev. John T. Burrill, Chaplain of the House of Correction, very acceptably performs the duties of Chaplain here.

To the members of the Board of Visitors, who have willingly listened to every suggestion, and earnestly seconded every effort for the improvement of our household, I offer my hearty thanks.

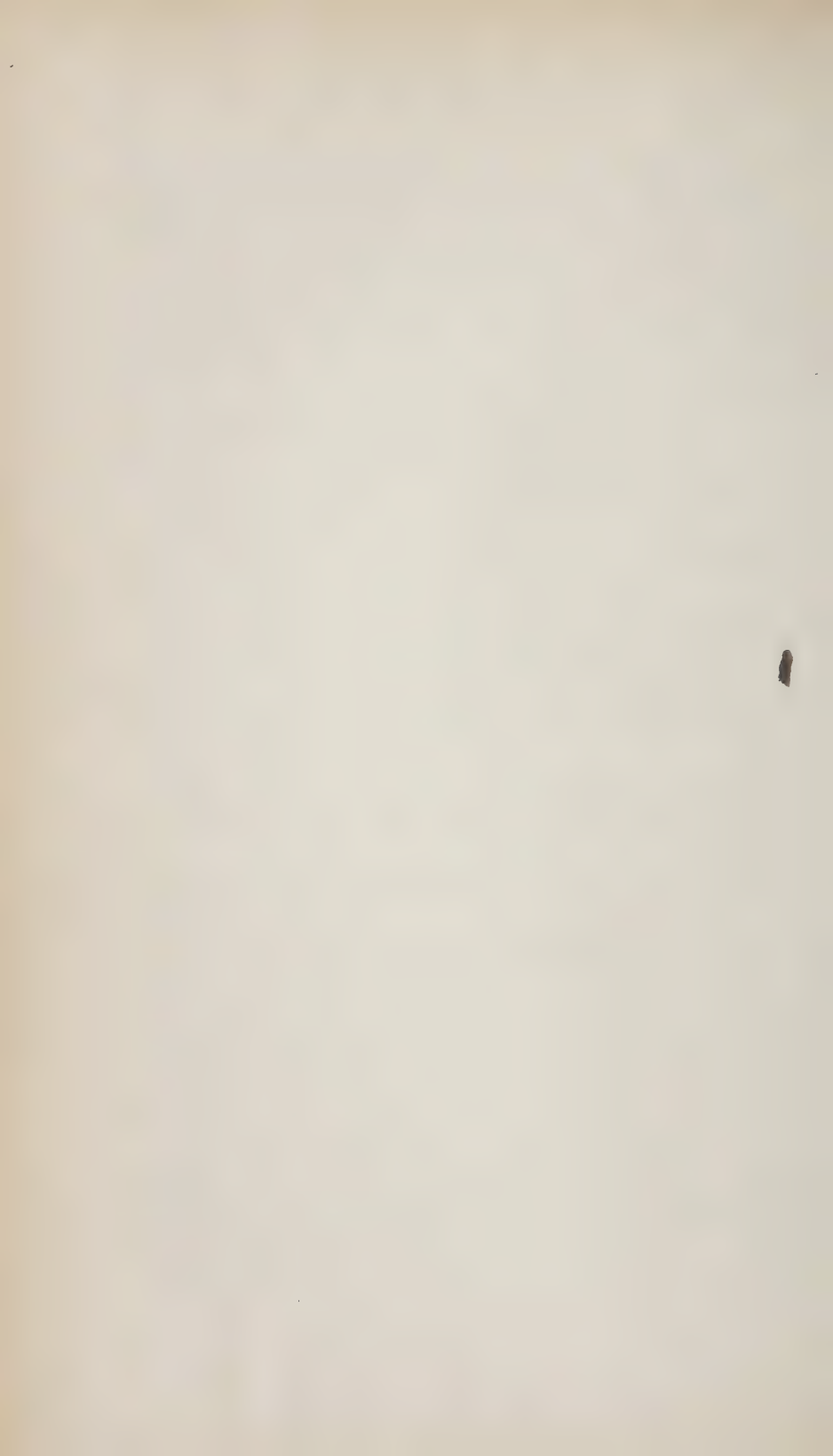
To the Officers and Attendants of the institution is due this public acknowledgment of their faithful and untiring service. Their duties are always burdensome and often very unpleasant. Their reward can only be found in the consciousness of duty well performed.

The expenditures for the year have been made under the immediate direction of the Committee on Supplies. While they are necessarily large, they will be found to be judicious.

Respectfully submitted.

CLEMENT A. WALKER,

Superintendent.



City Document.—No. 15.

CITY OF BOSTON.



R E P O R T

O F T H E

COMMITTEE ON THE LOCATION

O F T H E

BROADWAY RAILROAD.

1 8 5 8 .

In Board of Aldermen, March 1, 1858.

Laid on the table, and ordered to be printed.

Attest.

SAMUEL F. McCLEARY, *City Clerk.*

CITY OF BOSTON.

In Board of Aldermen, March 4, 1858.

The Committee on Paving, to whom the order in relation to the location of the Broadway Railroad was recommitted, have considered the same, and submit the following

R E P O R T :

The Committee consider it the settled policy of the people of this city that Horse Railroads should be continued therein, and that what is granted to one section of the city cannot justly be denied to another section.

They have, in the first place, considered the necessity of a railroad to South Boston, and have arrived at the unanimous conclusion that such necessity does exist. It is the universal sentiment of the people of South Boston that they need and are entitled to a railroad which shall approach as near the centre of the business section of the city as may be practicable. They feel that, while they are deprived of this privilege, their interests suffer, and the value of real estate in that section of the city materially depreciates, whilst real estate in the neighborhood of the city where the people are permitted to enter the city by horse railroads, is greatly enhanced in value. The city owns a large amount of real estate at South Boston, and there are large tracts of land owned by individuals, and sufficient portions thereof improved, to accommodate one hundred thousand more people than are located there at the present time. Some of the land would compare favorably

in the beauty of its location, fine air and general requisites for health and comfort, with any spot in New England. It is desirable that this land should be improved and covered with buildings, so that we may retain our business people within the limits of the city, and thus increase the taxable property thereof. There are twenty-four thousand inhabitants of South Boston to be accommodated by this railroad in their intercourse with the city proper, together with all their visitors, either for pleasure or for business, who appeal to the Board of Aldermen to have the same privileges extended to them which are extended to their suburban neighbors who come to our city to do business, but pay their taxes out of the city.

In presenting the location for the Broadway Railroad, a majority of the Committee have come to the conclusion that the route proposed by the order presents fewer objections than any other which could be suggested. The Committee have taken into consideration various other routes. The route over Mt. Washington Avenue was suggested; but when we consider that the draw of the bridge connecting that avenue is open three times as often as the draw of the Federal street bridge, and that Granite street, over which it would be necessary to pass, is a new street, not paved or properly settled, and that there is a steep pitch on that street at its junction with A street, it was deemed inadvisable to locate on that route. Dover street bridge is too narrow to admit of a double track, which would be necessary in locating on that route; and other objections, which it is unnecessary to name, deterred the Committee from locating on that route. It was suggested that the road might be located and the terminus situated at the junction of Federal and Summer streets. This would involve the necessity of a double track on Federal street, which was found to be impracticable. The streets through which the order proposes the location are generally wide, and occupied for a class of business with which it would not materially interfere.

The cars, if the railroad is properly located, will have a tendency to remove the omnibuses from the street. To do this the road must be located in its terminus near the centre of business or it will fail to remove the omnibuses. The principal and almost only objection to rails in the street, is the obstruction in passing over them, especially with light vehicles, which in the opinion of the Committee might be obviated in casting the rails. The improved groove used by the Metropolitan and Middlesex Railroads presents but little obstruction, but the difficulty lies in the protruding of the rails above the pavement. The sides of the rails might be corrugated or notched, which would allow the wheels of vehicles to slip over the rail with as much ease and facility as they would cross a cobble stone pavement. The Committee would respectfully suggest whether some action ought not to be taken to cause a less objectionable rail to be laid down in some of our streets than those now occupying them.

The Committee in reconsidering their action, and in order to come to a unanimous conclusion, have agreed to modify their order so that the location of the road shall not extend further than Lincoln street, at its junction with Summer street, and have stricken out the location of a double track in Federal street, and over the Federal street bridge, and substituted a turnout to be located opposite the gasometer in Federal street. The street in that location is 32 feet 8 inches in width, leaving ample space for the passage of carriages on each side. It will be seen that in the order, the Committee have taken especial care that the interests of the city are well guarded.

Finally, in concluding their Report, the Committee would ask the candid consideration of the Board to the prayer of the petitioners, embracing as they do a large and united population asking only what has been granted to accommodate many people living out of the city. The few people inconve-

nienced, compared with the great mass accommodated, should not weigh against the prayer of the petition.

These are the principal reasons which induced the Committee to come to the conclusions herein presented, although a great many more might be suggested, did the Committee deem it necessary.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

For the Committee,

OTIS RICH, *Chairman.*

CITY OF BOSTON.

In Board of Aldermen, Thursday, March 4, 1858.

Ordered — That the tracks of the Broadway Railroad shall be located as follows; but on the express condition to the location that said railroad company shall at all times, after the rails are laid down, keep in good order and complete repair, at their own expense, that portion of all the streets through which the said rails are or may be laid, lying between the rails, and also that portion of the street lying outside of the rails and adjacent thereto, extending one foot and a half from and outside of each rail throughout the whole length of said railroad, in the streets of the City of Boston.

The repairing to be done at all times to the satisfaction of the Superintendent of Streets.

One track in the centre of Fourth street, from the junction of Fourth street with P street to K street.

One track in the centre of K street, from Fourth street to Broadway.

Two tracks in the centre of Broadway, from K street to the track of the Dorchester Avenue Railroad, in Dorchester Avenue.

One track in Dorchester Avenue, from Broadway to the Federal street bridge, alongside of the track of the Dorchester Avenue Railroad.

A turnout in Federal street, to connect with the track of the Dorchester Avenue Railroad, commencing at the southerly side of Lehigh street, so called, and terminating a distance of one hundred feet therefrom.

One track in the centre of Kneeland street, from Federal street to South street.

One track in the centre of South street, from Kneeland to Beach street.

One track in the centre of Beach street, from South street to Lincoln street.

One track in the centre of Lincoln street, from Beach street to Summer street.

One track in Summer street, from Lincoln street to the track of the Dorchester Avenue Railroad in Federal street.

The stations to be as follows:—One at the junction of Broadway and Dorchester street; one at the stable in Broadway, between H and I streets; one at the junction of P and Fourth streets, and one in Summer street, opposite Lincoln street, with a suitable turnout at each station. The terminus in Summer street to be distant from the edgestone of the sidewalk in front of the New South Church, at least twenty feet. The length of the turnouts at the respective stations to be determined by the Committee on Paving and the Superintendent of Streets, but in no instance to exceed two hundred feet in length.

The location of the turnout above specified in Federal street, between the Federal street bridge to Kneeland street, is granted upon the express condition that it shall not be laid down until the assent is given in writing by the Dorchester Avenue Railroad Company, and said assent filed with the City Clerk, that the track of the said Dorchester Avenue Railroad in Federal street shall be so changed as that when the additional track for the turnout of the Broadway Railroad Company shall have been lain down in said Federal street the two tracks of the two companies shall occupy the centre of said street, and the distance from the outer rail of each track to the edgestone of the sidewalk shall not be less than nine feet.

The location of the tracks, as above described, is granted with the further express condition that the whole work of laying down the said tracks, shall be done under the direction and to the satisfaction of the Superintendent of Streets.

The form of rail to be used to be satisfactory to the Committee on Paving and the Superintendent of Streets, and to be approved by them.

City Document.—No. 16.

CITY OF BOSTON.



R E P O R T

OF THE

COMMITTEE ON ORDINANCES

UPON THE

COMMUNICATION OF THE COCHITUATE WATER
BOARD, CONCERNING THE WASTE OF WATER.

1858.

In Common Council, March 4, 1858.

Read, laid on the table, and ordered to be printed.

Attest.

W. P. GREGG, *Clerk.*

CITY OF BOSTON.

In Common Council, March 4, 1858.

The Committee on Ordinances, to whom was referred a communication from the Cochituate Water Board, suggesting the passage of an "Ordinance to prevent the unnecessary waste of water," would respectfully recommend the adoption of the accompanying ordinance.

For the Committee,

CHARLES EMERSON, *Chairman.*

CITY OF BOSTON.

In the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight.

AN ORDINANCE

TO PREVENT THE WASTE OF COCHITUATE WATER.

Be it ordained by the Aldermen and Common Council of the City of Boston, in City Council assembled, as follows:—

SECTION 1. The owner or occupant of any premises where an unnecessary waste of Cochituate water occurs, shall be liable to a fine of two dollars, and shall be notified thereof in writing, and if such waste shall not be prevented, and the fine aforesaid paid, within two days from the time when said notice is given, the water shall be cut off from the said premises and shall not be again let on until the waste be stopped and the fine paid, together with an additional sum of two dollars for cutting off and letting on the water; and in case of a second offence during the same year, a fine of four dollars shall be imposed, and if not paid as before mentioned, the water shall be cut off and not again let on till the cause of complaint is removed, and the fine paid together with two dollars for cutting off and letting on the water; and in case of a third or subsequent offence the water shall be cut off and shall not

again be let on, except by a vote of the Cochituate Water Board, and the payment of such fine, not exceeding ten dollars, as the said Board may impose.

SECT. 2. No hose shall be attached or used in any stable for washing horses or carriages, or for any other purpose whatsoever, except for extinguishing fires, under a penalty of ten dollars for each offence.

City Document.—No. 17.

R U L E S

OF THE

SCHOOL COMMITTEE,

AND

REGULATIONS OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS

OF THE

CITY OF BOSTON.



BOSTON:

GEO. C. RAND & AVERY, CITY PRINTERS,

No. 3, CORNHILL.

1858.



SCHOOL COMMITTEE.

The following special provisions in regard to the number of the School Committee, the manner in which they shall be chosen, their terms of service, and their powers and duties, are contained in the City Charter, from which the following Sections are copied.

SECT. 53. The School Committee shall consist of the Mayor School Com-
mittee. of the City, the President of the Common Council, and of the persons hereinafter mentioned. A majority of the persons duly elected shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business; and at all meetings of the board, the Mayor, if present, shall preside.

SECT. 54. At the annual election next after the passage of this Election of
School Com-
mittee. act, the qualified voters of each ward shall be called upon to give in their ballots for six inhabitants of the ward, to be members of the School Committee; and the two persons who receive the highest number of votes, or, in case more than two receive an equal number of votes, the two persons who are senior by age, shall hold their office for three years from the second Monday in January next ensuing, and the next two persons who receive the highest number of votes, or who are senior by age in the contingency aforesaid, shall hold their office for two years from said date, and the two other persons shall hold their office for one year from said date; and at every subsequent annual election, two persons shall be chosen in each ward, to be members of the School Committee for the term of three years.

SECT. 55. The persons so chosen as members of the School Com- Organization of
School Com-
mittee. mittee, shall meet and organize on the second Monday of January, at such hour as the Mayor may appoint. They may choose a secretary and such subordinate officers as they may deem expedient, and shall define their duties, and fix their respective salaries.

SECT. 56. The said Committee shall have the care and manage- Duties of School
Committee. ment of the public schools, and may elect all such instructors as they may deem proper, and remove the same whenever they consider it expedient. And generally they shall have all the powers,

in relation to the care and management of the public schools, which the selectmen of towns or school committees are authorized by the laws of this Commonwealth to exercise."

Elections.

"SECT. 24. The Board of Aldermen, the Common Council, and the School Committee, shall have authority to decide upon all questions relative to the qualifications, elections and returns of their respective members."

Vacancies, &c.

The statute of May 30th, 1857, chap. 266, makes the following provisions concerning vacancies in School Committees.

"SECT. 1. Whenever any member or members of the school committee of any city or town shall decline further service, or from change of residence or otherwise, shall become unable to attend to the duties of said board, the remaining members thereof shall, in writing, give notice of the fact to the selectmen of the town, or to the mayor and aldermen, if it be a city; the two boards shall, then, after giving public notice of at least one week, proceed, by joint ballot, to fill such vacancy or vacancies; and a majority of the ballots of all persons entitled to vote shall be held to be necessary to a choice at such election.

"SECT. 2. The same proceedings as above prescribed shall be had in case of a vacancy caused by the refusal of any person, elected as member of any school committee, to accept said office, after having been notified of such election according to the two hundred and eighty-third chapter of the acts of eighteen hundred and fifty-three; and in case all the persons elected as members of the school committee, shall, after such due notice, decline accepting said office, or having accepted thereof, shall afterwards decline further service, the selectmen, or the mayor and aldermen, shall, after giving due public notice, proceed, by ballot, to elect a new board; and the votes of a majority of the entire board of selectmen, or of mayor and aldermen, shall be necessary to an election.

"SECT. 3. Any person elected in accordance with the provisions of this act, shall have the same powers and duties as if he had been chosen a member of the school committee in any other legal manner: *provided, however*, that in all cases the term of service of such member shall end with the municipal or official year in which he may be chosen; and if the vacancy was in the first instance for a longer period, it shall at the first annual election after the occurrence of said vacancy, be filled in the manner prescribed for original elections to the school committee."

R U L E S

OF THE

BOARD OF SCHOOL COMMITTEE.

C H A P T E R I.

Organization of the Board.

SECTION 1. At all meetings of the Board of School Committee, the Mayor, styled President, shall preside; in his absence, the President of the Common Council shall preside; and in the absence of both the Mayor and President of the Common Council, a President *pro tempore* shall be chosen by ballot.

Organization of
the board.

SECT. 2. At the first meeting in each year, the Board shall elect a Secretary by ballot, and fix his salary for the ensuing year; and the President shall appoint, subject to the approval of the Board, the following Standing Committees, of five members each, viz:— 1. On Elections;— 2. On Rules and Regulations;— 3. On Accounts;— 4. On School Houses;— 5. On Salaries;— 6. On Text Books;— 7. On Music;— 8. On the Latin School;— 9. On the English High School;— 10. On the Girls' High and Normal School.

Standing com-
mittees.

SECT. 3. For convenience in the management of the Grammar and Primary Schools, the city shall be divided into as many Districts as it has Grammar Schools; each District shall take its name from the Grammar

Districts.

District
Committees.

School within its boundaries; the President shall appoint, at the first meeting of the Board in each year, and subject to its approval, a Standing Committee on each District, whose number, in each case, shall be proportionate to the number of schools in the District.

Chairmen of
sub-committees.

SECT. 4. The member first named on any committee, shall be the chairman thereof; except that the Committee on the Latin School, on the English High School, on the Girls' High and Normal School, and each District Committee, shall respectively elect its own Chairman.

Annual and
quarterly meet-
ings.

SECT. 5. The Board shall hold its annual meeting for the election of teachers on the first Tuesday in June, and three other stated quarterly meetings on the first Tuesday in March, September and December, at four o'clock, P. M., at such place as the President may appoint; and the Board may hold special meetings whenever they are deemed necessary.

Quorum.

SECT. 6. For a quorum, a majority of the Board must be present; but a less number may vote to send for absent members, and to adjourn. Whenever the Board is obliged to wait, after the hour appointed for the meeting, for a quorum to begin business, or whenever it has to suspend business and adjourn for want of a quorum, the roll shall be called and the names of the absentees recorded by the Secretary.

CHAPTER II.

Powers and Duties of the President.

Opening of
meetings.

SECTION 1. The President shall take the chair precisely at the hour appointed for the meeting of the Board, and shall call the members to order, and, on the

appearance of a quorum, he shall cause the records of the last meeting to be read, and shall proceed to business in the following order, and shall not depart from it unless authorized by a vote of the Board:

1. Papers from the City Council;
2. Unfinished business of preceding meetings;
3. Nomination and Confirmation of Teachers;
4. Reports of Committees;
5. Motions, Orders, Resolutions, Petitions, &c.

Order of
business.

The Nomination and Confirmation of Teachers shall be called for in the order of the Districts.

SECT. 2. The President shall preserve order and decorum in the meetings; he may speak to points of order in preference to other members, and shall decide all questions of order, subject to an appeal to the Board, on motion of any member regularly seconded, and no other business shall be in order till the question on the appeal shall have been decided.

Duties of the
President.

SECT. 3. When two or more members rise to speak at the same time, the President shall name the member who may speak first.

Same.

SECT. 4. He shall rise to address the Board, and to put a question, but may read sitting. He shall declare all votes; but if any member doubt the vote, the President, without debate, shall require the members voting to rise and stand until they are counted, and he shall declare the result.

Same.

SECT. 5. The President shall appoint the Chairman when the Board goes into Committee of the Whole; at any other time he may call any member to the chair, but such substitution shall not continue longer than one meeting. He may express his opinion on any subject under debate; but in such case, he shall leave the chair, and shall not resume it while the same ques-

Committee of
the Whole.

tion is pending; but he may state facts, and give his opinion on questions of order, without leaving his place.

Yeas and nays. SECT. 6. The President shall take the sense of the Board by *Yeas* and *Nays*, whenever *one-fifth* of the members present sustain a motion therefor.

Motions. SECT. 7. All questions shall be propounded by the President in the order in which they are moved, unless the subsequent motion shall be previous in its nature; except that in naming sums and fixing times, the largest sum and the longest time shall be put first. After a motion is seconded, and stated by the President, it shall be disposed of by vote of the Board, unless the mover withdraw it before a decision or an amendment.

Motion to adjourn. SECT. 8. The President shall consider a motion to adjourn as always in order, except when a member has the floor, or when a question has been put and not decided; and a motion to adjourn shall be decided without debate. Any member who moves to adjourn to a day certain, shall assign his reasons for so doing.

Previous question. SECT. 9. He shall put the previous question in the following form: "Shall the main question be now put?" and all amendments or further debate on the main question shall be suspended, until the previous question shall have been decided. Nor shall any member be allowed to speak on the "previous question" more than once without leave of the Board.

Call of special meetings. SECT. 10. Whenever in his opinion it is necessary, the President *may*, and at the written request of any five members, he *shall* call a special meeting of the Board; but no meeting of the Board shall be called on shorter notice than twenty-four hours.

Appointment of committees. SECT. 11. All Committees shall be nominated by the President, unless otherwise ordered by the Board.

CHAPTER III.

Rights and Duties of Members.

SECTION 1. When any member is about to speak in debate, or to present any matter to the Board, he shall rise in his place, and respectfully address the President; shall confine himself to the question under debate, and avoid personality. No member in debate shall mention another by his name, but may describe him by the Ward he represents, the place he sits in, or such other designation as may be intelligible and respectful. Duties of members in debate.

SECT. 2. No member while speaking shall be interrupted by another, but by rising to call to order, or to correct a mistake. But if any member, in speaking or otherwise, transgress the Rules of the Board, the President *shall*, or any member *may*, call him to order; in which case the member so called to order shall immediately sit down, unless permitted to explain; and the Board, if appealed to, shall decide on the case, but without debate. Call to order.

SECT. 3. If the Board shall determine that a member has violated any of its rules, he shall not be allowed to speak unless by way of excuse for the same, until he shall have made satisfaction therefor. Violation of rules.

SECT. 4. No member shall speak more than five minutes at any one time, on any motion or order under discussion, nor more than twice to the same question, without leave of the Board; nor more than once, until all other members choosing to speak shall have spoken. Rules of debate.

SECT. 5. No motion shall be considered by the Board, unless seconded. Every motion shall be sub- Motions.

mitted in writing, if the President direct, or any other member of the Board request it.

Order of motions.

SECT. 6. When a question is under debate, no motion shall be received but to adjourn; to lay on the table; for the previous question; to postpone to a day certain; to commit; to amend; or to postpone indefinitely; which several motions shall have precedence in the order above stated.

Reconsideration,

SECT. 7. When a question has once been decided, any member voting in the majority may move a reconsideration; such motion, if made at the same meeting with the decision, shall prevail, if a majority of the members present sustain it; but if made at a subsequent meeting, it shall not prevail unless a majority of the whole Board vote for it; and only *one* motion for the reconsideration of any vote shall be permitted.

Members to vote.

SECT. 8. Every member present when a question is put, shall give his vote, unless excused by the Board.

SECT. 9. All motions and reports may be committed or recommitted, at the pleasure of the Board.

SECT. 10. The division of a question may be called for, when the sense will admit of it.

SECT. 11. When the reading of a paper is called for, and the same is objected to by any member, it shall be determined by a vote of the Board.

Suspension of rules.

SECT. 12. The consent of *three-fourths* of the members present at any meeting shall be requisite for the suspension of any standing Rule of the Board, or Regulation of the Schools, unless the proposal for the same shall have lain upon the table for at least one week.

Repeal or amendment of rules.

SECT. 13. Whenever any proposition is submitted by a member to amend or repeal any Rule of the Board, or involving the amendment or repeal of any Regulation of the Public Schools, said proposition, before any

action thereon, shall be referred to the Committee on Rules and Regulations, or to such other committee, standing or special, as the Board may designate, who shall report thereupon in writing, and said report, together with such recommendations or orders as may be therein contained, shall be open to immediate consideration and action.

CHAPTER IV.

Duties of Standing Committees.

SECTION 1. Immediately after the appointment of ^{Committee on Elections.} the Standing Committees, at the meeting for organization, the Committee on Elections shall receive the certificates of election of the members and examine them, and report the result of their examination without any unnecessary delay. Whenever any person shall be elected to fill any vacancy that may have occurred in the Board, this Committee shall examine his certificate of election, and report as above provided, and said Committee shall hear and report on all cases of contested elections.

SECT. 2. The Committee on Rules and Regulations ^{Committee on Rules and Regulations.} shall take into careful consideration every proposition presented to the Board, to repeal or to amend any Rule or Regulation, whenever the same shall be referred to them, and shall report in writing, stating their reasons for or against the proposed alteration.

SECT. 3. The Committee on Accounts shall present ^{Committee on Accounts.} to the Auditor the estimate of the expenses of the public schools required by the City Ordinance;* and

* The School Committee shall present to the Auditor, on or before the first day of February in each year, an estimate in writing of the expenses of the public schools for the next financial year, stating the amount required for salaries, for incidental expenses, and for the alteration, repair and erection of school houses. [City Ordinance, Dec. 18, 1855, sect. 2.]

they shall have the control of all expenditures for those articles used in the schools which are not otherwise provided for, or granted by a special order of this Board: such as Outline Maps, a large Map of Massachusetts, Terrestrial Globes, and such pieces of Philosophical Apparatus as may be required to complete the sets now in school; and all other means of illustration which the teachers may call for, or their District Committees recommend. They may authorize the Superintendent to furnish all the record books and the blanks needed for the use of the schools, all text books wanted for indigent children, and such of the above named articles as, in their opinion, the schools really need. But no Sub-Committee, nor any persons connected with this Board, shall expend any money for these supplies without authority from this Committee; and no bills for such expenditures shall be paid without the signature of the Chairman of this Committee in approval.

Committee on
School Houses.

SECT. 4. Whenever any application shall be made for the erection or alteration of a school house, such application shall be referred to the Committee on School Houses, who shall consider the same and shall consult with the District Committee who may have charge of the school or schools to be accommodated, and shall report to this Board, in writing, such recommendations in each case as they may deem expedient. It shall also be the duty of the Committee on School Houses to exercise a general supervision over the warming and ventilation of the several school houses throughout the year.

Committee on
Salaries.

SECT. 5. Whenever any proposition is submitted to this Board to extend the salary of any teacher beyond the time of actual service, or to change the regular salary of a teacher in any respect, or to pay for any

extra service in teaching, *such* proposition shall not be acted upon before it has been referred to the Committee on Salaries, who shall report, in writing, such recommendations as they may deem expedient.

SECT. 6. It shall be the duty of the Committee on Books, when they think favorably of any application made by any author or publisher, to introduce any new text-book into the Public Schools, to give early notice thereof to the Board, and to see that such author or publisher furnish every member with a copy of such text-book for examination, as a condition of its being presented to them for acceptance; and said Committee shall fully consider such application, examine thoroughly such text book, and at such time as they may be prepared, within three months from the date of the application, they shall make a written report to the Board, setting forth the reasons for or against the introduction of said text-book into the Public Schools. In the month of May, annually, this Committee shall examine the course of studies prescribed for the schools, and shall recommend to the Board, at the quarterly meeting in June, such improvements in the course of instruction, and such changes in the books used in the schools as they may deem expedient.

SECT. 7. Whenever any new text-book is adopted by the Board, it shall be on the condition that the publisher will furnish copies to the pupils of the Public Schools at such reduction from the wholesale price as shall be agreed upon by this Board; and it shall be the duty of the Committee on Text-Books to see that this condition is fulfilled, and that said book comes into use at the commencement of the Public Schools after the August vacation, at which time only shall any new text-book be introduced.

Committee on Music.

SECT. 8. It shall be the duty of the Committee on Music to exercise a general supervision over this department of Public Instruction in all the schools. They shall appoint, and nominate to the Board for confirmation, suitably qualified persons as Teachers of Music; they shall make examinations of each Grammar School in music, at least once in six months, and submit a written report thereupon semi-annually, at the quarterly meeting in March and in September.

Committees on High Schools.

SECT. 9. The Committees on the Latin School, the English High School, and the Girls' High and Normal School, in all matters relating to said schools and the appointment of teachers therein, shall respectively observe the same rules, and perform the same duties, so far as applicable, as are hereinafter prescribed for the several District Committees in relation to the Grammar Schools under their charge.

Organization of District Committees.

SECT. 10. Within ten days after its appointment, each District Committee shall organize by the choice, from among its own members, of a Chairman and Secretary, notice of whose election shall be immediately sent to the Secretary of the School Board. It shall keep a record of its proceedings, and all its official acts shall be done in meetings duly called, at not less than twenty-four hours' notice, and when reported to the Board, shall be submitted in writing.

Duties of District Committees.

SECT. 11. Each District Committee shall have charge of the Grammar School and the Primary Schools in the District, and may arrange the studies and classify the pupils in the latter in such a manner as they may consider most advantageous to the schools. Within ten days after its appointment, each District Committee shall divide itself into a suitable number of Sub-Committees, for the Primary Schools in its District.

Said Committee shall then divide the Primary Schools in the District, into as many divisions as there may be Sub-Committees, and shall assign each division to a Sub-Committee, who shall have the special charge of ^{Care of Primary Schools.} the schools in such division; shall visit each of them as often as once in each month; shall examine them quarterly, and shall report in writing their standing and progress, to the Chairman of the District Committee, at least one week previous to each quarterly meeting of the Board. Each Sub-Committee shall refer all matters of importance pertaining to the schools under its care, to the District Committee, for consideration and action.

SECT. 12. Whenever any District Committee shall ^{Additional Primary Schools.} deem an additional Primary School necessary for the proper accommodation of the children under their care, they shall state the facts in the case to the Board, in writing, which communication shall be referred to the Committee on School Houses, who shall consider and Report on the same, before the Board shall take final action on the subject.

SECT. 13. The District Committees shall examine ^{Quarterly examinations.} the Grammar Schools in their respective Districts at least once in each quarter; and shall visit them not less than once each month without giving previous notice to the instructors, and shall, at each quarterly meeting of the Board, make a Report in writing, giving the results of their examinations and visits, together with the results of the examination by the Sub-Committees of the several primary schools under their charge; also stating any occurrences affecting the standing and usefulness of the schools, and mentioning the condition of the school houses and yards and out-buildings connected therewith. They shall also state

in their reports the names of all children admitted to the schools under their charge, who do not reside in the city, and the reasons for their admission.

Quarterly reports.

SECT. 14. At each quarterly meeting, the Chairman of each District Committee, or any member thereof, who may be present, shall be called upon for a report on the condition of the schools in the District; and in case of omission to make it, the Board shall pass a vote, enjoining the delinquent Committee to proceed without delay to the performance of their duty, and shall adjourn to receive their report.

Medals and certificates.

SECT. 15. The District Committee shall determine on the scholars who are to receive the medals and certificates of merit in their respective schools, and return the names to the Secretary, at least four days previous to the annual exhibition. It shall also be their duty, on the day of exhibition, to present the medals and certificates to the pupils to whom they have been awarded. The number of medals and certificates of merit to be awarded, in each school, shall be based upon the number of pupils belonging to the school. Each school shall be entitled to one medal and one of each of the certificates of merit for every sixty scholars upon the School Register. But, in any school where the number of scholars in the first class is comparatively small, the number of medals awarded shall be proportionably less; and it shall never exceed one-third of the number of candidates examined, nor shall any pupil be promoted for the purpose of increasing the number of candidates. In any school where there are no scholars much advanced in improvement, no medal shall be awarded. General scholarship and more especially good conduct shall be taken into consideration in awarding the medals and certificates;

and, in order that a just assignment may be made, the District Committee shall critically examine the candidates, and inspect the school records of their standing.

SECT. 16. No pupil shall be admitted to or retained in any school, except that for the Section in which such pupil resides, without the written consent of the District Committee, both of the school to which the pupil belongs, and of that where he seeks to be admitted or retained.

Transfer of pupils.

SECT. 17. Instruction may be given in Sewing, to all the pupils in the fourth class in each of the Grammar Schools for girls, whenever in the judgment of the District Committee, such a course shall be for the best interest of the school. The District Committee of each school in which such instruction shall be given, shall nominate to this Board, for confirmation, some qualified person as Teacher of Sewing, who shall give to each pupil two lessons of not less than one hour each, every week.

Teacher of sewing.

SECT. 18. Whenever any new teacher, except a master, is in the opinion of the District Committee, needed for any school under their charge, said Committee shall, *before* making any appointment, examine the candidates in the manner required by law,* and with especial reference to the place which is then to be filled; and also as to their competency to teach the elements of articulation, of music and drawing; and in regard to teachers in the Grammar Schools, they shall consult with the master in whose school such teacher is to be

Examination of teachers.

* The school committee shall require full and satisfactory evidence of the good moral character of all instructors who may be employed in the public schools in their town, and shall ascertain, by personal examination, their literary qualifications and capacity for the government of schools. [Rev. Stat. ch. 23, § 13.]

All school teachers shall hereafter be examined in their knowledge of the elementary principles of physiology and hygiene, and their ability to give instructions in the same. [Stat. 1850, ch. 229, § 2.]

appointed. And the same course shall be pursued in all cases where it is proposed to transfer or to advance a teacher from one grade of school to another. Teachers so appointed shall be nominated by the District Committees, to this Board, for confirmation, and they shall be considered entitled to the established salary from the time of their entering upon their duties.

Canvassing the
lists of teachers.

SECT. 19. In the month of May, annually, the Committee on the Latin School, the English High School, the Girls' High and Normal School, and each District Committee, in a meeting regularly called, shall canvass the list of teachers in their District, and, after consultation with the Master, they shall decide upon the persons whom they will recommend for re-election, and said Committee shall, at the annual meeting in June for the election of teachers, nominate the persons thus approved, who shall be considered the regular candidates for their respective offices. And in case any Committee have decided not to nominate any teacher for re-election, they may, if they deem it expedient, give notice of their intention to said teacher before the annual election.

Nomination of
teachers for
re-election.

Duties of Dis-
trict Commit-
tees.

SECT. 20. The District Committees shall give their advice to the instructors in any emergency; and take cognizance of any difficulty which may have occurred between the instructors and parents of pupils, or between the instructors themselves, relative to the government or instruction of their schools. An appeal, however, to the whole Board, is not hereby denied to any citizen or instructor. In addition to the specific duties of the District Committees, it shall be their duty, generally, to make any temporary arrangement which they may find necessary for their schools, or for the convenience of the instructors, provided that nothing shall be done contrary to the School Regulations.

Transfer of Pri-
mary Schools
and Teachers.

SECT. 21. Each District Committee may transfer their own Primary School Teachers from one Primary

School to another, and may change the location of their Primary Schools from one school room to another, as they may think proper, but notice of any such transfer or change, and of the appointment of any new Primary School Teacher shall, within one week after they are made, be sent to the Secretary of the Board, and the same shall be mentioned in the next quarterly report of the District Committee; and any teacher, of any grade, actually in the employ of the city, may be transferred by this Board, without re-examination, to any vacant place of the same grade in the city.

SECT. 22. The Committees on the Latin School, the English High School, the Girls' High School and Normal School, and each District Committee shall, during the month of July, make a thorough examination of their respective schools, and shall report at the quarterly meeting in September the results of their examinations, together with such suggestions for the improvement of the schools as they may see fit to offer, and the statistics of each school in a tabular form, on the following points, viz:—1. The number of teachers; 2. The changes of teachers made during the year; 3. The number of scholars registered; 4. The number of these received from other Public Schools of the city; 5. The number discharged; 6. The largest number present at any one time; 7. The largest average attendance for any one month, and the name of the month; 8. The average attendance for the year; 9. The average cost per scholar, based upon the average number of scholars and the whole expense of the school; 10. The number and names of the medal scholars, and the recipients of the Lawrence prizes; 11. The number and the ages of the candidates offered and admitted at the High Schools, from each of the Grammar Schools. These reports shall be referred to a Special Committee of the Board, who shall make from them such selec-

Annual examinations.

Annual reports. tions as they may think important for public information, and shall add thereto such suggestions and remarks as they shall deem expedient; and their report, when accepted by the Board, shall be printed for distribution among the citizens.

CHAPTER V.

Election of Instructors of Public Schools.

School year.

SECTION 1. The School year shall commence on the first day of September, and end on the thirty-first day of August.

Annual election of teachers.

SECT. 2. In the month of June, annually, the Board shall elect the instructors of the Public Schools, and fix their salaries* for the ensuing year. Said instruc-

* The salaries of the instructors in the various schools have been established as follows, for the present school year, viz:

The salary of the Masters of the Latin, the English High, and the Girls' High and Normal Schools shall be \$2,400 for the first year's service, with an increase of \$100 for each additional year's service till the salary amounts to \$2,800 per annum; and the masters now connected with the Latin and English High Schools shall be paid \$2,800.

The salary of the Sub-Masters of the Latin and English High Schools, and of the Masters of the Grammar Schools, shall be \$1,600 for the first year, with an annual increase of \$100 till it amounts to \$2,000.

The salary of the Ushers of the Latin and English High Schools, and of the Sub-Masters of the Grammar Schools, shall be \$1,200 for the first year, with an annual increase of \$100 till it amounts to \$1,600.

The salary of the Ushers of the Grammar Schools shall be \$800 for the first year, with an annual increase of \$100 till it amounts to \$1,000.

The salary of the first Head Assistant in the Girls' High and Normal School shall be \$600 per annum, and the salary of the other Assistants in this School shall be \$500 per annum.

The salary of the Head Assistants in the Grammar Schools shall be \$500 per annum; and the salary of the other Assistants in the Grammar Schools, and of the Teachers of the Primary Schools, shall be \$300 for the first year, with an annual increase of \$50 till it amounts to \$450 per annum.

The salary of the Music Teachers shall be \$125 per annum for each school, including the consideration for the use of the Pianoforte, which each Teacher shall provide for himself.

The salary of the Sewing Teachers shall be \$200 per annum for each school, except that the Sewing Teachers in the Hancock and Winthrop schools shall each receive \$300 per annum.

tors shall rank as follows: 1st, Masters; 2d, Sub-Masters; 3d, Ushers; 4th, Head Assistants; 5th, Assistants; 6th, Primary School Teachers; 7th, Music Teachers; 8th, Sewing Teachers.

SECT. 3. The Masters of the several schools having Mode of choosing instructors. been duly nominated by their respective District Committees, shall be elected by ballot, and thirty votes at least shall in all cases be necessary to a choice, and the other instructors shall be elected by confirmation on nomination of their respective Committees; but no Teacher, except a Master, shall be elected by this Board, without having served on trial at least three months in the Boston schools.

SECT. 4. Whenever a new Master is to be elected Election of a new master. for any of the Public Schools, the Secretary shall give notice thereof in such newspapers, and for such length of time as the Board may direct, specifying in such notice that all applications for the office must be made in writing, and lodged with the Secretary, together with any written evidence of qualifications which the candidate may wish to present, on or before a day named in such notice.

SECT. 5. In case the vacancy to be filled is in the Same. Latin School, the English High School, or the Girls' High and Normal School, the committees of those Schools shall together constitute a committee for the examination of candidates. But in case of a vacancy in any of the Grammar Schools, the Examining Committee shall be composed of the District Committee of the School in which the vacancy exists, and of the members for the two Wards numerically nearest to the Ward in which such school is situated.

SECT. 6. The Examining Committee shall take from Same. the Secretary's files all the applications and written evidence, and shall have personal interviews with the applicants, and make inquiries as to their qualifica-

tions, and at a meeting appointed for the purpose, shall carefully examine the candidates in the manner required by law,* and always with reference to the office that is then to be filled. And none but said Committee, the members of this Board and the candidates under examination shall be present.

Examining
Committee's
report.

SECT. 7. The Examining Committee shall report to the Board, at some subsequent meeting, the names of all the applicants who have been examined by them, together with such other facts and circumstances respecting the candidates, their recommendations and qualifications, as they may deem necessary for the information of the Board. They shall also designate in their report the names of two or more of the candidates whose examinations were most satisfactory, with the opinions of the Examining Committee on their qualifications severally, and the Board shall then proceed to a choice by ballot.

SECT. 8. The instructors elected at the annual meeting, shall hold their offices for one school year, unless sooner removed by vote of the Board.

CHAPTER VI.

Duties of the Secretary.

Records and
files.

SECTION 1. The Secretary shall have charge of the Records of the Board, and of all papers directed by them to be kept on his files; he shall keep a fair and full record of all the proceedings of the Board.

Notices to be
given

SECT. 2. He shall notify all stated and special meetings; he shall notify the Chairman of every Committee appointed, stating the commission, and the names of the members associated with him; he shall notify the

* See p. 17, of these Rules.

meetings of all Sub-Committees, when requested by the Chairman or by any two members thereof; he shall notify the instructors of their appointments, and shall give such other notices as the board may require.

SECT. 3. He shall prepare the annual report required by the statute of the Commonwealth, and he shall transmit the same, legally signed, to the Secretary of State, on or before the 30th day of April.* Report to Secretary of State.

SECT. 4. At the quarterly meeting, in March, and in September, he shall present to the Board an abstract of the semi-annual returns of the Public Schools, and a schedule showing the number of teachers then employed in the schools. Abstract of semi-annual returns.

SECT. 5. He shall transmit copies of all votes, resolutions and documents which are to be sent to the members of the Board, and to the various Committees, to the Teachers, and to other persons. Votes to be transmitted.

SECT. 6. He shall see that the Medals and Diplomas awarded to the successful candidates in the Public Schools are procured, properly inscribed, and sent to the appropriate Schools at least one day preceding the Annual Exhibitions. Medals to be provided.

SECT. 7. He shall examine all bills for salaries, and the bills for all articles purchased by order of the Board, or by the Committee on Accounts, and shall perform such other duties as the School Committee shall prescribe or from time to time direct. Examination of bills.

CHAPTER VII.

Duties of the Superintendent.

SECTION 1. The Superintendent of Public Schools shall be elected annually, by ballot, at the quarterly Election

* The School Committees of the several cities and towns shall return said Blanks, (the Blanks prepared by the Board of Education) duly filled up, to the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, on or before the last day of April. [Stat. 1846, ch. 223, § 3.]

meeting of the Board in June, to enter upon the duties of his office on the first day of September next ensuing.

Salary.

At the same meeting the salary of the Superintendent shall be voted, and no alteration in the amount of said salary shall be made during the year for which he is elected.

General duties.

SECT. 2. He shall devote himself to the study of the Public School System, and keep himself acquainted with the progress of instruction and discipline in other places, in order to suggest appropriate means for the advancement of the Public Schools in this city, and see that the regulations of the Board in regard to these schools are carried into full effect.

Visiting schools.

SECT. 3. He shall visit each school as often as his other duties will permit, that he may obtain, as far as practicable, a personal knowledge of the condition of all the schools, and be able to suggest improvements and remedy defects in their management. He shall advise the teachers on the best methods of instruction and discipline, and to illustrate these methods in respect to Primary Schools, he shall hold occasional meetings of the teachers of the schools, and have authority for this purpose to dismiss the Primary Schools at such time as he shall deem advisable, not exceeding one day in each quarter.

Meetings of Primary School Teachers.

State scholarships.

SECT. 4. Whenever vacancies occur in the State scholarships to which this city is entitled, it shall be his duty to give public notice thereof, and he shall be authorized, in conjunction with the chairman of each of the High School Committees, to examine candidates for said vacancies and report to this Board the names of those to be recommended according to law,* to the Board

* The School Committee of every town in each class of sections, may in the year designated as aforesaid, recommend as candidates for scholarships, one or more young men, inhabitants of their town, who, in their opinion, and in the opinion of a competent teacher, to be certified in writing to the Board

of Education. He shall make investigations as to the number and the condition of the children in the city who are not receiving the benefits offered by the Public Schools, and shall endeavor to ascertain the reasons, and to suggest and apply the remedies. Absentees from schools.

SECT. 5. He shall render such aid and communicate such information to the various Committees as they may require of him, and shall assist them when desired in the quarterly examinations. He shall see that all school registers, books of records, circulars, blanks for monthly reports of teachers and annual reports of District Committees are prepared after uniform patterns, and ready to be furnished when needed. Assistance to committees.

SECT. 6. He shall consult with the different bodies who have control of the building and altering of school houses, and shall communicate to them such information on the subject as he may possess; and he shall suggest such plans for building and altering school houses as he may consider best for the health and convenience of the teachers and pupils, and most economical for the city; and he shall advise with those through whom, either directly or indirectly, the school appropriations are expended, that there may result more uniformity in their plans and more economy in their expenditures. School houses.

SECT. 7. It shall be his duty to attend the public meetings of the Board, and, when called upon through the President, to express his opinion on any subject under discussion, or to communicate such information as may be in his power. At the quarterly meeting in March, School expenses. Attend meetings of Board. Quarterly reports.

of Education, will be fitted for college at the commencement next succeeding, and the Board of Education, together with the senator or senators for the time being, who shall reside within the limits of any section of such class, shall in the manner hereinafter provided, select from the candidates so recommended, one in each section, whom they shall judge most deserving and most likely to become useful as a teacher, and who, when selected shall be the scholar for such section. [Stat. 1853, chap. 193, § 3.]

June and December, he shall give an account, written or oral, of the schools he has visited, and the other duties he has performed during the quarter, and at the quarterly meeting in September he shall make a written report of his labors for the year, together with such facts and suggestions relating to the condition of the schools, and the increase of their efficiency and usefulness, as he may deem advisable, and this report shall be referred to the Special Committee on the annual report of the School Board.

Record of Primary School teachers.

SECT. 8. He shall keep a record of the names, ages and residences of persons who may desire to be considered as candidates for the office of Assistant or Primary School Teacher, with such remarks and suggestions respecting them as he may deem important for the information of Committees; which record shall be at all times open to the inspection of any member of this Board. And he shall perform such other duties as the School Committee shall prescribe or from time to time direct.

CHAPTER VIII.

General Regulations of the Public Schools.

Teachers to observe the school regulations.

SECTION. 1. All teachers in the Public Schools are *required* to make themselves familiar with these Regulations, and especially with the portion that relates to their own duties, and to the instruction and discipline of their respective schools, and to see that these are faithfully observed.

General duties of teacher.

SECT. 2. The instructors shall punctually observe the hours appointed for opening and dismissing the schools; and, during school hours, shall faithfully devote themselves to the public service. In all their intercourse with their scholars they shall strive to impress on their minds, both by precept and example,

the great importance of continued efforts for improvement in morals, in manners and deportment, as well as in useful learning.

SECT. 3. From the first Monday in May to the first School hours. Monday in October, the Grammar and Primary Schools shall commence their morning sessions at 8 o'clock, and close at 11 o'clock; and shall begin their afternoon sessions at 2 o'clock, and close at 5 o'clock. From the first Monday in October to the first Monday in May, they shall commence their morning sessions at 9 o'clock, and close at 12 o'clock; and shall begin their afternoon sessions at 2 o'clock, and shall close at 5 o'clock, except that from the first Monday in November to the first Monday in March, they may omit the afternoon recess and close at 4 o'clock. *Provided*, that nothing in this Section shall be so construed as to prevent the teacher from the judicious exercise of the right to detain a pupil for a reasonable time after the regular hour for dismissing school, either for purposes of discipline, or to make up neglected lessons.

SECT. 4. All the school rooms shall be opened, and Teachers and pupils to be at school early. the teachers be present, both morning and afternoon, *fifteen minutes* before the time fixed for the session to begin. The teachers shall require the scholars to be in their seats, and shall commence and close the exercises of the schools, punctually at the prescribed hours.

SECT. 5. The morning exercises of all the schools Opening the schools. shall commence with reading a portion of Scripture, in each room, by the teacher, and the Board recommend that the reading be followed with the Lord's prayer, repeated by the teacher alone, or chanted by the teacher and children in concert, and that the afternoon session close with appropriate singing; and also, that the pupils learn the Ten Commandments, and repeat them once a week.

SECT. 6. Good morals being of the first importance Moral instruction.

to the pupils, and essential to their highest progress in useful knowledge, instruction therein shall be daily given in each of the schools.* The pupils shall be carefully instructed to avoid idleness and profanity, falsehood and deceit, and every wicked and disgraceful practice, and to conduct themselves in an orderly and proper manner; and it shall be the duty of the instructors, so far as practicable, to exercise a general inspection over them in these regards, both in and out of school, and also while going to the same and returning home; and on all suitable occasions to inculcate upon them the principles of truth and virtue.

School registers
and records.

SECT. 7. The principal teacher in every school shall keep a register in which shall be recorded the names, ages, dates of admission, and places of residence of the scholars. In addition to this register, other records shall be kept, in which shall be entered the daily absence of the scholars, and such notes of their class-exercises as may exhibit a view of their advancement and standing.

Blanks for
schools.

SECT. 8. All school registers and other books for records, as well as all blanks for monthly reports, and circulars required in the several schools, shall be after uniform patterns, to be determined by the Superintendent of Public Schools, to whom all teachers are

* "It shall be the duty of the president, professors, and tutors of the University at Cambridge, and of the several colleges, and of all preceptors and teachers of academies, and all other instructors of youth, to exert their best endeavors to impress on the minds of children and youth committed to their care and instruction, the principles of piety, justice, and a sacred regard to truth, love to their country, humanity and universal benevolence, sobriety, industry and frugality, chastity, moderation and temperance, and those other virtues which are the ornament of human society, and the basis upon which a republican constitution is founded; and it shall be the duty of such instructors to endeavor to lead their pupils, as their ages and capacities will admit, into a clear understanding of the tendency of the above mentioned virtues to preserve and perfect a republican constitution, and secure the blessings of liberty, as well as to promote their future happiness; and also to point out to them the evil tendency of the opposite vices." [Rev. Stat. ch. 23, § 7.]

expected to apply whenever such articles are needed by them.

SECT. 9. Each master shall examine the pupils under the care of the other teachers in his school as often as he can consistently with proper attention to those who are under his immediate charge.

SECT. 10. During the week preceding the quarterly meeting in March and in September, the principal teacher in each school shall make to the Secretary of the Board semi-annual returns of the number of pupils belonging to the school conformable to the blanks furnished for this purpose. They shall also include in their reports the names of those pupils belonging to their respective schools whose parents or guardians do not reside in the city, with the dates of their respective admissions.

SECT. 11. Each master shall, within one week after the appointment of a teacher, send to the Secretary of this Board the full name of such teacher, with the precise date of his or her commencing service in his school; and if the person appointed has previously been in the service of the City as a teacher, he shall state where, when, and how long such service was rendered. In like manner he shall give notice when any teacher shall have relinquished service in his school.

SECT. 12. The instructors may, for the purpose of observing the modes of discipline and instruction, visit any of the Public Schools in the City; but such visits shall not be made oftener than once a quarter, nor till provision satisfactory to the Chairman of the District Committee or of the Sub-Committee, has been made for the proper care of the pupils under their immediate charge.

SECT. 13. All instructors shall aim at such discipline in their schools as would be exercised by a kind,

judicious parent in his family, and shall avoid corporal punishment in all cases where good order can be preserved by milder measures. And it shall be the duty of the several masters and teachers in the public schools to keep a record of all instances of inflicting corporal punishment, which they shall submit to their respective Committees at each quarterly examination, when said record shall be erased.

Exclusion of a pupil.

SECT. 14. For violent or pointed opposition to authority in any particular instance, a principal teacher may exclude a child from school for the time being; and thereupon shall inform the parent or guardian of the measure, and shall apply to the District Committee for advice and direction.

Suspension or expulsion and restoration of pupils.

SECT. 15. When the example of any pupil in school is very injurious, and in all cases where reformation appears hopeless, it shall be the duty of the principal teacher, with the approbation of the Committee on the school, to suspend or expel such pupil from the school. But any child under this public censure, who shall have expressed to the teacher his regret for his folly or indiscretion, as openly and explicitly as the nature of the case may require, and shall have given evidence of amendment, shall, with the previous consent of said Committee, be reinstated in the privileges of the school.

SECT. 16. In cases of difficulty in the discharge of their official duties, or when they may desire any temporary aid, the instructors shall apply to the District Committees of their respective schools for advice and assistance.

Absentees must pay their substitutes.

SECT. 17. Whenever any instructor shall be absent from school, and a temporary instructor rendered necessary, the amount required to pay said substitute shall be withdrawn from the salary of the absentee;

unless upon a representation of the case, by petition, and a report on said petition from the Standing Committee on Salaries, the Board shall order an allowance to be made. And no substitute shall be employed in any of the Primary Schools for more than one day at a time, without the approbation of one or more of the Sub-Committee of the school; nor in any department of the Grammar Schools without the approbation of two or more of the District Committee, the Chairman being one of them. The compensation per day allowed for substitutes in the Primary Schools and for Assistants in the Grammar Schools shall be \$1.00; for Ushers, \$2.75; for Sub-Masters, \$3.75; and for Masters, \$5.00; for each day, counting six school days in the week, during which such substitute shall be employed.

SECT. 18. It shall be the duty of all the instructors Temperature and ventilation. to give vigilant attention to the ventilation and temperature of their school rooms. A regular system of ventilation shall be practiced, as well in winter as in summer, by which the air in the rooms shall be effectually changed at each recess, and at the end of each school session before the house shall be closed. The Masters of the Grammar Schools shall examine, or cause some competent person connected with each school to examine, during the season of fires, the cellars and unoccupied rooms in their respective buildings; such examination to be made during the first and every succeeding hour of the forenoon and afternoon sessions, and the result make known to the Master of the school.

SECT. 19. There shall be a recess of fifteen minutes Recesses. for every pupil each half day, including the time occupied in going out and coming in, which shall take place as nearly as may be at the expiration of one half of each school session.

SECT. 20. The masters, ushers and teachers, in the Physical exercise in schools.

Public Schools, shall so arrange the daily course of exercise in their respective classes that every scholar shall have daily in the forenoon and afternoon some kind of physical or gymnastic exercise; this exercise to take place as nearly as practicable midway between the commencement of the session and recess, and between recess and the end of the session.

Care of school premises.

SECT. 21. The principal teachers of the several schools shall prescribe such rules for the use of the yards and out-buildings connected with the school houses as shall insure their being kept in a neat and proper condition, and shall examine them as often as may be necessary for such purpose, and they shall be held responsible for any want of neatness or cleanliness on their premises; and when anything is out of order they must give immediate notice thereof to the Superintendent of Public Buildings.

Things not allowed.

SECT. 22. No instructor in the public schools shall be allowed to teach in any other public school than that to which he or she has been appointed, nor to keep a private school of any description whatever, nor to attend to the instruction of any private pupils before 6 o'clock, P. M., except on Wednesday and Saturday afternoons, nor to engage as editor of any newspaper, or of any religious or political periodical.

Same.

SECT. 23. The instructors shall not award medals or other prizes to the pupils under their charge.

Same.

SECT. 24. No subscription or contribution for any purpose whatever shall be introduced into any public school.

SECT. 25. No person whatever shall read to the pupils of any school, or post upon the walls of any school building, or fences of the same, any advertisement. Nor shall any agent or other person be permitted to enter any school for the purpose of exhibiting, either to teacher or pupils, any new book or article of apparatus.

SECT. 26. The books used and the studies pursued in all the Public Schools shall be such and such only as may be authorized by the Board; and the teachers shall not permit any books, tracts or other publications to be distributed in their schools. Authorized books and studies.

SECT. 27. No pupils shall be allowed to retain their connection with any of the Public Schools unless they are furnished with the books and utensils regularly required to be used in the respective classes. Books, &c., required.

SECT. 28. In cases where children are in danger of being deprived of the advantages of education, by reason of inability to obtain books, through the poverty or negligence of parents or guardians, the Committee on Accounts are authorized, on behalf of the School Committee, to carry out the provisions of the statute on this subject.* Books, &c., for indigent children.

SECT. 29. All children living within the limits of the city, who are not otherwise disqualified, and who are upwards of four years of age, shall be entitled to attend the Public Schools of the city; but no child whose residence is not in the city, or who has only a temporary residence in it for the purpose of attending the Public Schools, shall be received or retained in any school, except upon the consent previously obtained of the

* In case any scholar shall not be furnished by his parent, master or guardian with the requisite books, he shall be supplied therewith by the School Committee at the expense of the town.

The School Committee shall give notice, in writing, to the assessors of the town, of the names of the scholars so supplied by them with books, and of the books so furnished, the price thereof, and the names of the parents, masters, or guardians, who ought to have supplied the same; and said assessors shall add the price of the books so supplied, to the next annual tax of such parents, masters, or guardians; and the amount so added shall be levied, collected and paid into the town treasury, in the same manner as the town taxes.

In case the assessors shall be of opinion, that any such parent, master or guardian, is unable to pay the whole expense of the books so supplied on his account, they shall omit to add the price of such books, or shall add only a part thereof to the annual tax of said parent, master or guardian, according to their opinion of his ability to pay. [Rev. Stat. ch. 23, §§ 20, 21, 22.]

District Committee; and said District Committee may, in accordance with the provisions of the Act of May 8th, 1857, require the parent or guardian of such child to pay a sum equal to the average cost per scholar of such school, for such period as said child may attend thereat.*

Same.

SECT. 30. No pupil shall be admitted to the privileges of one school who has been expelled from another, or while under suspension, unless by vote of the Board.

Certificate of vaccination.

SECT. 31. No pupil shall be admitted into any of the Public Schools without a certificate from a physician that he or she has been vaccinated or otherwise secured against the small pox; but this certificate shall not be required of pupils who go from one public school to another.

Cleanliness of pupils required.

SECT. 32. No child who comes to school without proper attention having been given to the *cleanliness* of his person and of his dress, or whose clothes are not properly repaired, shall be permitted to remain in school, but shall be sent home to be prepared for school in a proper manner.

Tardiness.

SECT. 33. Tardiness shall be subject to such penalty as in each case the teacher may think proper. No pupil shall be allowed to be absent any part of the regular school hours for the purpose of receiving instruction,

Absence.

* All children between the ages of five and fifteen years, shall be entitled to attend the public schools of the city or town in which they shall reside for the time being: *provided, however*, that if any child shall attend a public school in any city or town of this Commonwealth, other than that in which the parent or guardian of such child may reside, and shall have resided in such city or town for the sole purpose of attending such school, the consent of the school committee of such city or town shall first be obtained, and the parent or guardian of such child shall be liable to pay to such city or town, for the tuition of such child, a sum equal to the average expense, per scholar, for such school, for the period such child shall have so attended. [Stat. 1857, ch. 132.]

or taking lessons of any kind elsewhere. Pupils detained at home must, on returning to school, bring an excuse stating the cause of such detention; and every pupil, wishing on any day to be dismissed before the close of the session, must assign satisfactory reasons therefor and obtain the consent of the teacher. Teachers hav-^{Truancy.}ing charge of pupils who are habitually truant, shall report their names, residences, and the names of their parents or guardians to the truant officers of the district.

SECT. 34. There shall be an annual exhibition of^{Annual exhibi-} the Latin School on the Saturday, of the English High School on the Monday, of the Girls' High and Normal School on the Tuesday, preceding the third Wednesday in July; and on the Tuesday following said Wednesday there shall be an exhibition of the several Grammar Schools; at which exhibitions the medals and diplomas shall be conferred upon the pupils. The hours for the exhibitions of the several schools shall be arranged by the President of the Board. And in the afternoon of the same day, the Annual School Festival shall be^{School festival.} held, to which members of the School Committee, all the teachers in the Public Schools, and the medal scholars of the current year shall be invited.

SECT. 35. The following holidays and vacations^{Holidays and vacations.} shall be granted to the schools, viz:—every Wednesday and Saturday afternoon, throughout the year; Christmas day, New Year's day, the Twenty-second of February, and Fast day; May day; Artillery election; the Fourth of July; Thanksgiving week; the week immediately preceding the first Monday in March; one week commencing on the Monday preceding the last Wednesday in May; seven weeks after the exhibition of the Latin School in July to said Latin School; the remainder of the week after the exhibition of the English High School, in July, and the six succeeding

weeks to said English High School; the remainder of the week after the exhibition of the Girls' High and Normal School, and the six succeeding weeks to said school; and the remainder of the week after the exhibition of the Grammar Schools in July, to the first Monday in September, to said Grammar Schools and the Primary Schools; and the President of the Board is authorized to suspend the schools *on such public occasions* as he may think proper, not exceeding three days in the year. In addition to these holidays the Latin and English High Schools shall be entitled to the two days of public exhibition at Harvard University. No other holidays shall be allowed except by special vote of the Board.

CHAPTER IX.

Regulations of the Primary Schools.

Admission of
pupils.

SECTION 1. Every teacher shall admit to her school all applicants of suitable age and qualifications, residing nearest to the school under her charge, provided the number in her school will warrant the admission; and in all cases of doubt or difficulty in the discharge of this duty, she shall apply to her Sub-Committee for advice and direction.

Transfer of
pupils.

SECT. 2. When any child shall apply to be admitted from another Primary School, the teacher shall require a certificate of transfer from the teacher of the former school; which certificate shall serve instead of a Certificate of Vaccination. And if qualified for the First or Second Class, said child shall be entitled to admission into a Primary School, although more than seven years of age.

Absence of
pupils.

SECT. 3. Whenever any scholar is absent from school, the teacher shall immediately ascertain the

reason; and if such absence be continued, and is not occasioned by sickness or other sufficient cause, such child, with the consent of the Sub-Committee, may be discharged from the school, and a record of the fact be made.

SECT. 4. The regular promotion of scholars to the Grammar Schools shall be made semi-annually, on the first Monday in March, and on the first Monday in September. But occasionally promotions may be made on Monday of any week, whenever the Sub-Committee of the Primary School and the Master of the Grammar School may deem it *necessary*. Promotion of pupils.

SECT. 5. One or more schools for the special instruction of children *over seven years of age*, and not qualified for the Grammar School, may be established in each District. Children over seven years of age are not to be admitted into any of the Primary Schools, unless by transfer, or for special reasons satisfactory to the Sub-Committee. Any scholar over eight years of age, and not in the first or second class, may be removed from any Primary School to a school for special instruction, at the discretion of the Sub-Committee. Schools for special instruction.

SECT. 6. *The School on the Western Avenue* shall be connected with the Phillips School District. Children over eight years of age may be admitted into this school at the discretion of the Sub-Committee; and their studies shall conform to the Regulations of the Grammar Schools.

SECT. 7. The teachers shall attend to the physical education and comfort of the pupils under their care. When from a state of the weather, or other causes, the recesses in the open air shall be impracticable, the children may be exercised within the room, in accordance with the best judgment and ability of the teachers. In the schools which are kept in buildings occupied by Grammar Schools, the recesses shall be Proper care of the pupils in school.

arranged by the masters so as not to interfere with the exercises of those schools.

Holidays and
vacations.

SECT. 8. The holidays and vacations of the Primary Schools shall be the same as are granted to the Grammar Schools, either by the rules of the School Board or by the order of the Mayor; and they shall also have the day preceding, and the day of the Annual Exhibitions of the Grammar Schools.

No school shall be suspended on any other occasion, except for special and important reasons relating to a particular school, and then only by express permission of the Sub-Committee.

Classes.

SECT. 9. The schools shall contain, as nearly as practicable, an equal number of pupils; it being desirable that the average number of daily attendants should be fifty to each teacher; and the pupils in each of the schools shall be arranged in six classes, unless otherwise ordered by the District Committee.

SECT. 10. Simple oral lessons in Arithmetic, adapted to the ages of the scholars, shall be given in the several classes; and the Addition, Subtraction and Multiplication Tables must be thoroughly learned by the first and second classes. Every scholar shall be provided with a slate, and employ the time not otherwise occupied, in drawing, or writing words from their spelling lessons, on their slates in a plain script hand. The teachers are expected to take special pains to teach the first class to write — not print — all the letters of the alphabet on slates.

Sewing.

SECT. 11. Plain sewing may be introduced into any Primary School, at the discretion of the Sub-Committee, and Singing shall form part of the opening and closing exercises of every session; and such time be devoted to instruction in Music in each school as the Sub-Committee may deem expedient.

Singing.

SECT. 12. *The following Books and Studies shall be attended to in the respective Classes:*

SIXTH CLASS.

Tower's Gradual Primer.

"*My First School Book*," as a Spelling-book.

1. Pronouncing words without Spelling.
2. Pronouncing and Spelling combined.
3. Spelling without Book, words that have become familiar.
4. Counting from one to one hundred.
5. Drawing on the slate or blackboard, imitating some mark, letter, or other object, or copying from a card.

FIFTH CLASS.

Tower's Gradual Primer.

"*My First School Book*," continued, — in the columns to the 20th page, and as a Reading book in the sentences to the 70th page.

Numeration, or counting from one to one hundred.

Drawing, continued, as in the Sixth Class.

FOURTH CLASS.

Tower's Gradual Primer.

"*My First School Book*," continued as a Spelling-book, completed as a Reading book.

Combination of numbers, so as readily to find the page in any book.

Marks of punctuation.

THIRD CLASS.

Bumstead's "Second Reading Book."

"*My First School Book*," completed as a Spelling-book.

The letters used for numbers to be taught as they occur in the captions of the reading lessons.

All the Numerals and Abbreviations on page 56 of My First School Book to be learned.

SECOND CLASS.

Bumstead's "Second Reading Book."

"*Spelling and Thinking combined*," commenced.

"*North American Arithmetic*," commenced.

The Addition, Subtraction, and Multiplication Tables, to be learned, and Practical Questions in these Rules attended to.

FIRST CLASS.

"Bumstead's Third Reading Book."

New Testament.

"*Spelling and Thinking combined*," completed.

"*North American Arithmetic*," completed.

The scholars in this class must be familiar with Practical Questions in all of the first four rules of Arithmetic.

SECT. 13. No scholars are to be promoted from one class to another till they are familiar with all the lessons of the class from which they are to be transferred, except for special reasons satisfactory to the Sub-Committee.

CHAPTER X.

Regulations of the Grammar Schools.

Second grade.

SECTION 1. These schools form the second grade in the system of public instruction established in this City.

The following are their names, locations and dates of establishment:

Name.	Location.	Established.
1—Eliot School,	North Bennet St.	For Boys, - - - 1713
2—Franklin School,	Washington St.	For Girls, - - - 1785
3—Mayhew School,	Hawkins St.	For Boys, - - - 1803
4—Hawes School,	South Boston,	For Boys, - - - 1811
5—Boylston School,	Fort Hill,	For Boys and Girls, 1819
6—Bowdoin School,	Myrtle St.	For Girls, - - - 1821
7—Hancock School,	Richmond Place.	For Girls, - - - 1822
8—Wells School,	Blossom St.	For Girls, - - - 1833
9—Winthrop School,	Tremont St.	For Girls, - - - 1836
10—Lyman School,	East Boston,	For Boys and Girls, 1837
11—Lawrence School,	South Boston,	For Boys and Girls, 1844
12—Brimmer School,	Common St.	For Boys, - - - 1844
13—Phillips School,	W. Centre St.	For Boys, - - - 1844
14—Dwight School,	Springfield St.	For Boys and Girls, 1844
15—Quincy School,	Tyler St.	For Boys, - - - 1847
16—Bigelow School,	South Boston,	For Girls, - - - 1849
17—Chapman School,	East Boston,	For Boys and Girls, 1849
18—Adams School,	East Boston,	For Boys and Girls, 1856

In these schools are taught the common branches of an English education. They are all organized on one plan, except that in the Dwight school house there are two entirely distinct and independent schools, one for boys and the other for girls, each under the control of its own master and separate instructors, while in all the other school houses, there is but one school under the sole charge of one master with the requisite number of subordinate teachers.

SECT. 2. The schools for boys shall each be instructed by a master, a sub-master, an usher, a head assistant, and three or more female assistants.

The schools for girls shall each be instructed by a master, a head assistant for each story in the building, and three or more female assistants.

The mixed schools (boys' and girls') shall each be instructed by a master, a sub-master, a head assistant for each story in the building, and three or more female assistants.

Any existing exceptions to the foregoing organiza-

Number of pupils to a teacher.

tions, authorized by special votes of the Board, shall remain until otherwise ordered.

SECT. 3. Each school shall be allowed a teacher for every sixty pupils on the register, and an additional female assistant may be appointed whenever there are thirty scholars above the complement for the teachers already in the school, if the District Committee deem it expedient; and whenever the number of pupils on the register shall be reduced to thirty less than such complement, one female assistant may be removed from such school, if the District Committee recommend it; provided, that in determining the number of teachers to which any school may be entitled under this section, one head assistants shall not be counted.

Qualifications for admission to the Grammar Schools.

SECT. 4. Any pupil may be admitted into the Grammar Schools, who, on examination by the master, or any of his assistants, shall be found able to read at first sight, easy prose; to spell common words of one, two or three syllables; to distinguish and name the marks of punctuation; to perform mentally such simple questions in Addition, Subtraction, and Division, as are found in Part First of Emerson's North American Arithmetic; to answer readily to any proposed combination of the Multiplication Table, in which neither factor exceeds ten; to read and write Arabic numbers containing three figures, and the Roman numerals as far as the sign of one hundred; and to enuuciate, clearly and accurately, the elementary sounds of our language. And no pupil who does not possess these qualifications, shall be admitted into any Grammar School, except by special permit of the District Committee.

Examination of primary scholars for promotion to Grammar School.

SECT. 5. Within the two weeks preceding the first Monday in March annually, the master of each Grammar School shall visit each Primary which is expected

to send pupils to his school, and he shall examine the first class in each of said schools, and shall give certificates of admission to the Grammar School to such as he may find qualified in accordance with the foregoing requirements. But in the month of July annually, each teacher in the Primary Schools shall accompany her first class to such Grammar School house in the vicinity as the master may designate, when he and his assistants shall examine the candidates for admission to the Grammar School, in presence of their instructors, and shall give certificates to those who are found to be properly qualified. If, however, the parent or guardian of any applicant not admitted on the examination of the master, is dissatisfied with his decision, such person may appeal to the District Committee for another examination of said applicant.

SECT. 6. Pupils admitted from the Primary Schools are expected to enter the Grammar Schools on the first Monday of March and of September; but all other applicants residing in the District, found on examination *qualified in all respects*, may enter the Grammar Schools by applying to the master at the school house, on Monday morning of any week when the schools are in session. Pupils regularly transferred from one Grammar School to another, may be admitted at any time, on presenting their certificates of transfer, without an examination.

Times of admitting pupils to Grammar School.

SECT. 7. In assigning lessons to boys to be studied out of school hours, the instructors shall not assign a longer lesson daily than a boy of good capacity can acquire by an hour's study, but no out-of-school lessons shall be assigned to girls, nor shall the lessons to be studied in school be so long as to require a scholar of ordinary capacity to study out of school in order to learn them.

Out-of-school lessons.

SECT. 8. Each school or department of a school shall be divided into four classes. Each class shall be divided into two or more sections, each of which sections shall pursue the studies, and use the text-books assigned to its class; but whenever it shall appear that a section of a lower class has in any particular branch of study made the attainments requisite for promotion to a higher class, at a period earlier than the regular time for general promotion, then such section may, at the discretion of the master, and with the approval of the Committee, enter upon the study of one of the text-books prescribed for the next higher class.

Text-books,

SECT. 9. The books and exercises of the several classes in the boys' schools shall be as follows:

Class 4. No. 1. Swan's Spelling Book. 2. Tower's Gradual Reader. 3. Writing, in such Writing Books as the master of each school may, with the approval of his District Committee, see fit to introduce into his school. 4. Robinson's Elementary Arithmetic. 5. Drawing in Bartholomew's No. 1.

Same.

Class 3. No. 1. Swan's Spelling Book. 2. Swan's Grammar School Reader. 3. Writing, as in fourth class. 4. North American Arithmetic, Part Second. 5. Drawing in Bartholomew's No. 2. 6. Mitchell's Primary School Geography, to be used chiefly as a reading book, and the medium of oral instruction in Geography. 7. Tower's Elements of English Grammar.

Same.

Class 2. No. 1. Spelling from the Reading Lessons. 2. Tower and Walker's Reader. 3. Writing, as in the fourth class. 4. North American Arithmetic, Part Second. 5. Mitchell's School Geography, Atlas, and Questions, with exercises in Map Drawing on the black-board and otherwise. 6. Tower's Elements of English

Grammar or Bullions's Analytical and Practical Grammar. 7. Exercises in Composition and Declamation. 8. Exercises in Drawing. 9. Worcester's Dictionary.

Class 1. No. 1. Spelling from the reading lessons. Same. 2. Reading in Hillard's First Class Reader. 3. Writing, as in fourth class. 4. North American Arithmetic, Part Third. 5. Mitchell's Geography, Atlas, and Questions, with exercises in Map Drawing on the blackboard and otherwise. 6. Bullions's Analytical and Practical Grammar. 7. Exercises in Composition and Declamation. 8. Exercises in Drawing. 9. Worcester's Dictionary. 10. Robinson's Book Keeping. 11. Worcester's History. 12. Hall's Manual of Morals—a Monday morning lesson, with oral instruction. 13. Instruction in Natural Philosophy,—using Parker's Compendium of Natural and Experimental Philosophy or Olmstead's Rudiments of Natural Philosophy, as a text-book, with the Philosophical Apparatus provided for the schools,—shall be given by the master to such portions of the first class as can attend thereto, without neglect of the foregoing course of studies.

SECT. 10. The books and exercises for the several Text-books. classes of the girls' schools, shall be the same as in the corresponding classes of the boys' schools, except that the 3d class shall use Russell's Sequel to the Primary Reader, in the place of Swan's Grammar School Reader.

SECT. 11. In all the Grammar Schools, Swan's First Permitted books. Lessons in the History of the United States, Colburn's Mental Arithmetic, F. A. Adams's Arithmetic, in two parts, Warren's Treatise on Physical Geography, or Cartee's Physical Geography and Atlas, are permitted to be used for occasional exercises, but not to the neglect of any of the prescribed studies or text-books.

SECT. 12. Two half-hours each week in the Gram- Instruction in Music.

mar Schools shall be devoted to the study and practice of Vocal Music, and in addition to the instruction already given by the music teacher to the first and second classes, musical notation, the singing of the scale, and exercises in reading simple music be practiced twice a week by the lower classes under the direction of the teachers; and the pupils shall undergo examinations and receive credits for proficiency in music as in the other studies pursued in the schools.

CHAPTER XI.

Regulations of the English High School.

High School
established, and
its object.

SECTION 1. This school is situated in Bedford street. It was instituted in 1821, with the design of furnishing the young men of the City, who are not intended for a collegiate course of studies, and who have enjoyed the usual advantages of the other Public Schools, with the means of completing a good English education, and fitting themselves for all the departments of commercial life. The prescribed course of studies is arranged for three years, and those who attend for that period and complete that course, are considered to have been graduated at the school. Those who wish to pursue further some of the higher departments of mathematics, and other branches, have the privilege of remaining another year at school. This institution is furnished with a valuable mathematical and philosophical apparatus, for the purpose of experiment and illustration. To this school apply the following regulations, in addition to those common to all the schools.

Instructors.

SECT. 2. The instructors in this school shall be a master, two sub-masters, and as many ushers as shall

allow one instructor to every thirty-five pupils, but no additional usher shall be allowed for a less number. The Sub-Committee may furnish the master with an assistant in his room whenever the number of pupils remaining in the school through the fourth year shall in their judgment make it necessary. The salary of said assistant shall not exceed the salary paid to an usher in this school during his first year of service. It shall be a necessary qualification in all these instructors, that they have been educated at some respectable college, and that they be competent to instruct in the French language.

SECT. 3. Candidates for admission to this school shall be examined once a year, on the Wednesday and Thursday next succeeding the exhibition of the Grammar Schools in July. Any boy then offering himself as a candidate for admission, shall present a certificate from his parent or guardian, that he has reached the age of twelve years, also a certificate of good moral character, and of presumed literary qualifications, from the master of the school which he last attended, and shall pass a satisfactory examination in the following studies, viz: Spelling, Reading, Writing, English Grammar, Arithmetic, Modern Geography, and the History of the United States.

SECT. 4. It shall be the duty of the Committee on the English High School to be present at the annual examination of candidates for admission, but said examination shall be conducted by the instructors, from questions previously prepared, on all the branches, and subject to the approval of the Committee. The examination shall be strict; and a thorough knowledge of the required studies shall be indispensable to admission.

SECT. 5. On admission, pupils shall be arranged in

divisions according to their respective degrees of proficiency. Individuals, however, shall be advanced according to their scholarship, and no faster; and no one shall remain a member of the school longer than four years.

Reviews.

SECT. 6. It shall be the duty of the master to examine each division as often as may be consistent with the attention due to those under his immediate instruction. Each class or section shall be occasionally reviewed in its appropriate studies, and once a quarter there shall be a general review of all the previous studies of that quarter.

School hours.

SECT. 7. From the first Monday in November to the first Monday in April, the school shall hold one session each day,—commencing at 9 A. M., closing at 2 P. M. From the first Monday in April to the first Monday in November, there shall be two school sessions each day,—one from 8½ A. M. to 12 M.—another from 3 P. M. to 5½ P. M., except that on stormy days the master may, at his discretion, keep until 2 o'clock, P. M., and dispense with the afternoon session.

Course of studies and text-books.

SECT. 8. The course of study and instruction in this school shall be as follows:

Class 3. 1. Review of preparatory studies, using the text-books authorized in the Grammar Schools of the City. 2. Ancient Geography. 3. Worcester's General History. 4. Sherwin's Algebra. 5. French Language. 6. Drawing.

Same

Class 2. 1. Sherwin's Algebra, continued. 2. French Language, continued. 3. Drawing, continued. 4. Legendre's Geometry. 5. Book Keeping. 6. Blair's Rhetoric. 7. Constitution of the United States. 8. Trigonometry, with its application to Surveying, Navigation, Mensuration, Astronomical calculations, &c.

9. Paley's Evidences of Christianity, — a Monday morning lesson.

Class 1. 1. Trigonometry, with its applications, Same &c., continued. 2. Paley's Evidences, continued, — a Monday morning lesson. 3. Drawing, continued. 4. Astronomy. 5. Natural Philosophy. 6. Moral Philosophy. 7. Political Economy. 8. Natural Theology. 9. Shaw's Lectures on English Literature. 10. French, continued, — or the Spanish language may be commenced by such pupils as in the judgment of the master have acquired a competent knowledge of the French. Warren's Treatise on Physical Geography, or Cartee's Physical Geography and Atlas is *permitted* to be used.

For the pupils who remain at the school the fourth year, the course of studies shall be as follows:

1. Astronomy. 2. Intellectual Philosophy. 3. Logic. Same. 4. Spanish. 5. Geology. 6. Chemistry. 7. Mechanics, Engineering, and the higher Mathematics, with some option.

SECT. 9. The several classes shall also have exercises in English Composition and Declamation. Same. The instructors shall pay particular attention to the penmanship of the pupils, and give constantly such instruction in Spelling, Reading, and English Grammar as they may deem necessary to make the pupils familiar with these fundamental branches of a good education.

CHAPTER XII.

Regulations of the Girls' High and Normal School.

SECTION 1. This school is situated in Mason street. Established. It was instituted in 1852, with the design of furnishing to those pupils who have passed through the usual course of studies at the Grammar Schools for girls,

and at other girls' schools in this City, an opportunity for a higher and more extended education, and also to fit such of them as desire to become teachers. The following are the regulations of this school, in addition to those common to all the schools.

Instructors.

SECT. 2. The instructors shall be, a master, and as many assistants as may be found expedient; but the whole number of assistants shall not exceed the ratio of one for every thirty pupils.

Admission of pupils.

SECT. 3. The examination of candidates for admission to the schools, shall take place annually, on the Thursday next succeeding the day of the annual exhibition of the Grammar Schools in July.

Same.

SECT. 4. Candidates for admission must be over fifteen, and not more than nineteen years of age. They must present certificates of recommendation from the teachers whose schools they last attended, and must pass a satisfactory examination in the following branches, viz: Spelling, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar, Geography and History.

Same.

SECT. 5. The examination shall be conducted by the instructors of the school, both orally and from written questions previously prepared by them, and approved by the Committee of the school. It shall be the duty of the said Committee to be present and to assist at the examination, and the admission of candidates shall be subject to their approval.

Course of instruction.

SECT. 6. The course of studies and instruction in this school shall be as follows:

Junior Class. Reading, Spelling, and Writing, continued. Arithmetic, Geography, and Grammar, reviewed. Physical Geography, Natural Philosophy, Analysis of Language and Structure of Sentences. Synonymes. Rhetoric. Exercises in English Com-

position. History. Latin, begun. Exercises in Drawing and in Vocal Music.

Middle Class. Natural Philosophy, continued. English Literature. Algebra. Moral Philosophy. Latin, continued. French, begun, (instruction given by a native French teacher.) Rhetoric, with Exercises in Composition, continued. Physiology, with Lectures. General History. Exercises in Drawing and in Vocal Music. Reading Standard English Works, with exercises in Criticism.

Senior Class. Latin and French, continued. Geometry. General History. Intellectual Philosophy. Astronomy. Chemistry, with Lectures. Exercises in Composition. Exercises in Drawing and in Vocal Music. Exercises in Criticism, comprising a careful examination of works of the best English authors. Warren's Treatise on Physical Geography, or Cartee's Physical Geography and Atlas is *permitted* to be used.

SECT. 7. Instruction in the Theory and Practice of Teaching shall be given to such pupils as desire to become teachers; also, such instruction in Music to all the pupils as may qualify them to teach Vocal Music in our Public Schools.

SECT. 8. There shall be one session of five hours School hours. each day, from 8 A. M. to 1 P. M. from May to October, and from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M. from October to May.

SECT. 9. The plan of study shall be arranged for three years. Pupils who have attended for that period, Pupils may remain three years. and who have completed the course in a manner satisfactory to the teachers and the Committee on the school, shall be entitled to receive a diploma or certificate to that effect, on leaving school.

CHAPTER XIII.

Regulations of the Latin Grammar Schools.

Object of the school.

SECTION 1. This school, situated in Bedford street, was instituted early in the 17th century.

SECT. 2. The rudiments of the Latin and Greek languages are taught, and scholars are fitted for the most respectable colleges. Instruction is also given in Mathematics, Geography, History, Declamation, English Grammar, Composition, and in the French language.

The following regulations, in addition to those common to all the schools, apply to this school.

Instructors.

SECT. 3. The instructors in this school shall be, a master, a sub-master, and as many ushers as shall allow one instructor to every thirty-five pupils, and no additional usher shall be allowed for a less number.

Same.

SECT. 4. It shall be a necessary qualification for the instructors of this school that they shall have been educated at a college of good standing.

Candidates for admission.

SECT. 5. Each candidate for admission shall have attained the age of ten years, and shall produce from the master of the school he last attended, a certificate of good moral character. He shall be able to read English correctly and fluently, to spell all words of common occurrence, to write a running hand, understand mental arithmetic, and the simple rules of written arithmetic, and be able to answer the most important questions in Geography, and shall have a sufficient knowledge of English Grammar to parse common sentences in prose. A knowledge of Latin Grammar shall be considered equivalent to that of English.

SECT. 6. Boys shall be examined for admission to this school only once a year, viz: on the Friday and Saturday of the last week of the vacation succeeding the exhibition of the school in July. Time of examining candidates for admission.

SECT. 7. The regular course of instruction shall continue six years, and no scholar shall enjoy the privileges of this school beyond that term, unless by written leave of the Committee. But scholars may have the option of completing their course in five years or less time, if willing to make due exertions, and shall be advanced according to scholarship. Pupils may remain six years

SECT. 8. From the first Monday in April to the first Monday in November, annually, the forenoon session of this school shall begin at 8½ o'clock, and end at 12½ o'clock, and the afternoon session shall commence at 3 o'clock, and end at 5 o'clock. School hours.

The master shall, however, be allowed to keep school until 2 o'clock on days when the weather is stormy, and to dispense with the afternoon sessions on such occasions, from April to November.

SECT. 9. From the first Monday in November to the first Monday in April, the school shall commence at 9 A. M. and close at 2 P. M., thus holding only one session each day. Same.

SECT. 10. The school shall be divided into classes and sub-divisions, as the master, with the approbation of the Committee, may think advisable.

SECT. 11. The master shall examine the pupils under the care of the other teachers in the school, as often as he can consistently with proper attention to those in his own charge. Classes.

SECT. 12. The books and exercises required in the course of instruction in this school, are the following: Course of studies and text-books.

Class 6. 1. Andrews and Stoddard's Latin Grammar. 2. English Grammar. 3. Reading English. 4.

Spelling. 5. Mental Arithmetic. 6. Mitchell's Geographical Questions. 7. Declamation. 8. Penmanship. 9. Andrews' Latin Lessons. 10. Andrews' Latin Reader.

Class 5. 1, 2, 3, 4, 7, 8, continued. 11. Cæsar's Commentaries. 12. Written Translations. 13. Colburn's Sequel. 14. Mitchell's Geography. 15. Cornelius Nepos. 16. Arnold's Latin Prose Composition.

Class 4. 1, 2, 3, 4, 7, 8, 12, 13, 14, 16, continued. 17. Sophocles' Greek Grammar. 18. Sophocles' Greek Lessons. 19. Ovid's Metamorphoses. 20. Parker's Aids to English Composition. 21. Fasquelle's French Grammar. 22. Exercises in speaking and reading French with a native French teacher.

Text books. *Class 3.* 1, 2, 3, 4, 7, 8, 12, 13, 14, 16, 17, 20, 21, 22, continued. 23. Sallust. 24. Arnold's Greek Prose Composition. 25. Felton's Greek Reader. 26. Sherwin's Algebra. 27. English Composition. 28. Le Grandpere.

Same. *Class 2.* 1, 2, 3, 4, 7, 8, 16, 17, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, continued. 29. Virgil. 30. Elements of History. 31. Translations from English into Latin. 32. Somervill's Physical Geography. 33. Voltaire's Histoire de Charles XII.

Same. *Class 1.* 1, 7, 16, 17, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 27, 29, 30, 31, 32, continued. 34. Geometry. 35. Cicero's Orationes. 36. Composition of Latin Verses. 37. Bonnechose's Histoire de France. 38. Composition in French. 39. Latham's English Grammar. 40. Ancient History and Geography.

The following books of reference may be used in pursuing the above studies:

Leverett's Latin Lexicon, or Gardner's abridgment of the same.

Andrews' Latin Lexicon.

Liddell and Scott's Greek Lexicon, or Pickering's ^{Same}.
Greek Lexicon, last edition.

Worcester's School Dictionary.

Smith's Classical Dictionary.

Smith's Dictionary of Antiquities.

Baird's Classic Manual. Warren's Treatise on Physical Geography, or Cartee's Physical Geography and Atlas is *permitted* to be used.

SECT. 13. No translations, nor any Interpretation, Keys, or Orders of Construction, are allowed in the School.

SECT. 14. The instructors shall pay particular attention to the penmanship of the pupils, and give constantly such instruction in Spelling, Reading, and English Grammar as they may deem necessary to make the pupils familiar with those fundamental branches of a good education.

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ORGANIZATION
OF THE
PUBLIC SCHOOLS
OF THE
CITY OF BOSTON.

1858.



BOSTON:
GEO. C. RAND & AVERY, CITY PRINTERS,
No. 3, CORNHILL.
1858.

SCHOOL COMMITTEE

FOR 1858.

HON. FREDERIC W. LINCOLN, JR., Mayor, *Ex officio*.

SAMUEL W. WALDRON, JR., *President of the Common Council,*
Ex officio.

TERM EXPIRES JAN., 1859.	TERM EXPIRES JAN., 1860.	TERM EXPIRES JAN., 1861.
<i>Ward.</i>		
1—Adino B. Hall, Albert Day.	Matthias Rich, Jr., Micah Dyer, Jr.	George Fabyan, Charles A. Turner.
2—Edwin Wright, Edwin A. Hill.	Warren H. Cudworth, J. Wesley Hinckley.	James N. Sykes, J. Harvey Woodbury.
3—Dan'l P. Simpson, E. D. G. Palmer.	Silas F. Plimpton, Erastus W. Sanborn.	Isaac H. Hazelton, Moses C. Greene.
4—Francis E. Parker, Benj. S. Shaw.	Alonzo A. Miner, Aurelius D. Parker.	Nath'l B. Shurtleff, Ezra Palmer, Jr.
5—Henry A. Miles, T. R. Marvin.	Joseph L. Bates, Otis Norcross.	John F. Jarvis, William E. Townsend.
6—Chandler Robbins, J. Baxter Upham.	Samuel K. Lothrop, John Codman.	Robert W. Hooper, John C. Stockbridge.
7—Augustus Lowell, Chas. D. Homans.	Patrick Riley, Henry W. Haynes.	Le Baron Russell, Farnham Plummer.
8—Samuel W. Bates, Thos. M. Brewer.	Rufus Ellis, Elijah C. Drew.	George H. Lyman, John B. Alley.
9—John P. Putnam, William Beck.	William Read, N. C. Keep.	Winslow Lewis, Joseph L. Drew.
10—Geo. M. Randall, Enoch C. Rolfe.	Thaddeus Allen, Edmund B. Dearborn.	Otis Kimball, George G. Smith.
11—H. L. Richardson, Seth L. Sprague.	Samuel B. Cruft, Luther Parks, Jr.	Henry Burroughs, Jr. Thomas H. Chandler.
12—Charles S. Porter, Thomas Dawes.	William W. Dean, George P. French.	William Dickinson, George Wm. Dennett.

JOHN D. PHILBRICK,

Superintendent of Public Schools. Office in City Hall. Office
hours from 12 to 2 o'clock, P. M.

BARNARD CAPEN, *Secretary of the School Committee.*

O R G A N I Z A T I O N
OF THE
BOARD OF SCHOOL COMMITTEE.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

COMMITTEE ON ELECTIONS.

Messrs. WILLIAM BECK, 2 Change Avenue.
JOSEPH L. BATES, 129 Washington street.
SILAS F. PLIMPTON, 5 Court street.
JOSEPH L. DREW, 52 Warren street.
CHARLES A. TURNER, 107 Salem street.

COMMITTEE ON RULES AND REGULATIONS.

Messrs. SAMUEL K. LOTHROP, 12 Chestnut street.
HENRY A. MILES, 21 Bromfield street.
WILLIAM READ, 713 Washington street.
GEORGE M. RANDALL, 201 Harrison avenue.
FARNHAM PLUMMER, 40 State street.

COMMITTEE ON SALARIES.

Messrs. EZRA PALMER, 1 Tremont place.
THEO. R. MARVIN, 42 Congress street.
OTIS KIMBALL, 108 State street.
ADINO B. HALL, 89 Salem street.
M. C. GREENE, 15 Green street.

COMMITTEE ON ACCOUNTS.

Messrs. JOHN B. ALLEY, 35 Boylston street.
BENJAMIN S. SHAW, 2 Bowdoin street.
ENOCH C. ROLFE, 563 Washington street.
ELIJAH C. DREW, 21 Harrison avenue.
HAYNES L. RICHARDSON, 899 Washington street.

COMMITTEE ON TEXT-BOOKS.

Messrs. FRANCIS E. PARKER, 42 Court street.
 JOHN CODMAN, 4 Court street.
 LE BARON RUSSELL, 1 Otis place.
 JOHN P. PUTNAM, 19 Court street.
 CHANDLER ROBBINS, 80 Mount Vernon street.

COMMITTEE ON SCHOOL HOUSES.

Messrs. ROBERT W. HOOPER, 107 Beacon street.
 ISAAC H. HAZELTON, 15 Leveret street.
 NATHANIEL B. SHURTLEFF, 2 Beacon street.
 ALBERT DAY, 1 Franklin street.
 SAMUEL B. CRUFT, 201 Shawmut avenue.

COMMITTEE ON MUSIC.

Messrs. WILLIAM READ, 713 Washington street.
 J. BAXTER UPHAM, 31 Chestnut street.
 WARREN H. CUDWORTH, 1 Meridian street.
 EDMUND B. DEARBORN, 1 Norfolk avenue.
 LE BARON RUSSELL, 1 Otis place.

 LATIN AND HIGH SCHOOLS.

LATIN SCHOOL, BEDFORD STREET.

COMMITTEE.

NATHANIEL B. SHURTLEFF, *Chairman*, 2 Beacon st.
 FRANCIS E. PARKER, 42 Court street.
 EDWIN WRIGHT, 9 Joy's Building.
 CHANDLER ROBBINS, 80 Mt. Vernon street.
 JOHN CODMAN, 4 Court street.

Francis Gardner, *Master*.

George Eaton, *Sub-Master*.

Charles J. Capen, William R. Dimmock, Edwin A. Gibbens,
 and Leonard Walker, *Ushers*.

N. B. M. De Montrachy, *Teacher of French*.

ENGLISH HIGH SCHOOL, BEDFORD STREET.

COMMITTEE.

S. K. LOTHROP, *Chairman*, 12 Chestnut street.
 HENRY A. MILES, 21 Bromfield street.
 GEORGE FABYAN, 191 Salem street.
 LUTHER PARKS, Jr., 88 Dover street.
 JOHN P. PUTNAM, 19 Court street.

Thomas Sherwin, *Master*.
 Luther Robinson, *First Sub-Master*.
 Charles M. Cumston, *Second Sub-Master*.
 Luther W. Anderson, and Ephraim Hunt, *Ushers*.
 William N. Bartholomew, *Teacher of Drawing*.
 G. De Fonteny, *Teacher of French*.

GIRLS' HIGH AND NORMAL SCHOOL, MASON STREET.

COMMITTEE.

LE BARON RUSSELL, *Chairman*, 1 Otis place.
 EZRA PALMER, 1 Tremont place.
 GEORGE H. LYMAN, 152 Tremont street.
 THOMAS M. BREWER, 131 Washington street.
 HENRY BURROUGHS, Jr., 82 Waltham street.

William H. Seavey, *Master*.
 Mary A. Currier, *Head Assistant*.

ASSISTANTS.

Harriet E. Caryl,	Caroline E. Sparrell,
Maria A. Bacon,	Margaret A. Badger,
Helen W. Avery.	

Charles Butler, *Teacher of Vocal Music*.
 William N. Bartholomew, *Teacher of Drawing*.
 Jules Macheret, *Teacher of French*.

THE SCHOOL DISTRICTS,

ARRANGED IN ALPHABETICAL ORDER.

ADAMS SCHOOL DISTRICT.

COMMITTEE.

JAMES N. SYKES, *Chairman*, 8 Terrace place.
 EDWIN A. HILL, *Secretary*, 74 Princeton street.
 J. WESLEY HINCKLEY, 29 Meridian street.
 WARREN H. CUDWORTH, 1 Meridian street.
 EDWIN WRIGHT, 134 Lexington street.
 J. HARVEY WOODBURY, 112 Meridian street.

Adams School, Belmont Square, East Boston.

Percival W. Bartlett, *Master*.

Robert C. Metcalf, *Sub-Master*.

Jane S. Tower, and Margaret J. Allison, *Head Assistants*.

ASSISTANTS.

Lucy A. Wiggin,	Eliza A. Wiggin,	Jane M. Hight,
Charlotte L. Stockwell,	Sarah J. D'Arcy,	Hannah R. Chadbourne.
Fanny R. Edmunds,	Elizabeth E. Lothrop,	

Charles Butler, *Teacher of Vocal Music*.

PRIMARY SCHOOLS.

<i>Teachers.</i>	<i>Location.</i>	<i>Sub-Committees.</i>
Rosa L. Morse,	No. 1 Sumner street.	} Mr. Sykes.
Emily C. Morse,	2 " "	
Louise Pratt,	3 " "	
Sarah F. Wiggin,	4 " "	
Annette A. Webster,	Adams sch. ho.	} Mr. Hinckley.
Elizabeth H. Allen,	No. 1 Webster street.	
Frances W. Redding,	2 " "	
Susan D. Wilde,	3 " "	
Helen A. Plumley,	4 " "	
Esther L. Morse,	5 " "	

BIGELOW SCHOOL DISTRICT.

COMMITTEE.

THOMAS DAWES, *Chairman*, G street, near Fourth.
 GEORGE P. FRENCH, 378 Broadway.
 CHARLES S. PORTER, 301 Broadway.
 WILLIAM W. DEAN, 134 Broadway.
 WILLIAM DICKINSON, 206 Broadway.
 GEORGE WM. DENNETT, 372 Broadway.

Bigelow School, Fourth street, South Boston.

Joseph Hale, *Master*.

Julia M. Baxter, Celinda Seaver, and Rachel C. Mather,
Head Assistants.

ASSISTANTS.

Martha C. Jenks, Elizabeth Williams, Ellen L. Ashcroft,
 Mary E. Page, Emily A. Russell, Jane M. Cherrington.
 Caroline E. Poree, *Teacher of Sewing*.
 Albert Drake, *Teacher of Vocal Music*.

PRIMARY SCHOOLS.

<i>Teachers.</i>	<i>Location.</i>	<i>Sub-Committees.</i>
Annie C. Gill,	No. 1—Bigelow Sch. ho.	Mr. French.
Elizabeth A. Groves,	2 “ “	“ Dennett.
Lucy E. Lovell,	3 “ “	“ Porter.
Sarah E. R. Manning,	4 “ “	“ Dickinson.
Tiley Ann Bolkecom,	Wait's Hall.	“ Dean.
Kate A. Clement,	1—Lyceum Hall.	“ Porter.
Adeline M. Sheldon,	1—Wash. Village.	“ Dickinson.
Emeline L. Tolman,	2 “ “	“ Dean.
Ruth S. Dillaway,	Mattapan Hall.	“ Dennett.

BOWDOIN SCHOOL DISTRICT.

COMMITTEE.

EZRA PALMER, *Chairman*, 1 Tremont place.
 CHANDLER ROBBINS, 80 Mt. Vernon street.
 BENJAMIN S. SHAW, 2 Bowdoin street.
 NATHANIEL B. SHURTLEFF, 2 Beacon street.
 J. BAXTER UPHAM, 31 Chestnut street.
 SILAS F. PLIMPTON, 7 Green street.
 ALONZO A. MINER, 28 Green street.
 ROBERT W. HOOPER, 107 Beacon street.
 ERASTUS W. SANBORN, 5 Hancock street.
 WILLIAM E. TOWNSEND, 15 Cambridge street.

Bowdoin School, Myrtle street.

Daniel C. Brown, *Master*.

Mary A. Murdock, Rebecca Lincoln, and Marcy Ann Smith,
Head Assistants.

ASSISTANTS.

Mary S. Robinson, Martha A. Palmer, Mary A. Proctor,
 Elizabeth B. Mitchell, Sophia B. Horr, Irene W. Wentworth,
 Hannah S. Andrews, Mary M. Clapp.
 Charles Butler, *Teacher of Vocal Music.*

PRIMARY SCHOOLS.

<i>Teachers.</i>	<i>Location.</i>	<i>Sub-Committees</i>
Malverda N. Parker,	No. 1-Bowdoin Sq. ch.	Mr. Miner.
Mary A. Howe,	2 " "	" Plimpton.
C. Eliza Wason,	1-Joy street,	" Shaw.
Charlotte A. Curtis,	1-Fruit street,	" Upham.
S. Elizabeth Adams,	1-May street,	" Shaw.
Marianne Stephens,	2 " "	" Robbins.
F. D. R. Whitman,	1-Blossom street,	" Townsend.
Lydia A. Woodward,	2 " "	" Sanborn.
Sarah A. Cushing,	3 " "	" Townsend.

BOYLSTON SCHOOL DISTRICT.

COMMITTEE.

AURELIUS D. PARKER, *Chairman*, 20 Court street.
 JOHN CODMAN, 4 Court street.
 CHARLES D. HOMANS, 12 West street.
 ROBERT W. HOOPER, 107 Beacon street.
 LE BARON RUSSELL, 1 Otis place.
 JOHN P. PUTNAM, 19 Court street.
 PATRICK RILEY, 10 Lincoln street.
 HENRY W. HAYNES, 35 Court street.
 AUGUSTUS LOWELL, 131 Tremont street.
 FARNHAM PLUMMER, 40 State street.

Boylston School, Fort Hill.

Charles Kimball, *Master*. Wm. T. Adams, *Sub-Master*.
 Willard S. Cobb, *Usher*. Phebe J. Twombly, *Head Ass't*.

ASSISTANTS.

Clarinda R. F. Treadwell, Rosetta M. Hodges, Sarah E. Moulton,
 Ellen M. S. Treadwell, Mary S. Smith, Ellen McKendry,
 Maria A. Moulton, Caroline Leavitt, Sarah Fuller.
 Mary L. Holland, Frances H. Nichols,
 Eliza A. Baxter, *Teacher of Sewing*.
 Charles Butler, *Teacher of Vocal Music*.

PRIMARY SCHOOLS.

<i>Teachers.</i>	<i>Location.</i>	<i>Sub-Committees.</i>
Adelia E. Edwards,	No. 1—Lane place,	} Messrs. Russell and Plummer.
Margaret F. Tappan,	2 “ “	
Maria W. Parker,	3 “ “	
Sarah A. Lombard,	4 “ “	} Mr. Parker.
Mary E. Sawyer,	5 “ “	
Abby M. Parker,	6 “ “	} Mr. Putnam.
Emily Peaslee,	7 “ “	
Maria B. Clapp,	8 “ “	} Messrs. Riley and Haynes.
Celeste Weed,	9 “ “	
A. E. N. Treadwell,	Fort Hill,	} Mr. Hooper.
Mary A. Davis	1—Williams street,	
Angelia M. Newmarch,	2 “ “	Mr. Lowell.
Octavia C. Heard,	3 “ “	Mr. Hooper.
Maria J. Coburn,	4 “ “	Mr. Lowell.
Mary G. Hillman,	5 “ “	Mr. Hooper.
Julia B. Lombard,	Purchase place,	} Mr. Homans.
Anna M. Lecain,	Belcher lane,	
Harriette B. Cutler,	“ “	Mr. Codman.
H. Isabella Hopkins,	“ “	} Messrs. Riley and Haynes.
Lydia B. Felt,	High street,	
		Mr. Codman.

BRIMMER SCHOOL DISTRICT.

COMMITTEE.

GEORGE H. LYMAN, *Chairman*, 152 Tremont street.
 JOHN B. ALLEY, 35 Boylston street.
 WILLIAM BECK, 137 Pleasant street.
 GEORGE M. RANDALL, 201 Harrison avenue.
 THADDEUS ALLEN, 1 Harvard court.
 WILLIAM READ, 713 Washington street.
 AUGUSTUS LOWELL, 131 Tremont street.
 OTIS KIMBALL, 38 Common street.
 WINSLOW LEWIS, 75 Boylston street.

Brimmer School, Common street.

Joshua Bates, *Master*. Fred. A. Sawyer, *Sub-Master*.
 Wm. L. P. Boardman, *Usher*. Rebecca L. Duncan, *Head Ass't*.

ASSISTANTS.

Mary E. Beck, Mercie T. Snow, Margaret S. Knight,
 Susan P. Cunningham, Ellen B. Cunningham, Amanda Snow.
 Mary M. Knight, Augusta H. Farrar,
 Edwin Bruce, *Teacher of Vocal Music*.

PRIMARY SCHOOLS.

<i>Teachers.</i>	<i>Location.</i>	<i>Sub-Committees.</i>
Elizabeth Goodridge,	No. 1—Brimmer Sch.ho.,	Read and Kimball.
Ellen F. Andrews,	1—Warren street.	Lyman and Alley.
Sarah R. Bowles,	2 “ “	Alley and Lyman.
Priscilla S. Taft,	3 “ “	Kimball and Lewis.
Dorcas B. Baldwin,	4 “ “	Read and Lewis.
Deborah K. Burgess,	5 “ “	Randall and Lowell.
M. Anne Bourne,	6 “ “	Lowell and Randall.
Cath. M. E. Richardson,	1—Newbern place,	Beck and Allen.
Rebecca J. Weston,	2 “ “	Lewis and Lyman.
Sarah E. Gillespie,	3 “ “	Allen and Beck.
Eliza E. Foster,	1—Warren st. ch.,	Kimball and Read.

CHAPMAN SCHOOL DISTRICT.

COMMITTEE.

EDWIN WRIGHT, *Chairman*, 134 Lexington street.

EDWIN A. HILL, 74 Princeton street.

WARREN H. CUDWORTH, 1 Meridian street.

JAMES N. SYKES, 8 Terrace place.

J. WESLEY HINCKLEY, 29 Meridian street.

J. HARVEY WOODBURY, *Secretary*, 112 Meridian st.*Chapman School, Eutaw street.*John P. Averill, *Master*.William H. Ward, *Sub-Master*.Estelle Ditson, Philura Wright, and Emily H. Ward,
Head Assistants.

ASSISTANTS.

Helen M. Caldwell, *3d Class Girls*.Adeline E. Clapp, *4th Class (1st Sec.) Girls*.Mary A. H. Pingrey, *4th Class (2d Sec.) " "*Annie E. Walker, *3d Class (1st Sec.) Boys*.Maria D. Kimball, *3d Class (2d Sec.) Boys*.Mary E. Morton, *4th Class (1st Sec.) Boys*.Mary Stone, *4th Class (2d Sec.) Boys*.Charles Butler, *Teacher of Music*.

PRIMARY SCHOOLS.

<i>Teachers.</i>	<i>Location.</i>	<i>Sub-Committees.</i>
Hannah F. Crafts,	No. 1—Lexington street,	} Mr. Wright.
Louisa Curtis,	2 " "	
Lucretia B. Foster,	3 " "	
Huldah H. Mitchell,	1—Porter street,	} Mr. Hill.
Emily C. Sturtevant,	2 " "	
Mary D. Day,	3 " "	
Jane E. Beale,	4 " "	
Sarah A. Pratt,	5 " "	} Mr. Cudworth.
Mary E. Morse,	1—Saratoga street,	
Mary O. Smith,	2 " "	
A. Delia Stickney,	1 " (No. 376.)	

DWIGHT SCHOOL DISTRICT.

COMMITTEE.

SAMUEL B. CRUFT, *Chairman*, 201 Shawmut avenue.
 ENOCH C. ROLFE, 563 Washington street.
 LUTHER PARKS, JR., 88 Dover street.
 HENRY W. HAYNES, 35 Court street.
 HENRY BURROUGHS, JR., *Secretary*, 82 Waltham street.
 THADDEUS ALLEN, 1 Harvard court.
 THOMAS H. CHANDLER, 18 Dover street.
 SETH L. SPRAGUE, Worcester st., cor. Shawmut avenue.
 MATTHIAS RICH, JR., 639 Tremont street.

Dwight School for Boys, Springfield street.

James A. Page, *Master*.

Charles Hutchins, *Sub-Master*.

J. Frank Bailey, *Usher*.

Anna C. Ellis, *Head Assistant*.

ASSISTANTS.

Emmabel S. Bailey,	Almira W. Hodges,
Martha M. Hobbs,	Anna F. Halstrick,
Lucretia S. Josselyn,	Clara B. Gould,
Eliza C. Gould,	Josephine H. Ellis.

Charles Butler, *Teacher of Vocal Music*.

Dwight School for Girls, Springfield street.

George B. Hyde, *Master*.

Eliza A. Harding, *Head Assistant*.

ASSISTANTS.

Louisa Tucker,	Frances A. Keller,
Susan E. Green,	Janet M. Crighton,
Elnora G. Wright,	Ann J. Bolden,

Betsey H. Warren.

Eleanor L. Brown, *Teacher of Sewing*.

Charles Butler, *Teacher of Vocal Music*.

PRIMARY SCHOOLS.

<i>Teachers.</i>	<i>Location.</i>	<i>Sub-Committee.</i>
Eliza G. Swett,	No. 1—Rutland street,	Mr. Cruft.
Augusta A. Davis,	2 " "	" Chandler.
Mary F. Moore,	3 " "	" Haynes.
Jane P. Titcomb,	4 " "	} " Allen.
Henrietta Draper,	5 " "	
Mary C. R. Towle,	6 " "	" Burroughs.
Caroline F. Barr,	Old Dwight School Ho.,	" Rich.
Mary A. Hall,	" " " "	" Parks.
Elizabeth Newman,	" " " "	" Sprague.
Caroline S. Lamb,	" " " "	" Cruft.
Anna R. Frost,	" " " "	" Rolfe.

ELIOT SCHOOL DISTRICT.

COMMITTEE.

MICAH DYER, JR., *Chairman*, 14 Charter street.
 GEORGE FABYAN, 191 Salem street.
 DANIEL P. SIMPSON, 5 Crescent place.
 EDWARD D. G. PALMER, 13 Portland street.
 ADINO B. HALL, 89 Salem street.
 ALBERT DAY, 1 Franklin street.
 M. C. GREENE, 15 Green street.
 CHARLES A. TURNER, *Secretary*, 107 Salem street.
 JOHN F. JARVIS, 59 Leveret street.

Eliot School, North Bennet street.

Samuel W. Mason, *Master*. McLaurin F. Cooke, *Sub-Master*.
 Lucian Hunt, *Usher*. Abby A. Marsh, *Head Assistant*.

ASSISTANTS.

Sophia Shepard,	Elizabeth M. Turner,	Gertrude Taylor,
Fanny R. Richardson,	Caroline A. Conant,	Angeline M. Cole,
Sarah T. Jones,	Anna E. Dyke,	Clara H. Nickerson,
Emily T. Shattuck,	Frances M. Bodge,	Sarah C. Goodrich.

Charles Butler, *Teacher of Vocal Music*.

PRIMARY SCHOOLS.

<i>Teachers.</i>	<i>Location.</i>	<i>Sub-Committees.</i>
Sarah F. Train,	No. 1—Snelling place,	} Mr. Day.
Harriet S. Boody,	2 " "	
Sarah C. Chevallier,	3 " "	
Louisa Myers,	4 " "	} " Palmer.
Clarissa Davis,	5 " "	
Cornelia A. Adams,	6 " "	
Susan A. Vose,	1—22 Charter st.,	" Palmer.
Louisa A. Leavitt,	2 " " "	} " Hall.
Mary A. Cushing,	3 " " "	
Eliza Brintnall,	4 " " "	
Sarah Ripley,	1—rear 22 Chart'r st.	} " Fabyan.
Julia Ann Cutts,	2 " " "	
L. Isabelle Tewksbury,	3 " " "	
Helen M. Warner,	1—Hanover avenue,	} " Turner.
Mary E. Barrett,	2 " " "	
Maria A. Gibbs,	3 " " "	

FRANKLIN SCHOOL DISTRICT.

COMMITTEE.

GEORGE M. RANDALL, *Chairman*, 201 Harrison avenue.
 RUFUS ELLIS, 4 Exeter place.
 LUTHER PARKS, JR., 88 Dover street.
 SAMUEL B. CRUFT, 201 Shawmut avenue.
 THADDEUS ALLEN, 1 Harvard court.
 EDMUND B. DEARBORN, *Secretary*, 1 Norfolk avenue.
 THOMAS H. CHANDLER, 18 Dover street.
 HAYNES L. RICHARDSON, 899 Washington street.
 GEORGE G. SMITH, 23 Pine street,
 JOSEPH L. DREW, 52 Warren street.

Franklin School, Washington street.

Samuel L. Gould, *Master*.

HEAD ASSISTANTS.

Catherine T. Simonds, Abby A. Johnson, Frances E. Messinger.

ASSISTANTS.

Sarah A. Gale, Mary J. Leach, Mary A. Mitchell.
 Elizabeth M. Bradbury, Elizabeth J. Brown, Sarah P. Mitchell,
 Frances E. Wadsworth.

Maria S. Wolcott, *Teacher of Sewing*.
 Charles Butler, *Teacher of Vocal Music*.

PRIMARY SCHOOLS.

<i>Teachers.</i>	<i>Location.</i>	<i>Sub-Committees.</i>
Jane S. Hobart,	No. 1—Genesee street,	Mr. Randall.
Susan M. Chaffee,	2 “ “	} “ Drew.
Abbie K. Sweetser,	3 “ “	
Helen E. Eaton,	1—West Castle st.,	“ Allen.
Emeline J. Brown,	2 “ “	“ Richardson.
Josephine G. Whipple,	1—Indiana place,	} “ Dearborn.
Ellen Wright,	2 “ “	
Caroline A. Miller,	1—Groton street,	“ Parks.
Lucy M. Beck,	2 “ “	“ Ellis.
Eliza J. Dyar,	3 “ “	“ Chandler.
Eliza Ann Tirrell,	4 “ “	“ Smith.
Hannah M. Coolidge,	5 “ “	“ Parks.
Harriet M. Faxon,	6 “ “	“ Cruft.

HANCOCK SCHOOL DISTRICT.

COMMITTEE.

ADINO B. HALL, *Chairman*, 89 Salem street.
 FRANCIS E. PARKER, 30 Court street.
 GEORGE FABYAN, 191 Salem street.
 EDWARD D. G. PALMER, 13 Portland street.
 DANIEL P. SIMPSON, 5 Crescent place.
 ALBERT DAY, 1 Franklin street.
 MICAH DYER, JR., 14 Charter street.
 ERASTUS W. SANBORN, 5 Hancock street.
 ALONZO A. MINER, 28 Green street.
 M. C. GREEN, 15 Green street.
 CHARLES A. TURNER, *Secretary*, 107 Salem street.

Hancock School, Richmond place.

George Allen Jr., *Master*.

Phineas G. Parmenter, *Sub-Master*.

Angelina A. Brigham, *Head Assistant*.

ASSISTANTS.

Henrietta L. Pierce,	Achsah Barnes,	Emily O. Spencer,
Sarah E. White,	Mary S. Gale,	Sarah M. Works,
M. R. Brigham,	Mary J. Wason,	Mary J. Fuller.
L. Emeline Pomeroy,	Eleanora Breasha,	
	Mary A. McKay, <i>Teacher of Sewing.</i>	
	Edwin Bruce, <i>Teacher of Vocal Music.</i>	

PRIMARY SCHOOLS.

<i>Teachers.</i>	<i>Location.</i>	<i>Sub-Committees.</i>
Elizabeth F. Pettes,	No. 1—Thacher street,	Mr. Simpson.
Sarah L. Shepard,	2 " "	} " Parker.
Sarah F. Ellis,	3 " "	
Nancy B. Seaver,	1—N. Margin, street,	} " Miner.
Mary E. Keith,	2 " "	
Emily A. Tewksbury,	1—Hanover street,	" Dyer.
Elizabeth F. Frye,	2 " "	" Sanborn.
Margaret W. Hall,	3 " "	" Green.
Sarah F. Whitmore,	1—Bennet avenue,	} " Day.
Harriet B. Vose,	2 " "	
Cordelia R. Reed,	1—Sheafe street,	} " Fabyan.
Martha F. Boody,	2 " "	
Mary B. Viles,	3 " "	" Hall.
Anna E. Page,	1—Cooper street,	} " Palmer.
Susan Page,	2 " "	
Betsey L. Canedy,	3 " "	} " Turner.
Anna H. Burns,	4 " "	

HAWES SCHOOL DISTRICT.

COMMITTEE.

WILLIAM W. DEAN, *Chairman*, 134 Broadway.
 CHARLES S. PORTER, 301 Broadway.
 GEORGE P. FRENCH, 378 Broadway.
 EDMUND B. DEARBORN, 1 Norfolk avenue.
 GEORGE WM. DENNETT, 372 Broadway.
 WILLIAM DICKINSON, 206 Broadway.
 THOMAS DAWES, G street, near Fourth.

Hawes School, Broadway, South Boston.

Samuel Barrett, *Master*.

Charles A. Morrill, *Sub-Master*. William S. Clarke, *Usher*.

Mary E. Balch, *Head Assistant*.

ASSISTANTS.

Martha A. Dearborn, Myra S. Butterfield,
 Laura Bartlett, Lucy R. Loyd,
 Cynthia H. Sears.
 Albert Drake, *Teacher of Vocal Music*.

PRIMARY SCHOOLS.

<i>Teachers.</i>	<i>Location.</i>	<i>Sub-Committees.</i>
Laura J. Gerry,	No. 1—rear Hawes sc. ho.	Mr. Dickinson.
Caroline S. Burrill,	2 “ “ “	“ French.
Elizabeth T. Dodge,	1—Blanchard’s Build’g.	“ Porter.
Mary H. Faxon,	2 “ “	“ Dearborn.
Ariadne B. Jewell,	2—City Point,	“ Dickinson.
Susan W. Smith,	4 “ “	“ Dawes.
Annie E. Wallcut,	Chapel,	} “ Dennett.
Martha E. Newmarch,	“	

LAWRENCE SCHOOL DISTRICT.

COMMITTEE.

CHARLES S. PORTER, *Chairman*, 301 Broadway.
 WILLIAM W. DEAN, 134 Broadway.
 GEORGE P. FRENCH, 378 Broadway.
 HENRY BURROUGHS, JR., 82 Waltham street.
 WILLIAM DICKINSON, 206 Broadway.
 GEORGE WM. DENNETT, 372 Broadway.
 THOMAS DAWES, G street, near Fourth.

Lawrence School, Third street, South Boston.

Josiah A. Stearns, *Master*.

Henry C. Hardon, *Sub-Master*. L. F. Bradley, *Head Assistant*.

ASSISTANTS.

Lucy Floyd,	Olive M. Jefferds,	Louisa C. Richards,
Margarette A. Moody,	E. S. Jefferds,	Mary V. Dillaway,
Alice Cooper,	Mary Jane Meader,	Kate Towne.
Mary J. Newmarch,	Marie Ann Hale,	
	Sarah J. Bliss, <i>Teacher of Sewing.</i>	
	Albert Drake, <i>Teacher of Vocal Music.</i>	

PRIMARY SCHOOLS.

<i>Teachers.</i>	<i>Location.</i>	<i>Sub-Committees.</i>
Lucinda Smith,	No. 1—Silver street,	Mr. Dickinson.
Olive W. Green,	2 " "	" Dawes.
Elizabeth C. Toombs,	3 " "	" Burroughs.
Maria D. Jarvis,	5 " "	} " Dawes.
Mary E. Fox,	4 " "	
Mary Baker,	6 " "	" Burroughs.
Martha A. Smith,	1—Mather school ho.,	" Dean.
Mary K. Davis,	2 " " "	" Dennett.
Anna M. Gregory,	3 " " "	" Dean.
Sarah K. Glover,	4 " " "	" French.
Rebecca H. Bird,	5 " " "	} " Dennett.
Mary Lincoln,	6 " " "	
Anna R. Thornton,	7 " " "	" French.
Mary A. Macnair,	8 " " "	" Dean.
Laura A. Reed,	9 " " "	" Dickinson.

LYMAN SCHOOL DISTRICT.

COMMITTEE.

WARREN H. CUDWORTH, *Chairman*, 1 Meridian street.
 JAMES N. SYKES, 8 Terrace place.
 EDWIN WRIGHT, 134 Lexington street.
 EDWIN A. HILL, 74 Princeton street.
 J. WESLEY HINCKLEY, *Secretary*, 29 Meridian street.
 J. HARVEY WOODBURY, 112 Meridian street.
 CHARLES A. TURNER, 107 Salem street.

Lyman School, Meridian street, East Boston.

Hosea H. Lincoln, *Master*.
 James F. Blackinton, *Sub-Master*.
 Mary O. Bulfinch, Mary S. Gage, *Head Assistants*.

ASSISTANTS.

Cordelia Lothrop,	Mary A. Turner,	Eliza F. Russell,
Almira G. Smith,	Amelia H. Pitman,	Clara M. Crosby.

Charles Butler, *Teacher of Vocal Music*.

PRIMARY SCHOOLS.

<i>Teachers.</i>	<i>Location.</i>	<i>Sub-Committees.</i>
Angeline M. Cudworth,	No. 1—Paris street,	} Mr. Woodbury.
Hannah L. Manson,	2 " "	
Isabella A. Bilby,	3 " "	
Hannah C. Atkins,	4 " "	
Susan H. M. Swan,	5 " "	
Marion W. Atkins,	6 " "	

MAYHEW SCHOOL DISTRICT.

COMMITTEE.

CHARLES D. HOMANS, *Chairman*, 12 West street.

DANIEL P. SIMPSON, 5 Crescent place.

ISAAC H. HAZELTON, 15 Leveret street.

S. K. LOTHROP, 12 Chestnut street.

T. R. MARVIN, 42 Congress street.

AURELIUS D. PARKER, 20 Court street.

WILLIAM E. TOWNSEND, 15 Cambridge street.

*Mayhew School, Hawkins street.*Samuel Swan, *Master, and Teacher of Vocal Music.*Alfred Hewins, *Sub-Master.* Quincy E. Dickerman, *Usher.*Emily A. Moulton, *Head Assistant.*

ASSISTANTS.

Elizabeth P. Hopkins,	Helen H. Pearson,
Sarah W. I. Copeland,	Adeline F. Cutter,
Elizabeth L. West,	Mary G. Powell.

PRIMARY SCHOOLS.

<i>Teachers.</i>	<i>Location.</i>	<i>Sub-Committees.</i>
Permelia Stevens,	No. 4-Mayhew sch. ho.	Mr. Marvin.
Caroline Wason,	1-So. Margin st.,	} " Townsend.
M. Electa Lauriat,	2-Merrimac street,	
Bethia Whiting,	3-Mayhew sch. ho.	" Hazelton.
Harriet M. Warren,	Old Han'k sch. ho.	" Lothrop.
Harriet A. Farrow,	" " "	" Parker.
Caroline L. Brown,	" " "	" Simpson.
C. W. Callender,	" " "	} " Homans.
Mary E. Parker,	" " "	
Henrietta B. Tower,	1-Friend street,	" Simpson.

PHILLIPS SCHOOL DISTRICT.

COMMITTEE.

BENJAMIN S. SHAW, *Chairman*, 2 Bowdoin street.

JOSEPH L. BATES, 129 Washington street.

J. BAXTER UPHAM, 31 Chestnut street.

HENRY A. MILES, 15 Allen street.

JOHN CODMAN, 4 Court street.

N. C. KEEP, 74 Boylston street.

JOHN C. STOCKBRIDGE, 42 Charles street.

OTIS NORCROSS, 10 McLean street.

*Phillips School, West Centre street.*James Hovey, *Master*.Amphion Gates, *Sub-Master*.John M. Colcord, *Usher*.Helen L. Gilson, *Head Assistant*.

ASSISTANTS.

Eliza F. Copeland,

Hannah M. Sutton,

Clara W. Cushman,

Mary L. Glover,

Elvira M. Harrington,

Harriet A. Cunningham,

Lucy S. Nevins,

Laura M. Porter.

Edwin Bruce, *Teacher of Vocal Music*.

PRIMARY SCHOOLS.

<i>Teachers.</i>	<i>Location.</i>	<i>Sub-Committees.</i>
Mary A. Allen,	No. 1-Southac street,	} Mr. Bates.
Sarah A. M. Turner,	2 " "	
Lydia F. Poole,	3 " "	
Caroline P. Eastman,	4 " "	
Abby A. Lincoln,	1-West Cedar street,	} " Upham.
Eliza A. Corthell,	2 " " "	
Sarah Ingalls,	1-Phillips sch. house,	" Miles.
Harriet H. King,	2-Joy street,	" Shaw.
Emeline D. Fish,	Charles st. church,	} " Keep.
Ruth M. Sanborn,	1-Western avenue,	

QUINCY SCHOOL DISTRICT.

COMMITTEE.

RUFUS ELLIS, *Chairman*, 4 Exeter place.
 SAMUEL W. BATES, 46 Washington street.
 GEORGE M. RANDALL, 201 Harrison avenue.
 WILLIAM BECK, 137 Pleasant street.
 THOMAS M. BREWER, 131 Washington street.
 PATRICK RILEY, *Secretary*, 10 Lincoln street.
 OTIS KIMBALL, 38 Common street.
 ELIJAH C. DREW, 21 Harrison avenue.
 GEORGE G. SMITH, 23 Pine st.

Quincy School, Tyler street.

Charles E. Valentine, *Master*. Benj. W. Putnam, *Sub-Master*.
 Richard F. Putnam, and Edward Gay, *Ushers*.
 Josephine L. Tucker, *Head Assistant*.

ASSISTANTS.

Lydia A. Hanson,	E. Maria Simonds,	Caroline A. Morris,
Angelina A. Moulton,	Harriet D. Hinckley,	Olive M. Page,
Charlotte L. Wheelwright,	Sarah C. Sanderson,	Julia A. Burrill,
	Sarah E. Chandler.	

Charles Butler, *Teacher of Vocal Music*.

PRIMARY SCHOOLS.

<i>Teachers.</i>	<i>Location.</i>	<i>Sub-Committees.</i>
Sophronia N. Herrick,	No. 1—East st. place,	} Mr. Brewer.
Hannah A. Lawrence,	2 “ “ “	
Adeline Stockbridge,	3 “ “ “	
Lucy C. Haskell,	4 “ “ “	} “ Riley.
Mary C. Greene,	1—E. Orange street,	
Charlotte L. Young,	2 “ “	} “ Beck.
Elizabeth S. Emmons,	3 “ “	
Mary A. B. Gore,	1—Tyler street,	} “ Drew.
Caroline L. P. Torrey,	2 “ “	
Caroline M. Grover,	3 “ “	} Messrs. Kimball and Bates.
Frances Torrey,	4 “ “	
Hannah E. Moore,	5 “ “	} Messrs. Kimball and Bates.
Hannah L. Billings,	6 “ “	
Emily B. Peck,	1—Hudson street,	Mr. Randall.
Harriet A. Dow,	2 “ “	“ Smith.
		“ Ellis.

WELLS SCHOOL DISTRICT.

COMMITTEE.

HENRY A. MILES, *Chairman*, 15 Allen street.
 JOSEPH L. BATES, 129 Washington street.
 ISAAC H. HAZELTON, 15 Leveret street.
 T. R. MARVIN, 29 Lynde street.
 SILAS F. PLIMPTON, 7 Green street.
 JOHN F. JARVIS, 59 Leveret street.
 MOSES C. GREENE, 15 Green street.
 OTIS NORCROSS, 10 McLean street.
 JOHN C. STOCKBRIDGE, 42 Charles street.

Wells School, Blossom street.

Reuben Swan, Jr., *Master*. William H. Swan, *Sub-Master*.
 Matilda A. Gerry, *Head Assistant*.

ASSISTANTS.

Sarah J. Lothrop,	Juliana Sparrell,	Lydia S. Chandler,
Susan C. French,	Mary S. Carter,	Sarah E. Wiggin,
	Lydia A. Beck.	

Mary E. Mudge, *Teacher of Sewing*.
 Edwin Bruce, *Teacher of Vocal Music*.

PRIMARY SCHOOLS.

<i>Teachers.</i>	<i>Location.</i>	<i>Sub-Committees.</i>
Mary L. Bailey,	No. 1—Wall street,	} Mr. Hazelton.
Anna A. James,	2 “ “	
Elizabeth W. Snow,	3 “ “	
Augusta H. Foster,	4 “ “	
Lucy M. A. Redding,	5 “ “	} “ Marvin.
Elmina R. Housley,	6 “ “	
Elizabeth S. Grater,	1—Milton “	
Elizabeth S. Foster,	2 “ “	
Mary A. H. Cotting,	2—Spring street place,	“ Norcross.
Mary S. Watts,	1—Wells School house,	“ Greene.
		“ Jarvis.
		“ Plimpton.
		“ Bates.
		“ Stockbridge.

WINTHROP SCHOOL DISTRICT.

COMMITTEE.

THOMAS M. BREWER, *Chairman*, 131 Washington street.
 SAMUEL W. BATES, 46 Washington street.
 GEORGE H. LYMAN, 152 Tremont street.
 JOHN B. ALLEY, 35 Boylston street.
 JOHN P. PUTNAM, 97 Boylston street.
 WILLIAM READ, 713 Washington street.
 EDMUND B. DEARBORN, 1 Norfolk avenue.
 ELIJAH C. DREW, 21 Harrison avenue.
 ENOCH C. ROLFE, 563 Washington street.
 N. C. KEEP, 74 Boylston street.

Winthrop School, Tremont street.

Robert Swan, *Master*.

HEAD ASSISTANTS.

Susan A. W. Loring, Martha E. Towne,
 Rebecca P. Barry, Almira Seymour,
 Maria L. S. Holbrook.

ASSISTANTS.

Elizabeth R. Briggs, Mary Jane Danforth, Eliza J. Reed,
 Caroline A. Rogers, L. Ellen Sprague, Georgiana E. Sparrell,
 Martha I. Cotton, Hannah H. Hosmer, Mary E. Neale,
 Emily M. Hathaway.
 Rebecca W. Sargent, *Teacher of Sewing*.
 Charles Butler, *Teacher of Vocal Music*.

PRIMARY SCHOOLS.

<i>Teachers.</i>	<i>Location.</i>	<i>Sub-Committees.</i>
Anna O. Jones,	No. 1—Bumstead court,	Mr. Lyman.
Mary B. Browne,	2 “ “	“ Alley.
Rebecca R. Thayer,	3 “ “	“ Keep.
Mary A. Sylvester,	1—East street,	“ Drew.
Mary E. Pettingill,	2 “ “	“ Rolfe.
Mary A. Easterbrook,	3 “ “	“ Read.
Elizabeth T. Bailey,	4 “ “	“ Brewer.
Fanny C. Jennison,	5 “ “	“ Dearborn.
Sarah E. Lewis,	6 “ “	“ Drew.
Mary A. Parker,	7 “ “	“ Putnam.
Harriet A. Bettis,	8 “ “	“ Bates.
Priscilla Johnson,	9 “ “	“ Rolfe.
Elizabeth C. Frink,	10 “ “	“ Brewer.

B O U N D A R I E S
OF THE
G R A M M A R S C H O O L S E C T I O N S.

Adams School, for Boys and Girls.

Comprises that portion of East Boston lying south and east of a line running from the Bay on the east, through Porter street to the Railroad, thence along the Railroad to Decatur street, through Decatur to Chelsea street, through Chelsea to Elbow street, through Elbow to Meridian street, through Meridian to Maverick street, through Maverick to Havre street, through Havre street to the water.

Bigelow School, for Girls.

Comprises all that part of South Boston east of the centre of C street.

Bowdoin School, for Girls.

Commencing at Cambridge Bridge, thence by the centre of Cambridge street to Staniford street, thence through the centre of Staniford to Green street, thence across Green street and through the centre of Lyman place to Prospect street, thence through the centre of Prospect to Causeway street, thence through the centre of Causeway street to the Boston and Maine Railroad, thence by said Railroad to Haymarket square, thence through the centre of Haymarket square to Portland street, thence through the centre of Portland to Sudbury street, thence through the centre of Sudbury to Court street,

thence through the centre of Court into State street, thence through the centre of Congress to Milk street, thence through the centre of Milk to Federal street, thence through Federal to Franklin street, thence through Franklin, including both sides, to Washington street, through Washington to West street, thence across the Common to the Mill-Dam, including the tenements on both sides of the Mill-Dam road, and thence by the water to the bound first named.

Boylston School, for Boys and Girls.

Commencing at the water opposite Federal street, thence through Federal, including both sides, to Milk street, thence through the centre of Milk to Congress street, thence through the centre of Congress to State street, thence through the centre of State street to the water, thence by the water to the bound first named.

Brimmer School, for Boys.

Commencing at the end of Dover street, near the line of the Boston and Worcester Railroad, thence by the centre of Dover street to Washington street, thence through the centre of Washington to School street, thence through the centre of School to Beacon street, thence through the centre of Beacon to the water at the Mill-Dam Road, and thence by the water to the bound first named.

Chapman School, for Boys and Girls.

Comprises that portion of East Boston lying north of a line commencing at the Mystic River and running easterly through Central square and Porter street, along its continuation, to the Bay on the east.

Dwight School, for Boys.

Includes in its limits all of Boston south of the centre of Dover street.

Dwight School, for Girls.

Includes that portion of Boston lying south of the centres of Chelsea, South Williams and Malden streets.

Eliot School, for Boys.

Commencing at the Boston and Maine Railroad, at the water, thence by the line of said Railroad to Haymarket square, thence from the Depot through Cross street, excluding both sides, to the water by Commercial street, thence by the water to the boundary first named.

Franklin School, for Girls.

Commencing at the water opposite Oak street, thence through Oak street, including both sides, to Washington street, thence through the centre of Warren to Tremont street, thence through the centre of Tremont street to the Worcester Railroad, thence by said Railroad to the water, thence by the water to Chelsea street, thence through the centre of Chelsea street to South Williams street, thence through the centre of South Williams to Washington street, thence through the centre of Washington to Malden street, thence through the centre of Malden street to the water, thence by the water to the bound first named.

Hancock School, for Girls.

Commencing on the Maine Railroad at the water, thence by the Railroad to Haymarket square, through the centre of Haymarket square to Portland street, through the centre of Portland to Sudbury street, through the centre of Sudbury to

Court street, through the centre of Court to State street, through the centre of State street to the water, thence by the water to the Maine Railroad, the bound first named.

Hawes School, for Boys.

Comprises all that part of South Boston east of the centre of C street.

Lawrence School, for Boys and Girls.

Comprises all that part of South Boston west of the centre of C street.

Lyman School, for Boys and Girls.

Commencing at the Mystic River and running easterly through Central square and Porter street to the Railroad, thence along the Railroad through Decatur, Chelsea, Elbow, Meridian, Maverick, and Havre streets to the water, thence by the water to the bound first named.

Mayhew School, for Boys.

Commencing at the foot of Leveret street, at Cragie's Bridge, thence through the centre of Leveret to Green street, thence through the centre of Green to Chambers street, thence through the centre of Chambers to Cambridge street, thence across Cambridge and through the centre of Joy street to Beacon street, thence through the centre of Beacon and School streets to Washington street, thence through the centre of Washington to State street, thence through the centre of State street to the water, thence by the water to Cross street, thence through Cross street, including both sides, to Haymarket square, thence by the line of the Boston and Maine Railroad to the water, and thence by the water to the bound first named.

Phillips School, for Boys.

Commencing at the Mill-Dam, thence by the centre of Beacon to Joy street, thence through the centre of Joy to Cambridge street, thence across Cambridge street, and through the centre of Chambers and Green streets to Leveret street, thence through the centre of Leveret street to Cragie's Bridge, and thence by the water to the bound first named, including the tenements on both sides of the Mill-Dam.

Quincy School, for Boys.

Commencing at South Boston Bridge, at Dover street, thence through the centre of Dover to Washington street, thence through the centre of Washington to State street, thence through the centre of State to Congress street, thence through the centre of Congress to Milk street, thence through Milk to Federal street, thence through Federal, excluding both sides, to Summer street, thence through the centre of Summer street to the water, and thence by the water to the bound first named.

Wells School; for Girls.

Commencing at the water on the easterly end of Cambridge Bridge, thence by the water to the Boston and Maine Railroad, thence by said Railroad to Causeway street, thence by the centre of Causeway to Prospect street, thence by the centre of Prospect street to Lyman place, thence by the centre of Lyman place to Green street, thence across Green and through the centre of Staniford to Cambridge street, thence by the centre of Cambridge street to the bound first named.

Winthrop School, for Girls.

Commencing at the water near the Mill-Dam, thence across the Common to West street, thence through the centre of West to Washington street, thence through the centre of Washington to Franklin street, thence through Franklin to Federal street, thence through Federal, excluding both sides, to Summer street, through the centre of Summer street to the water, thence by the water to Oak street, thence through Oak, excluding both sides of said street, to Washington street, thence across Washington, through Warren to Tremont street, and through Tremont street to the Worcester Railroad.

City Document.—No. 18.

CITY OF BOSTON.



ESTIMATES AND APPROPRIATIONS

FOR

1858-9.

CITY OF BOSTON.

In Committee on Auditor's Estimates, March 23, 1858.

The Joint Special Committee on the Auditor's estimates for the ensuing financial year, having duly considered the subject, have come to the conclusion to make the following alterations therein, resulting in a *net deduction* of \$38,400 from the amount asked for by the Auditor, viz :

<i>Deduct</i> from Boston Harbor,	-	-	-	-	\$3,000
Lamps,	-	-	-	-	300
Library,	-	-	-	-	5,000
Overseers of the Poor,	-	-	-	-	7,500
Public Institutions,	-	-	-	-	29,600
School Houses,	-	-	-	-	68,000

And strike out entirely the appropriation for Reserved Fund, viz.,	-	-	-	-	30,000
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Making a <i>gross</i> reduction of	-	-	-	-	\$143,400
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Against which they find that it will probably be necessary to double the Auditor's estimate for a State Tax, making it \$200,000 instead of \$100,000,

-	-	-	-	-	\$100,000
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And for alteration of Faneuil Hall Building, to meet the requirements of the Order directing that the lower part of it be converted into a Market House,

-	-	-	-	5,000
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105,000
<u>\$38,400</u>

If these alterations are approved by the City Coun-

cil, the amount to be appropriated will be	-	\$2,800,620
Less, the Income, as per Auditor's estimates,	-	684,320
Leaving the net amount to be raised by taxation,		<u>\$2,116,300</u>

To produce this sum in available cash, in season for the purposes of the year, it is estimated that a gross tax of \$2,260,000 will be necessary.

The Committee therefore recommend to the City Council the passage of the two orders annexed.

For the Committee,

F. W. LINCOLN, JR., *Chairman*.

CITY OF BOSTON.

In Common Council, April, 1858.

AN ORDER

Relating to the SPECIFIC APPROPRIATIONS for the Financial
Year 1858-59.

It is hereby ordered by the City Council, That to defray the Expenditures of the City of Boston, and the County of Suffolk, for the financial year which will commence with the first day of May, 1858, and end with the last day of April, 1859, the following sums of money be, and the same are hereby respectively appropriated, for the objects and purposes as explained in the Auditor's Estimates, hereto annexed:— that is to say,—

ARMORIES — <i>Five thousand five hundred Dol-</i>	
<i>lars, - - - - -</i>	\$5,500
ADVERTISING AND NEWSPAPERS — <i>Three</i>	
<i>thousand Dollars, - - - - -</i>	3,000
ANNUITIES — <i>Three hundred and twenty Dol-</i>	
<i>lars, - - - - -</i>	320
BELLS AND CLOCKS — <i>Two thousand Dol-</i>	
<i>lars, - - - - -</i>	2,000
BURIAL GROUNDS — <i>Three thousand five hund-</i>	
<i>red Dollars, - - - - -</i>	3,500
<i>Amount carried forward,</i>	<u>\$14,320</u>

<i>Amount brought forward,</i>	\$14,320
BRIDGES — <i>Thirty-eight thousand Dollars,</i> -	38,000
BOSTON HARBOR — <i>Three thousand Dollars,</i>	3,000
COUNTY OF SUFFOLK — <i>Two hundred thousand Dollars,</i> - - - - -	200,000
COMMON — <i>Twenty thousand Dollars,</i> - -	20,000
CITY DEBT — <i>One hundred and five thousand Dollars,</i> - - - - -	105,000
ENGINE HOUSES — <i>Four thousand Dollars,</i> -	4,000
EXTERNAL HEALTH DEPARTMENT —	
<i>Two thousand five hundred Dollars,</i> - -	2,500
ENGINEERS' DEPARTMENT — <i>Five thousand Dollars,</i> - - - - -	5,000
FIRE DEPARTMENT, including Telegraphic Fire Alarm System — <i>One hundred and nine thousand four hundred Dollars,</i> - - -	109,400
INTERNAL HEALTH DEPARTMENT —	
<i>One hundred and twenty-five thousand Dollars,</i>	125,000
INTEREST ON CITY DEBT — <i>One hundred and fifty thousand Dollars,</i> - - - -	150,000
INCIDENTAL EXPENSES — <i>Fifty thousand Dollars,</i> - - - - -	50,000
LAMPS — <i>One hundred and forty-six thousand Dollars,</i> - - - - -	146,000
LIBRARY — <i>Fifteen thousand Dollars,</i> - -	15,000
MARKET HOUSE — <i>Three thousand five hundred Dollars,</i> - - - - -	3,500
MILITIA BOUNTY — <i>Ten thousand Dollars,</i> -	10,000
MOUNT HOPE CEMETERY — <i>Thirteen thousand Dollars,</i> - - - - -	13,000
OVERSEERS OF THE POOR — <i>Sixty thousand Dollars,</i> - - - - -	60,000
OLD CLAIMS — <i>Five thousand Dollars,</i> - -	5,000
<i>Amount carried forward,</i>	<u>\$1,078,720</u>

<i>Amount brought forward,</i>	\$1,078,720
PAVING, GRADING AND REPAIRS OF STREETS — <i>One hundred and ninety-four thousand Dollars,</i> - - - - -	194,000
POLICE — <i>Two hundred and fourteen thousand Dollars,</i> - - - - -	214,000
PUBLIC BUILDINGS — <i>Fifteen thousand Dol- lars,</i> - - - - -	15,000
PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS — <i>One hundred and fifty thousand Dollars,</i> - - - - -	150,000
PRINTING AND STATIONERY — <i>Eleven thousand Dollars,</i> - - - - -	11,000
SCHOOLS — <i>Three hundred and thirty-three thousand seven hundred Dollars, viz :</i>	

GRAMMAR AND HIGH SCHOOL DEPARTMENT :

Salaries of Instructors, Superintend- ent of Schools, and Secretary of the School Committee, - - -	\$188,700
Incidental Expenses and Ordinary Re- pairs on Houses, - - - - -	35,000
	<u>\$223,700</u>

PRIMARY SCHOOL DEPARTMENT :

Instructors, - - -	\$90,000
Incidental Expenses, - - -	<u>20,000</u>
	<u>110,000</u>
	333,700
STEAMBOAT — <i>Seven thousand Dollars,</i> -	7,000
STATE TAX — <i>Two Hundred Thousand Dol- lars,</i> - - - - -	200,000
SEWERS AND DRAINS — <i>Thirty thousand Dol- lars,</i> - - - - -	30,000
SALARIES — <i>Eighty thousand Dollars,</i> - - -	<u>80,000</u>
<i>Amount carried forward,</i>	\$2,313,420

<i>Amount brought forward,</i>	\$2,313,420
UNLIQUIDATED STREET CLAIMS — <i>Fifty</i>	
<i>thousand Dollars, - - - - -</i>	50,000
WIDENING AND EXTENDING STREETS—	
<i>Fifty thousand Dollars, - - - - -</i>	50,000
WATER WORKS, including Interest on Loans—	
<i>Three hundred and eighty-seven thousand two</i>	
<i>hundred Dollars, - - - - -</i>	387,200
	<u>\$2,800,620</u>

Say Two Million Eight Hundred Thousand Six Hundred and Twenty Dollars.

And it is further ordered, That no expenditures of money for any purpose not contemplated in the present appropriation bill, or which may not be fairly considered as provided for in some one of its specific appropriations, shall be allowed until special provision is made therefor by a vote of the City Council; *provided, however,* that any sums of money which may be subscribed, or contributed by individuals, to promote the object of any of the foregoing appropriations, and which form no part of the estimated income of the city, shall be strictly applied, according to the intention of the contributors, and shall be credited to said appropriation accordingly.

FROM THE AMOUNT appropriated by the						
preceding order, viz.,	-	-	-	-	-	\$2,800,620
Deduct amount of Income, as per Auditor's Es-						
timate, on page 11,	-	-	-	-	-	684,320
Leaves the amount to be raised,	-	-	-	-	-	<u>\$2,116,300</u>

To raise this amount will, in the opinion of the						
Auditor, require a Gross Tax of	-	-	-	-	-	\$2,260,000
From which deduct, for abatements, losses, and						
amounts which will not be <i>realized</i> by the						
Treasury at the close of the financial year,						
say	-	-	-	-	-	143,700
We have the Balance required, viz.,	-	-	-	-	-	<u>\$2,116,300</u>

CITY OF BOSTON.

In Common Council, *April, 1858.*

AN ORDER

Laying a TAX to defray the expenses of the City of Boston and the County of Suffolk, for the Financial year 1858-59.

Ordered, That the sum of *Two million two hundred and sixty thousand Dollars* be raised on the Polls and Estates of the inhabitants of this City, according to Law, to pay the Current Expenses of the City of Boston and County of Suffolk, during the Financial year which will commence with the first day of May, 1858, and end with the last day of April, 1859.

CITY OF BOSTON.

S. W. WALDRON, JR., ESQ., *President Common Council:*

Auditor's Office, 25 Feb., 1858.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit herewith my estimates of the amount of money necessary to be raised to meet the expenditures of the next financial year, say from 1 May, 1858, to 30th April, 1859, inclusive,—arranged under the usual heads of appropriation, as required by the 15th section of the Ordinance on Finance, R. O., page 164. Also an estimate of the probable income of the City from all sources except taxes.

The estimated amount of Expenditures is	-	\$2,839,020
The estimated Income,	- - - -	684,320
Leaving a Balance of	- - - -	<u>\$2,154,700</u>

to be raised by Taxation or otherwise.

I enclose also communications from some of the Committees and Departments who will have the disbursement of the appropriations, which will inform the Council of the specific manner in which it is proposed to apply the amounts asked for by them.

All which is respectfully submitted.

ELISHA COPELAND,

Auditor of Accounts.

CITY OF BOSTON.

In Common Council, Feb. 25, 1858.

Referred to the Committee on Finance, with such as the Board of Aldermen may join, with authority to report in print.

Sent up for concurrence.

S. W. WALDRON, JR., *President.*

In Board of Aldermen, March 1, 1858.

Concurred: and Aldermen Peirce, Rich and Brewster were joined.

J. M. WIGHTMAN, *Chairman.*

EXPENDITURES.

An Estimate of the amount of money which will be required to defray the Expenditures of the CITY OF BOSTON and the COUNTY OF SUFFOLK, for the financial year 1858-59.

Commencing with the first day of May, 1858, and ending with the last day of April, 1859.

ARMORIES.—For Rent of Armories, Gas Light, &c., provided for the City Volunteer Militia, as required by Act of April 26, 1853,	-	\$5,500 00
<i>N. B. The State refunds to the City a portion of what we pay for Rent of these Armories.</i>		
ADVERTISING AND NEWSPAPERS.—For subscription to ten Daily Newspapers, and for advertising in the same,	- - - -	3,000 00
ANNUITIES.—For payment of Annuities granted by the City Government, at sundry times, to various individuals, in settlement of Claims for damages on various accounts,	-	320 00
BELLS AND CLOCKS.—For repairs, winding up, regulating, and general care of seventeen public clocks; and for ringing eight church bells in different parts of the City, to denote the hours of the day,	- - - -	2,000 00
BURIAL GROUNDS.—For Care and Improvement of the several Burial Grounds belonging to the City; Care, Housing and Repairs of the		
<i>Amount carried forward,</i>		<u>\$10,820 00</u>

<i>Amount brought forward,</i>	\$10,820 00
Funeral Cars and Harnesses, and other contingent expenses of the City Registrar's Department, - - - - -	3,500 00
BRIDGES.—For Repairs of the three Bridges leading to South Boston, and the two Bridges between East Boston and Chelsea, <i>as per Estimates</i> , - - - - -	38,000 00
BOSTON HARBOR.—For cost of Manning, Supplies and Repairs of the Harbor Master's Boat, and the other contingent expenses of that Department, which includes the preservation of the Islands and Channels, and keeping the Harbor free from ice and other obstructions, - - - - -	6,000 00
COUNTY OF SUFFOLK.—For the usual gross expenditures on County Account, such as Witness Fees, Jurors' Fees, and other Court Expenses, Salaries of the Judges and Clerks of the Superior and the Police Courts; Keeping in Repair and Furnishing the Court House, Jail, Registry of Deeds, and Probate Office, including Fuel, Lights, Printing, Stationery and Salaries of the Keepers of the County Court House, Registry of Deeds and Probate Office, - - - - -	200,000 00
COMMON, &c.—For Care and Improvements on the Common, Malls, and Public Squares in the City proper, and in South and East Boston, including Care of the Trees on the streets and the Salary of the Superintendent, - - -	20,000 00
CITY DEBT.—For the Annual Appropriation for the reduction of the City Debt, as required by the 9th section of the Ordinance on Finance, (<i>R. O., page 163,</i>) - - - - -	105,000 00
<i>Amount carried forward,</i>	\$383,320 00

<i>Amount brought forward,</i>	\$383,320 00
ENGINE HOUSES.—For Rent and Repairs of Engine, Hook and Ladder and Hose Carriage Houses, - - - - -	4,000 00
EXTERNAL HEALTH DEPARTMENT.—For the expense of Manning, Supplying and Keeping in Repair the Boat Quarantine, now employed as the Boarding Boat, for the Quarantine Establishment at Deer Island, - -	2,500 00
ENGINEERS' DEPARTMENT.—For the Incidental Expenses of the Civil Engineers' Department, exclusive of the Salaries of the Chief Engineer and his Assistants, which are charged to Salaries, - - - - -	5,000 00
FIRE DEPARTMENT.—For payment of the Assistant Engineers, Officers and Members of the Fire Department, and all other Incidental Expenses of the same, excepting the Salaries of the Chief Engineer and Clerk of the Department, and the expense of the Telegraphic Alarm System, <i>per annexed estimate</i> , \$101,400 For the Salary of the Superintendent of the Telegraphic Fire Alarms and his Assistants, and all other expenses of operating and keeping the same in order,— <i>per estimate</i> , 8,000	109,400 00
INTERNAL HEALTH DEPARTMENT.—For expense of Sweeping and Cleaning the streets, Lanes and Squares, collecting the House Offal, Abating Nuisances; Care and Keeping of about eighty Horses in the City Stables; Construction and Keeping in Repair the Carts, Wagons, Harnesses, &c., required by this Department, and by that for Paving and Repairs of Streets, - - - - -	125,000 00
<i>Amount carried forward,</i>	\$629,220 00

<i>Amount brought forward,</i>	\$629,220 00
INTEREST ON CITY DEBT.—For payment of the interest on the City Debt, (<i>exclusive of the Water Debt</i>), and on such Temporary Loans as may be needed during the year, in anticipation of the Taxes, - - - - -	150,000 00
<i>N. B.—The Interest on the Water Debt is provided for under the head of Water Works.</i>	
INCIDENTAL EXPENSES.—For Fuel, Light, Furniture, &c., for the Public Offices; payment of Rewards; cost of Public Celebrations, including 4th of July; expenses of Committees; Municipal Elections; Legal Expenses and Judgments against the City; Support of Paupers in the State Lunatic Hospitals and elsewhere; Carriage Hire; Care and Cleaning of the Public Offices, and all other expenditures not provided for under some other head, - -	50,000 00
LAMPS.—For the cost of Gas, Oil, Fluid, Gas Fixtures, Wickings, Lanterns, Lighting, Ladders, Torches, and all other incidental expenses of Lighting the City, excepting the Salary of the Superintendent and his Clerk, which are charged to the appropriation for Salaries, - - - - -	146,300 00
LIBRARY.—For Salaries of the Superintendent, Librarian and Assistants; for the purchase of Books; cost of Fuel, Light and other incidental expenditures for carrying on the Public Library, - - - - -	20,000 00
MARKET HOUSE.—For the contingent expenses of the Market Establishment, such as Fuel, Light, Police, Night Watch, Public Scales and Weigher, and all other incidental	
<i>Amount carried forward,</i>	\$995,520 00

<i>Amount brought forward,</i>	\$995,520 00
expenses of the Establishment, except the Salary of the Superintendent, and the expense of keeping the building in repair, -	3,500 00
MILITIA BOUNTY.—For the Annual Compensation to the City Volunteer Militia, for their services, as provided for by the Acts of May, 1849, and April, 1853, - - -	10,000 00
<i>Whatever is advanced by the City on this account is reimbursed by the State.</i>	
MOUNT HOPE CEMETERY.—Care and Improvement of this ground, including all expenses connected therewith,—all the income from the Sale of Lots, or from other sources being paid into the City Treasury, - -	13,000 00
OVERSEERS OF THE POOR.—For the gross expenditures of this Board, <i>as per estimates</i> , all their income for the support of the poor of other towns and cities, and for the burial of the State's Poor being paid into the City Treasury, - - - - -	67,500 00
OLD CLAIMS.—For the payment of such bills and accounts against the City as have been audited and allowed in former years; but which, not having been called for in those years, must be re-provided for in this appropriation bill, - - - - -	5,000 00
<i>This amount is offset by the item of "Unclaimed Drafts" in the Estimates of Income.</i>	
N. B.— <i>At the close of every Financial year, all unexpended appropriations, and all other balances remaining in the Treasury, are absorbed by the Sinking Fund, in conformity with the requirements of the ninth section of the Ordinances on</i>	
<i>Amount carried forward,</i>	\$1,094,520 00

Amount brought forward, \$1,094,520 00

Finance, R. O., page 163. The necessity of this appropriation will be apparent when it is considered that, in consequence of the above requirement there will be, virtually, no money at the control of the Treasurer at the commencement of the year 1858-59, to meet these outstanding claims, except what is appropriated by the present order.

PAVING, GRADING AND REPAIRS OF

STREETS.—For the usual expenses of Paving, Repairing and Grading Streets, laying side-walks, &c., exclusive of the salary of the Superintendent, - - - - -

194,000 00

POLICE.—For the general expense of the Police Department, exclusive of the salaries of the Chief and his Deputy, and Clerk, *as per estimates of the Chief of Police*, all the income from the Department for extra services, attendance on Theatres, &c., to be paid into the City Treasury, - - - - -

214,000 00

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.—For the gross expenditures required for carrying on the Institutions at South Boston and Deer Island, viz: the Houses of Industry and Reformation; the House of Correction, and the Lunatic Hospital,—including the Salaries of the Masters, Matrons, and Superintendents; the ordinary repairs of the Buildings, and all other incidental expenses, *as per estimates*, all the income from the labor and board of inmates, or other sources, to be paid into the City Treasury, 179,600 00

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.—For the ordinary repairs on the Public Buildings and Wharves

Amount carried forward, \$1,682,120 00

<i>Amount brought forward,</i>	\$1,682,120 00	
belonging to the City, exclusive of the School Houses and the County Buildings, which are otherwise provided for, - - - -	10,000 00	
PRINTING AND STATIONERY.—For the Printing, Binding, Stationery, &c., required by the City Council and in the Public Offices,	11,000 00	
RESERVED FUND.—For this amount, to be reserved for such purposes only as the City Council may hereafter decide to appropriate it, by special orders, - - - -	30,000 00	
SCHOOLS.—For the expenses of all the Public Schools, such as Salaries, Fuel, Apparatus for Warming and Ventilating, ordinary Repairs of School Rooms and School Houses; Furniture, Books, Printing, Stationery, Maps, Philosophical and other apparatus; care and cleaning the Houses, and other incidental expenses, <i>as per estimates of the School Committee, viz :—</i>		
GRAMMAR AND HIGH SCHOOL DEPARTMENT :		
Salaries of the Instructors, Superintendent of Schools and Secretary of School Committee,	\$188,700	
Incidental expenses, as above stated, -	45,000	
Extra Repairs, Alter- ations and Improve- ment of Houses,	20,000	
		\$253,700
PRIMARY SCHOOL DEPARTMENT :		
Salaries of Instructors,	\$90,000	
Incidental expenses, & ordinary repairs on Houses,	28,000	
<i>Am'ts carried for'd,</i>	\$118,000	
	\$253,700	\$1,733,120 00

<i>Am'ts brought for'd,</i>	\$118,000	\$253,700	\$1,733,120	00
Extra Repairs, Altera-				
tions and Improve-				
ment of Houses, -	30,000			
		148,000		
			401,700	00
STEAMBOAT.—For expense of running and				
keeping in repair the Steamboat Henry Mor-				
rison, used for conveying prisoners, paupers,				
&c., from the City to Deer Island; and State				
paupers and supplies to and from Rainsford				
Island, - - - - -				
			7,000	00
STATE TAX.—For the City's proportion of				
\$300,000,—supposed amount of the State Tax				
for 1858, - - - - -				
			100,000	00
SEWERS AND DRAINS.—For Constructing				
new Common Sewers, and Drains, and Repair-				
ing old ones; new Culverts for Street Drain-				
age, and all other expenses of this Department;				
all the income from assessments on those bound				
to contribute to the cost of these works, being				
paid into the City Treasury, - - -				
			30,000	00
SALARIES.—For payment of the Salaries of				
the Mayor, City Officers, Permanent and As-				
sistant Assessors, Permanent and Temporary				
Clerk Hire in the Offices of the Treasurer, Au-				
ditor, City Clerk, City Registrar, Assessors,				
&c., - - - - -				
			80,000	00
UNLIQUIDATED STREET CLAIMS.—For				
payment of outstanding demands against the				
City, on account of Widening and Extending				
Streets, being for claims which have accrued				
for work done under the direction of Commit-				
tees of <i>previous years</i> , but not yet liquidated,				
			50,000	00
<i>Amount carried forward,</i>			\$2,401,820	00

Amount brought forward, \$2,401,820 00

WIDENING AND EXTENDING STREETS.—

For the expenses attending such Widenings
and Extensions as it may be necessary to
make, *and to pay for, during this financial year,* 50,000 00

WATER WORKS.—For the necessary expend-
itures on the Water Works, including the
Salaries of those who are connected with the
Works, *as per estimate of the Cochituate Water
Board,* - - - - - \$107,200

For Interest on the net cost of the

Water Works, - - - - - 280,000
_____ 387,200 00

\$2,839,020 00

Estimated Expenditure, - - - - - \$2,839,020 00

Estimated Income, - - - - - 684,320 00

Balance to be provided for by Taxation or

otherwise, - - - - - \$2,154,700 00

To raise which sum will, in the opinion of the

Auditor, require a Gross Tax of - \$2,300,000 00

From which, deducting for losses, abatements,

and amounts which will be outstanding at the

close of the financial year, say - - 145,300 00

We have the amount required, viz: - \$2,154,700 00

ELISHA COPELAND,

Auditor of Accounts.

Auditor's Office, 25th Feb. 1858.

ARMORIES.—Amount receivable from the State, for rent of Armories furnished by the City for Volunteer Militia, as required by law,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$4,500	00
BURIAL GROUNDS.—From Fees, &c., collectable from Funeral Undertakers,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	500	00
COUNTY OF SUFFOLK.—For Fines, Costs, Fees, &c., payable into the City Treasury, by the Officers of the various Courts, by the Sheriff of the County, and by the Commonwealth,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	60,000	00
EXTERNAL HEALTH.—Estimated amount to be received from the Port Physician, being the legal fees collectable by him from vessels boarded and inspected on their arrival here from foreign ports,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	200	00
FEEES, &c.—From the City Clerk, for Fees for Recording Mortgages of Personal Property, Joint Stock Companies and Mechanics' Liens,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$800	00
								\$800	00
Amounts carried forward,								\$65,200	00

<i>Am'ts brought forward,</i>	\$800 00	\$65,200 00
For the use of Faneuil Hall, including the cost of lighting and warming it,	125 00	
Licenses for Intelligence Offices, Cer- tificates under the City Seal, and other items from his Department,	- - 35 00	
Licenses for Bowling Alleys and Bil- liard Rooms,	- - - 200 00	
From City Registrar, for certificates of Marriage Intentions,	- - - <u>1,300 00</u>	
		2,460 00
FIRE DEPARTMENT. — From sale of old ap- paratus, and other items of Income from this Department,	- - - - -	260 00
INTEREST. — Amount receivable for interest on Bonds and Mortgages, due to the City, and on outstanding Taxes, &c.,	- - - -	50,000 00
INTERNAL HEALTH DEPARTMENT. — Amount receivable from this Department, ac- cruing from the sale of House Offal, Street Manure, use of Teams employed by, and charged to, the Paving and other Departments, abating nuisances, &c.,	- - - - -	18,800 00
LAMPS. — For collections from the Police, Fire and other Departments, for supplies of Oil or Fluid, furnished to them by the Lamp Depart- ment,	- - - - -	300 00
LICENSES. — <i>See Fees and Police.</i>		
LIBRARY. — Estimated income from sale of Catalogues, Fines collected, and other sources of Revenue,	- - - - -	150 00
MILITIA BOUNTY. — Amount receivable from the Commonwealth, in reimbursement of what <i>Amount carried forward,</i>		<u>\$137,170 00</u>

<i>Amount brought forward,</i>	\$137,170 00
the City may be called upon to advance to its Volunteer Militia, under the requirements of the laws of 1849 and 1853, - - - -	10,000 00
MOUNT HOPE CEMETERY.—Income from the sale of Lots in this ground, and from all other sources of revenue, - - - -	5,500 00
MARKET.—Income from Coal furnished to the tenants of the Market House, out of the stock purchased for the Market use, - - - - - \$300 00	
Fees for the use of the Public Scales, 650 00	
	950 00
OUTSTANDING TAXES.—Estimated amount receivable for outstanding Taxes, - -	70,000 00
OVERSEERS OF THE POOR.—Estimated amount receivable from this Board, for proceeds of Collections by them for the Support of the Poor of other Cities and Towns in this State, and from the State for the expenses of Burying State Paupers, <i>as per estimate of Overseers</i> , - - - - -	3,000 00
PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.—Estimated income derivable from the labor of the inmates, sales of old materials, support of patients, and all other sources of revenue, - - - -	29,900 00
PAVING DEPARTMENT.—Amount receivable from this Department for sale of old materials, assessments on individuals for proportion of the cost of laying sidewalks, and all other sources of revenue from this Department, - - - - -	5,000 00
POLICE DEPARTMENT.—From the Chief of	
<i>Amount carried forward,</i>	\$261,520 00

<i>Amount brought forward,</i>	\$261,520 00
Police, in reimbursement of the expense of Police Officers stationed at places of public amusement and other places, at the expense of the City, - - - - -	\$2,600 00
Licenses for Trucks, Wagons and Carriages, - - - - -	2,300 00
Dog Licenses, - - - - -	900 00
Other sources of income, - - -	100 00
	5,900 00
RENTS. — Amounts receivable for rents of the Old State House, Faneuil Hall Market House, Jail Wharf, and other City property, - - -	75,000 00
SEWERS AND DRAINS. — Amount receivable from individuals for assessments on them for a portion of the cost of new Common Sewers and for the right to enter old ones; for abate- ment of Nuisances, &c., - - - - -	15,000 00
SCHOOL FUND. — Estimated amount receive- able from the State for the City's proportion of the Commonwealth School Fund, - - - - -	6,200 00
STEAMBOAT. — Income from the use of the Steamboat Henry Morrison, in conveying Sup- plies, Paupers, &c., to the City and State In- stitutions at Deer Island, and at Rainsford Island, and for other services of the boat, -	5,000 00
UNCLAIMED DRAFTS. — Amount of bills and accounts against the City, which will have been audited, allowed, and charged by the Au- ditor to their respective appropriations, and which will not be called for at the Treasury office before the 1st day of May, 1859, - - -	5,000 00
<i>Amount carried forward,</i>	\$373,620 00

Amount brought forward, \$373,620 00

N. B. *The amount thus uncalled for will have to be provided for in the Appropriation Bill of the following year, under the head of "OLD CLAIMS."*

WATER WORKS. — For revenue from the Water Rates, and all other sources of revenue from this Department, *per estimate of the C. W. Board, viz:*

Water Rates, - - -	\$300,000 00
Waste, Repairs, &c., - -	2,500 00
Service Pipes and Relaying, -	1,000 00
Shutting off for non-payment of Rates, - - - -	1,000 00
Rents and Sundries, - -	1,700 00
	\$306,200 00

*Add Mortgage Notes, &c.,
payable this year at Treas-
ury, say - - - -*

4,500 00

310,700 00

Estimated Income, - - - - - \$684,320 00

BRIDGES.

BOSTON, February 18th, 1858.

ELISHA COPELAND, ESQ., *Auditor of Accounts.*

DEAR SIR:—The Committee on Bridges have instructed me to ask for an appropriation to cover the following items, viz:—

Ordinary Expenses, - - - - -	\$5,000 00
New Guard, Federal street Bridge, - - -	1,500 00
New Wheels and Track to the Washington	
Avenue Draw, - - - - -	1,500 00
Rebuilding Dover street Bridge, 1200 ft. a \$20, -	24,000 00
Add for Draw and Piers, - - - - -	6,000 00
	\$38,000 00

Yours, respectfully.

CHARLES EMERSON,

Chairman Com. on Bridges.

COMMON, &c.

Estimate of the Appropriation necessary for the Common and Public Squares in the City proper, and in South and East Boston, including the Trees in the streets, for the financial year 1858-9.

For renewal of last year's contract, which covers all the ordinary expenses of labor and materials required to keep the Common and all the Squares and Trees in the same in good order as last year, - - - - -	\$7,250 00
Making an entire new walk from the Charles street center gate, with cobble stone and oyster shell foundation, and suitably paved gutters, - - - - -	2,000 00
For excavating the gravel, ashes, &c., along the whole line of the Tremont street Mall, from West street to Boylston street; filling round the trees with loam, manure, &c., and planting flowering plants and ornamental shrubs the whole length between the trees, the same to be protected by a small fence about 18 inches high, - - - - -	1,200 00
For reconstructing the Rail Road Mall, so called, from West street, by the Burial Ground, to the gate opposite Park Square, with cobble stone and oyster shell foundation, and suitable paved gutters for drainage, - - - - -	3,900 00
For filling up and raising the grade of the Parade Ground, - - - - -	2,000 00
For raising the grade of the old walks, and constructing new ones on the Public Garden, - - - - -	1,500 00
<i>Amount carried forward,</i>	<u>\$17,850 00</u>

<i>Amount brought forward,</i>	\$17,850 00
For furnishing a chain fence to protect the trees on Chester street, between Tremont street and Harrison Avenue, say about 2,500 feet, at 50 cents per foot, - - - - -	1,250 00
For ornamental trees, in addition to the 200 pro- vided for in the Superintendent's General Con- tract, say 300, at \$3.00 each, - - - - -	900 00
	<u>\$20,000 00</u>

Boston, February, 1858.

To the Auditor of Accounts.

SIR:— Above is an estimate of the amount which the Committee on the Common and Public Squares have considered necessary for their expenditures for the ensuing financial year.

OSMYN BREWSTER,

Chairman.

ENGINEERS' DEPARTMENT.

Boston, February 13, 1858.

DEAR SIR:—I estimate that the expenses of my office, exclusive of salary of self and assistant, for the year ending May 1, 1859, will be \$5,000.

The income I estimate at \$100.

Respectfully,

JAMES SLADE,

City Engineer.

To the City Auditor.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

ENGINEERS' OFFICE, FIRE DEPARTMENT,
City Building, Boston, Feb. 16th, 1858. }

To the Honorable Committee on the Fire Department :

GENTLEMEN : — The following is the estimated requirements for the Expenses of the Fire Department for the Financial year ending April 30th, 1859.

Pay of 10 Engine Companies in the City proper, and South Boston, 40 men each, at full pay, say \$4,350 per company, - - - -	\$43,500 00
Pay of 3 Engine Companies at East Boston, and one at South Boston Point, which are not required to come to the City proper without orders, — 4 companies of 40 men each, at reduced pay, say \$2,620 per company, - -	10,480 00
Pay of 2 Hook and Ladder Companies, 24 men each, in City proper, at full pay, say \$2,825 per Co., - - - - -	5,650 00
Pay of 1 Hook and Ladder Co., at East Boston, confined to that ward, 20 men, at reduced pay, say - - - - -	1,465 00
Pay of 3 Hose Companies in City proper, 20 men each, on full pay, say \$2,375 per Co., -	7,125 00
Pay of 1 Hose Company, confined to East Boston, 20 men, at reduced pay, - - -	1,435 00
Pay of 1 Hose Company on Northampton street, 20 men, at reduced pay, say - - -	1,435 00
Pay of 9 Assistant Engineers, at \$250 each, -	2,250 00
<i>Amount carried forward,</i>	<u>\$73,340 00</u>

<i>Amount brought forward,</i>		\$73,340 00
Horses for drawing Hooks and Ladders and Engines to and from fires, and repairs on Engines, Hose and other apparatus; and Incidental expenses of the Department, - -	24,000 00	
One new Engine and Hose Carriage, - -	1,100 00	
New hose (500 feet) with connecting serews, and incidental expenses of the new Engine, -	570 00	
Additional men to form a new company for the above Engine, - . - - - -	2,390 00	
		<u>\$101,400 00</u>

ENGINE HOUSES.

Rent and Repairs on Engine, Hook and Ladder, and Hose Carriage Houses, - - - -	4,000 00
	<u>\$105,400 00</u>

INCOME.

The amount receivable from the sale of old Apparatus, &c., &c., I estimate at - - -	<u>\$200 00</u>
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This Estimate is exclusive of the cost of carrying on the FIRE ALARM SYSTEM, which is under the control of a Special Committee.

I remain, respectfully, your ob't servant,

GEORGE W. BIRD,

Chief Engineer B. F. Dep't.

Approved and adopted by the Committee on Fire Department.

SILAS PEIRCE, *Chairman.*

FIRE ALARMS.

Estimated Expenses of the FIRE ALARM DEPARTMENT, for the
Financial year 1858-59.

SALARIES.

Superintendent,	-	-	-	-	\$1,100 00	
Three Operators,	-	-	-	-	2,190 00	
Two Repairers,	-	-	-	-	1,320 00	
						\$4,610 00

BATTERIES.

Sulphate of Copper,	-	-	-	-	\$300 00	
Zinc,	-	-	-	-	160 00	
Porous Cups,	-	-	-	-	75 00	
Ammonia, Acids, &c.	-	-	-	-	15 00	
						550 00

NEW MACHINERY.

Three Striking Machines,	-	-	-	-	\$1,200 00	
Five Signal Boxes,	-	-	-	-	225 00	
						1,425 00

WIRE.

Ten miles of Iron Wire, for repair-						
ing, changing and renewing lines,					\$300 00	
Covered Wire,	-	-	-	-	15 00	
						315 00

IRON WORK.

400 Insulators,	-	-	-	-	\$180 00	
200 Brackets,	-	-	-	-	136 00	
2,000 Nails,	-	-	-	-	15 00	
Other Blacksmithing,	-	-	-	-	50 00	
						381 00

Amount carried forward,

\$7,281 00

Amount brought forward,

\$7,281 00

MISCELLANEOUS.

Carpenter Work, - - - -	\$100 00
Repairing Machinery, - - -	250 00
Trucking, Omnibus Fare, and Horse Hire, - - - -	100 00
Washing for Office, - - -	75 00
Hardware, Tools, &c., - - -	50 00
Stationery, - - - -	20 00
Water for 6 motors, - - -	45 00
Extra Labor, Locks and Keys, &c., &c., - - - -	79 00

 719 00

 \$8,000 00

Feb. 15th, 1858.

J. B. STEARNS,

Superintendent Fire Alarms.

Approved.

SAMUEL D. CRANE, *Chairman.*

INTERNAL HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

OFFICE OF SUP'T OF HEALTH, }
Boston, Feb. 9th, 1858. }

To the Committee on Internal Health.

GENTLEMEN:—The following schedule contains the estimated amount of the appropriation which, in my opinion, will be required to carry on the business of this Department for the Financial year 1858–59.

Hay, Grain, Straw, &c.,	-	-	-	-	-	\$12,000 00
Stock and Tools for Blacksmith's Shop,	-	-	-	-	-	2,000 00
“ “ “ “ Wheelwright's “	-	-	-	-	-	300 00
“ “ “ “ Harness “	-	-	-	-	-	1,000 00
“ “ “ “ Paint “	-	-	-	-	-	800 00
Fuel, Gas and Oil,	-	-	-	-	-	500 00
New Horses, and Exchanges of Old Ones,	-	-	-	-	-	5,000 00
Nuisances (Abating,)	-	-	-	-	-	2,000 00
Foremen, Mechanics, Feeders, &c.,	-	-	-	-	-	10,000 00
Assistant Superintendent,	-	-	-	-	-	1,000 00
Shovels, Hoes, Curry Combs, Brushes, &c.,	-	-	-	-	-	1,000 00
Pasturing Sick Horses, Medicines, &c.,	-	-	-	-	-	200 00
Removal of House Dirt and Offal in City proper,	-	-	-	-	-	36,000 00
Removal of House Dirt in Ward 2, (E. Boston,)	-	-	-	-	-	2,700 00
Sweeping and Cleaning the Streets, and Removal of Snow and Ice from Public Walks, Yards and Squares,	-	-	-	-	-	46,000 00
Incidental Expenses,	-	-	-	-	-	1,000 00
Lumber for Stock and Repairs,	-	-	-	-	-	1,500 00
Hospital for Cholera Patients,	-	-	-	-	-	600 00
Ferry Tolls, &c.,	-	-	-	-	-	500 00
Printing,	-	-	-	-	-	150 00
Water Rates,	-	-	-	-	-	700 00
Stationery and Books for Office,	-	-	-	-	-	50 00
Estimated Expenditures,						<u>\$125,000 00</u>

INTERNAL HEALTH.

The following items of Credit will probably be realized from this Department:

Sale of House Offal, - - - - -	\$7,500 00
Team Work for Paving Department, - -	2,500 00
Sale of Street Manure and Ashes, - - -	5,000 00
For Abating Nuisances, - - - - -	1,000 00
Reservoir Covers, - - - - -	170 00
Man Hole Covers for Sewers, - - - - -	300 00
Police and County, for conveyance of Prisoners to and from Station Houses to City Lock-up and County Jail, - - - - -	1,500 00
Sales of Old Materials, - - - - -	400 00
Stable Manure, - - - - -	500 00
	\$18,870 00

Respectfully submitted.

EZRA FORRISTALL, *Superintendent.*

Approved and adopted by the Committee on Internal Health.

SAMUEL D. CRANE, *Chairman.*

LAMP DEPARTMENT.

Superintendent of Lamps' Office, Feb. 17th, 1858.

TO GEORGE DENNIE, ESQ.,

Chairman of Committee on Lamps.

SIR:—Annexed is my estimate of the amount which will be required for this Department, to meet the expenses for the financial year commencing on the first day of May, 1858, and ending with the last day of April, 1859.

Respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

WILLIAM BARNICOAT,

Superintendent of Lamps.

Lamp Lighters, including Gas Lamps for the City Proper, and South and East Boston, which are lighted by the Gas Companies,	- -	\$17,000 00
Gas for the City Proper, and South and East Boston,	- - - - -	84,000 00
Fluid, Oil and Wicking,	- - - - -	26,000 00
Repairs of Lanterns, Fluid, Burners, &c.,	-	8,200 00
New Gas Fixtures, and Repairs of old ones,		5,000 00
New Iron Brackets, Repairs of old ones, and other Iron Work,	- - - - -	2,400 00
New Lanterns, Torches, &c.,	- - -	1,900 00
New Lamp Posts, Iron and Wood,	- -	800 00
<i>Amount carried forward,</i>		<u>\$145,300 00</u>

<i>Amount brought forward,</i>	\$145,300 00
New Ladders, and Repairs of old ones, -	200 00
Setting Posts, Carting, Printing, Stationery and other Incidental Expenses, - - -	800 00
	<u>\$146,300 00</u>

INCOME.

Estimated Income to be derived from the Sale of Oil and Fluid to other Departments,	<u>\$300 00</u>
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Approved by the Committee on Lamps.

GEORGE DENNIE,
Chairman.

PUBLIC LIBRARY.

*In Board of Trustees of the Public Library, }
February 23, 1858. }*

Ordered,— That the Auditor of Accounts be requested to insert Twenty Thousand Dollars in the Appropriation Bill, as the sum which the Trustees deem necessary to meet the expenditures of the Library, for the year 1858-59.

Attest:

EDWARD CAPEN,
Secretary.

The Income will probably be about One Hundred and Fifty Dollars, from fines.

MOUNT HOPE CEMETERY.

The Committee on Accounts, who were to consider the appropriation requisite for the Mount Hope Cemetery, and the probable receipts, for the current financial year, report:—

That in the interim of only a week since the organization of the Board of Trustees, it is of course very difficult to render a reliable estimate; but from the best attention they have been able to give the subject, aided by the suggestions of the Superintendent, they recommend an appropriation be asked for of Thirteen Thousand Dollars.

This will allow the preparation of a large number of lots, ready for sale; and with the uncertainty of the demand, and while, as yet, the price for lots is not fixed, we think it may safely be estimated that our receipts will be not less than Five Thousand Dollars.

We therefore recommend that the Auditor be notified in accordance with the above.

B. N. CUMINGS, *Chairman.*

February 25, 1858.

OVERSEERS OF THE POOR.

Estimate of the Appropriation for the Overseers of the Poor, for the Financial year, from May 1st, 1858, to April 30th, 1859, inclusive.

For the Burial of City, State and Foreign Paupers,	\$2,500 00
Disbursements in the several Wards, -	54,000 00
Expenses of Boston Poor in other Cities and Towns, - - - - -	2,000 00
Expenses of Asylum for temporary Board and Lodging, - - - - -	5,500 00
Expenses of Transportation of City and Foreign Poor, - - - - -	700 00
Pensions, Secretary's Salary, Stationery, Postage, &c., - - - - -	2,800 00
<i>Sixty-seven Thousand Five Hundred Dollars,</i>	<u>\$67,500 00</u>

SILAS DURKEE,	} Committee on Accounts.
THOS. HAVILAND,	
S. P. ADAMS,	

INCOME.

We may receive from other Cities and Towns, for Support of their Poor, - - - - -	\$1,700 00
From State Treasurer, Burial Foreign Paupers,	1,300 00
	<u>\$3,000 00</u>

Of the estimated amount

There will be required for the relief of the State

Poor, - - - - -	\$40,000 00
Balance for City Poor, and other towns in Mass.	27,500 00
	<u>\$67,500 00</u>

Boston, February 17, 1858.

POLICE DEPARTMENT.

CHIEF OF POLICE OFFICE, CITY HALL, }
Boston, February 19, 1858. }

E. COPELAND, ESQ., *City Auditor*:

Dear Sir:—I herewith hand you my estimate of the expense of the Police Department for the ensuing financial year, with a statement of the amount which I think the Department may contribute towards those expenses.

Very respectfully yours,

DANIEL J. COBURN,

Chief of Police.

ESTIMATE OF EXPENDITURES FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 1858–59.

8 Captains of Police, at \$3 per day,	-	-	\$8,760 00
16 Lieut's " \$2.50 "	-	-	14,600 00
5 Detective Officers, \$2.50 "	-	-	4,562 00
234 Patrol Police, \$2 "	-	-	170,820 00
			\$198,742 00
Assistant Clerk, and Special Officer,	-	-	900 00
Extra Services of Policemen stationed at Theatres and other places, and for other Special Services,	-	-	2,200 00
Transportation of Prisoners from Stations to Lock-ups,	-	-	1,700 00
Fuel and Lights for Station Houses,	-	-	2,300 00
Care and Cleaning Chief's Office and the eight Station Houses,	-	-	1,500 00
Rent and Taxes for two Station Houses,	-	-	1,100 00
<i>Amount carried forward,</i>			\$208,442 00

<i>Amount brought forward,</i>	\$208,442 00
Medical Attendance at Station Houses and elsewhere, - - - - -	600 00
Printing and Stationery for Department, -	800 00
Furniture and Bedding for Station Houses, -	1,000 00
Horse and Carriage Hire, Ferry Tolls, &c., -	400 00
Food and Assistance for Prisoners and Lodgers at Station Houses, - - - - -	300 00
New Badges, Rattles, Clubs and Lanterns, and Repairing old ones, - - - - -	300 00
Water and Ice for Station Houses, - -	200 00
Carting Stolen Goods, Removing Prisoners, Advertising Lost Property, Abating Nuisances, and other Incidental Expenses of the Department, - - - - -	458 00
Cooking Apparatus, and Provisions for Prisoners, at the City Lock-up under the Court House,	700 00
Steward's Salary, Washing Bedding, and general care, and Cleaning, and Incidental Expenses of the City Lock-up under the Court House,	800 00
	<u>\$214,000 00</u>

ESTIMATE OF INCOME.

From Theatres and other sources, for Police Services, - - - - -	\$2,600 00
Licenses for Trucks, Wagons, and Hacks, -	2,300 00
Dog Licenses, - - - - -	900 00
For Advertising Lost Articles, and other Incidental items of income, - - - - -	100 00
	<u>\$5,900 00</u>

PAVING DEPARTMENT.

CITY HALL, BOSTON, *February* 10, 1858.To E. COPELAND, ESQ., *Auditor of Accounts.*

At a meeting of the Committee on Paving, held this day, it was voted, unanimously, to transmit to you in accordance with your request, the following estimate of the amount which the Committee on Paving deem necessary for the wants of the Paving Department, for the financial year 1858-59, amounting to the sum of \$194,000.

ESTIMATE FOR PAVING DEPARTMENT.

Ordinary Grade Damages, - - - -	\$4,000 00
Removing Snow and Ice, 1858-59, - -	15,000 00
Labor, - - - - -	37,000 00
Paving Stones, - - - - -	20,000 00
Beach Gravel, - - - - -	12,000 00
Tools, Stationery, Street Signs, Numbering Streets, &c., - - - - -	4,000 00
Grading Streets, - - - - -	44,000 00
Paving, New, cost otherwise than for Beach Gravel, Paving Stones and Labor furnished by the Department; that is to say, for Bricks, Crossing Stones, Wharfage, Cement, Sand, Edgestone, Filling, Masons' Work, Team Work, and Pavers' Work, - - - -	30,000 00
Repairing, cost, otherwise than for Beach Gravel, Paving Stones and Labor furnished by the Department; that is to say, for Bricks, Sand, Cement, Crossing Stones, Fill-	
<i>Amount carried forward,</i>	\$166,000 00

<i>Amount brought forward,</i>	\$166,000 00
ing, Mason's Work, Team Work, Edgestone,	
Wharfage, Paver's Work, &c., - - -	20,000 00
Repairing Streets, Macadamized, Paved and	
Unpaved, cost, otherwise than Labor, -	8,000 00
	\$194,000 00

INCOME.

The Department, it is estimated, will contribute to the Ways and Means, by payments into the City Treasury, of the sum of \$5,000.

Per order of the Committee on Paving.

Yours, respectfully,

ALFRED T. TURNER,

Clerk of the Committee.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

IN SCHOOL COMMITTEE, *Boston, February 2, 1858.*

Ordered, That the Committee on Accounts be instructed to prepare and submit to the Auditor, an estimate of the Appropriations required for the Public Schools for the next fiscal year.

Ordered, That the Committee on Accounts be instructed to include in their estimate of the School Expenses, a sum adequate to furnishing those Primary School Rooms with single desks, which have not been so furnished.

Attest:

BARNARD CAPEN, *Secretary.*

TO ELISHA COPELAND, Esq., *City Auditor.*

DEAR SIR:—The undersigned, in pursuance of the above orders, respectfully submits the following Estimate of Appropriations which will be required for the next fiscal year.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL DEPARTMENT.

Salaries.

1 Superintendent of Public Schools,	\$2,500 00
3 Masters of Latin, High and Normal Schools, - - - -	8,200 00
19 Masters of Grammar Schools, -	38,000 00
17 Sub-Masters, - - - -	28,000 00
15 Ushers, - - - - -	18,200 00
1 Secretary of School Committee,	800 00
185 Female Teachers, - - -	88,000 00
<i>Amount carried forward,</i>	<i>\$183,700 00</i>

<i>Amount brought forward,</i>	\$183,700 00
Teachers of Music and French, -	3,000 00
2 Drawing Masters, - - -	1,000 00
Additional Teachers, to meet the usual increase of pupils, - -	1,000 00
	\$188,700 00

Incidental Expenses.

Including care of Houses, Fuel, Ordinary Re- pairs, - - - - -	45,000 00
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Houses.

Improvements on Grammar School Houses, -	20,000 00
	\$253,700 00

PRIMARY SCHOOL DEPARTMENT.

Salaries.

213 Teachers in Primary Schools, - - -	90,000 00
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Incidental Expenses.

Including care of Houses, Fuel, and Ordinary Repairs, - - - - -	28,000 00
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Houses.

Improvements on Primary School Houses, in- cluding a supply of single desks, for School Rooms still unfurnished, - - - -	30,000 00
	\$401,700 00

For Committee on Accounts,

JOHN B. ALLEY, *Chairman.**Boston, February 17, 1858.*

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.

REQUISITION FOR 1858-59.

Office of Board of Directors for Public Institutions, }
BOSTON, February 20, 1858. }

E. COPELAND, ESQ., *Auditor, &c.*

DEAR SIR:—In the opinion of the Board there will be needed, to meet the expenses of the Institutions under their charge for the ensuing year, an appropriation of *One hundred and seventy nine thousand six hundred dollars, as follows:*

For House of Correction, - - - - -	\$59,600
Houses of Industry and Reformation, - -	95,000
Lunatic Hospital, - - - - -	25,000
	<u>\$179,600</u>

A detailed statement is herewith annexed.

The estimated income is - - - - - \$29,900

All of which is respectfully submitted.

MOSES KIMBALL,

President of Board.

HOUSES OF INDUSTRY AND REFORMATION.

Provisions, - - - - -	\$60,000 00
Clothing and Bedding, - - - - -	12,000 00
Fuel, Heating Apparatus and Oil, - - - - -	7,000 00
Salaries, - - - - -	8,000 00
Buildings and Repairs, - - - - -	3,500 00
Conveyance of Paupers to State Alms House, -	900 00
Agriculture and Implements, - - - - -	2,000 00
Printing and Stationery, - - - - -	700 00
Hospital Stores and Medicines, - - - - -	900 00
	<u>\$95,000 00</u>

Estimated Receipts.

From towns, for support of Paupers, - - \$400 00

HOUSE OF CORRECTION, 1858-59.

Provisions and Supplies for officers and prisoners, including Master's Table, - - - -	\$30,000 00
Salaries, - - - - -	12,500 00
Clothing and Bedding, - - - - -	6,500 00
Fuel and Lights, - - - - -	5,000 00
Repairs and Alterations of Buildings, - -	3,000 00
Agricultural Department, - - - - -	800 00
Water Rates, - - - - -	500 00
Books, Stationery and Printing, - - - -	300 00
Medical Department, - - - - -	300 00
Furniture, - - - - -	300 00
Transportation, - - - - -	200 00
Carriage Hire, - - - - -	200 00
	\$59,600 00

Estimated Receipts.

Labor of Male Prisoners, - - - -	\$18,000 00
“ Female “ - - - -	2,000 00
From Towns, - - - - -	300 00
	\$20,300 00

LUNATIC HOSPITAL.

Subsistence, - - - -	\$12,000 00	
Clothing and Bedding, - -	1,200 00	
Furniture and Household Utensils, -	1,000 00	
Fuel, - - - - -	2,000 00	
Salaries, exclusive of that of the Superintendent, - - - -	5,000 00	
Grounds, including cost of keep- ing Horse, Wagon and Carry- all, of Green House, of Trees, Plants, Seeds, Manure, Garden Tools, &c., - - - -	500 00	
Repairs of the Main Building and out Buildings, - - - -	1,200 00	
Gas, - - - - -	575 00	
Water, - - - - -	225 00	
Medical Department—Drugs and Medicines, Surgical Instruments, Malt and other Liquors, &c., -	300 00	
Miscellaneous—including Carriage Hire for the Board, Printing, Postage, Stationery, Transport- ation of Supplies and Requi- sitions under any of the above heads, which cannot now be anticipated, - - - -	1,000 00	
Total, - - - -		<u>\$25,000 00</u>

Estimate of Income.

State Patients, - - - -	\$6,000 00	
Private Patients, - - - -	3,000 00	
Other sources,—sale of Barrels, Rags, Old Iron, &c., &c., -	200 00	
		<u>\$9,200 00</u>

WATER WORKS.

Office of the Cochituate Water Board, 119½ Washington St., }
Boston, February 15, 1858. }

To ELISHA COPELAND, ESQ., *City Auditor:*

SIR:—In reply to your note requesting an Estimate to be presented of the probable Expenditures on account of the Water Works, the ensuing financial year, and also of the probable Receipts on the same account, I beg leave to state:

The probable Expenditures for purposes named in the Estimate of the City Engineer, hereto annexed,	
will be - - - - -	\$97,500 00
Travelling Expenses, Taxes and Miscellanies,	3,000 00
Rent, Clerk Hire, Fuel, Stationery, in this	
Office and that of the City Engineer, -	3,200 00
Ditto, in Office of Water Registrar, - -	3,500 00
	<u>\$107,200 00</u>

REVENUE.

The Estimated Receipts are as follows:

Water Rents, - - - - -	\$300,000 00
Off and on Water for Non-payment, - -	1,000 00
Ditto, for Waste and Repairs, - - -	2,500 00
Service Pipes and Laying, - - - -	1,000 00
Rents and Sundries, - - - - -	1,700 00
	<u>\$306,200 00</u>

Respectfully, your ob't servant,

JNO. H. WILKINS,

Pres. Cochituate Water Board.

Office of City Engineer, Boston, Feb. 13, 1858.

HON. JOHN H. WILKINS, *President of Cochituate Water Board.*

SIR:—I estimate the cost of Extensions, Repairs and Supervision of those portions of the Water Works which have been placed by the Water Board in the care of the City Engineer, to be as follows, for the year ending May 1, 1859.

LAKE COCHITUATE, BROOKLINE RESERVOIR, &C.

Repairs of Lake Cochituate, Raising		
Dams, Roads, &c.,	- - -	\$20,000 00
Repairs of Brookline Reservoir, and		
Gate House, and Raising Stone		
Lining to top of bank,	- - -	5,000 00
Repairs of Conduit and Structures		
on the line,	- - -	4,000 00
Salary of Superintendent of Lake,		
Reservoir, Conduit, &c.,	- - -	1,500 00
		\$30,500 00
City Reservoirs and Fountains,	- - -	2,000 00

IRON AQUEDUCTS, ETC.

Superintendent's Salary,	- - -	\$1,200 00	
Amount of Pay Rolls for Labor,		25,000 00	
Iron Pipes, - - -	- - -	15,000 00	
Pig Lead, - - -	- - -	1,500 00	
Stop-cocks of various sizes, -	- - -	2,000 00	
Branch Pipes, Bends, &c., -	- - -	2,000 00	
Hydrants, - - -	- - -	1,000 00	
Hydrant and Stop-cock Boxes,	- - -	1,000 00	
<i>Amounts carried forward,</i>		\$48,700 00	\$32,500 00

<i>Amounts brought forward,</i>	\$48,700 00	\$32,500 00
Service Pipes, - - - -	10,000 00	
Oil, Fuel and Stable, - - -	1,200 00	
Tools, - - - -	400 00	
Transportation, Tolls and Ferriages,	1,200 00	
Gravel for Repairing Streets, -	500 00	
Maintaining Metres, - - -	700 00	
Contingences, - - - -	2,300 00	
		65,000 00
Total, - - - -		<u>\$97,500 00</u>

Of the above amount, about \$70,000 should be charged to extension of the Works, and the remainder to current expenses.

Respectfully submitted.

JAMES SLADE, *City Engineer.*

City Document.—No. 19.

CITY OF BOSTON.



RULES AND REGULATIONS

OF THE

BOARD OF DIRECTORS FOR PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS,
AND OF THE SEVERAL INSTITUTIONS
UNDER THEIR CHARGE.

1858.

RULES AND REGULATIONS

OF THE

BOARD OF DIRECTORS FOR PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.

Meeting to Organize.

The President shall convene the members as soon after their election as may be convenient, on the notification of the Clerk, and at such meeting they shall proceed to elect by ballot a President and Clerk of the Board, who shall hold their offices for one year, or until others shall be chosen in their stead.

President.

The President shall preside at all meetings of the Board, and shall appoint all Committees, unless otherwise ordered, and sign all official documents, and do such other acts as may be required by the rules or votes of the Board. In his absence a President, *pro tem.*, shall be chosen, who shall perform all the duties pertaining to said office.

Clerk of Board.

The Clerk shall keep a record of all meetings of the Board, and the business transacted at the same; shall notify all meetings of the Board, and all Committees of their appointment; and when required by the Chairman of any Committee, shall notify all meetings of such Committee, and perform such other duties as may from time to time be required of him by the

Rules and Regulations or vote of the Board; but shall not be at liberty to communicate any information of the action of the Board, to any person not a member of the same, unless specially authorized or directed so to do.

Standing Committees.

At the first meeting of the Board, and immediately after the election of President and Clerk, there shall be chosen, by ballot, a Standing Committee of four for each of the institutions,—the House of Industry and House of Reformation to be considered as one institution,—whose duty it shall be, under the direction of the Board, to have special supervision of the institution to which they are chosen; see that the Rules and Regulations established for its government are strictly complied with by the officers and others in charge of the same. They shall see that suitable provisions, clothing, and other supplies, are provided; and furnish the same when so directed by the Board, and attend to the wants of the Institution generally.

On Finance and Accounts.

There shall be a committee of three, whose duty it shall be to see that suitable registers and books of accounts are kept at the office of the Board, and at the several institutions, and to examine them from time to time to see that they are correctly kept. They shall prepare estimates for the yearly expenses of the several institutions; shall examine and certify to the correctness of all bills for labor performed at the Institutions by contractors or others, and generally attend to such other matters of a financial character as may from time to time be referred to them by the Board.

Monthly Visiting Committee.

There shall be appointed at the first meeting of the Board, a Visiting Committee of four members to each institution,

whose duty it shall be, once in each month, to visit the Institution to which they are appointed, and examine the same, and make a written Report of its condition and management, with such suggestions as they may deem important. This Committee shall remain so constituted for one month, the member first named being Chairman. At the end of the month the Chairman of each Committee shall pass to the foot of the next Committee, and the next member named in order shall be Chairman; and each and every month thereafter the same change shall be made, until each member shall have been on each Committee, and Chairman thereof, to the end that each Director may, in turn, become familiar with each of the institutions.

Committee on Schools, Chapels, and Libraries.

There shall be a committee of three, whose duty it shall be to see that suitable Teachers are provided for the juvenile inmates, and that proper religious exercises are performed on the Sabbath, and at such other times as may be ordered by the Board. They shall see that the Chapels, Schools, and Libraries are kept in proper order and provided with such books as may be ordered by the Board, and have a general supervision of this department.

Committee on Settlements.

There shall be a committee of three, who shall ascertain what cities, towns, or individuals are liable by law for the expense of maintaining any inmate of either institution; and shall see that all cities, towns, or individuals so liable, are duly notified of the fact that such inmate is at the institution and chargeable to them, and that the expense of maintaining such inmate is charged to the city, town, or party liable; and should such party or parties liable refuse or neglect to pay the same, shall take legal measures for its collection.

Committee on Pardons.

The Committee on Pardons shall consist of three, whose duty it shall be to investigate all applications for pardon that may be referred to them, giving the parties a hearing when thought expedient, or directed by the Board, and report the result of their investigation.

Office Clerks.

There shall be a Chief Clerk, who shall, under instructions from the Board, have the general charge of the office and books of the several departments. He shall exercise a general supervision over the business of the office and of subordinate clerks. There shall be one clerk, who shall have charge of the books of the House of Industry and Reformation; and one clerk, who shall have charge of the books of the House of Correction and the Lunatic Hospital. Either of the above clerks shall perform such other duties as may from time to time be required by the Board of Directors, and the compensation of either shall not exceed the amount of fifteen hundred dollars per annum.

Approval of Bills.

All bills for provisions, goods or merchandise delivered at, or labor performed for, any of the institutions under the direction of this Board, shall, before payment, be certified by the Superintendent; have the initials of the member of the Board purchasing the goods or contracting for the labor, and be approved by the President. In case of purchases where immediate payment is required, the signature of one other member of the Board shall be necessary, in addition to that of the President.

Visiting Institutions.

The whole Board shall visit at least one of the institutions in each month; and individual members shall visit as often as can be made convenient.

Eligibility.

No member of this Board shall be eligible to any position of emolument in the gift of the Board.

Order of Business.

The President shall call the Board to order at the precise hour fixed for the meeting. Seven members shall be necessary for a quorum. The order of business shall be as follows:

1. Reading the Records of previous meeting.
2. Petitions, Memorials, &c.
3. Reports of Committees.
4. Communications; Orders and Resolutions from the Standing Committees of the Institutions, in the following order:
 - House of Industry.
 - Lunatic Hospital.
 - House of Correction.
5. New business.

Amendments.

These Rules may be altered or amended by a vote of two thirds of the Board at any regular meeting, two weeks after a motion for alteration or amendment shall have been made.

RULES AND REGULATIONS

OF THE

SEVERAL INSTITUTIONS.

The several officers hereinafter named shall be chosen or appointed annually by the Board, unless otherwise provided by statute, ordinance, or these rules. They shall hold their offices subject to removal at any time by vote of the Board, and shall receive such compensation as may from time to time be determined upon.

HOUSE OF INDUSTRY AND REFORMATION.

Superintendent.

There shall be a Superintendent, who shall, under the direction of the Standing Committee of the institution, and subject to the orders of the Board, have the charge of the institution in all its departments, except as hereinafter provided. He shall reside at the Island in apartments appropriated to his use. It shall be his duty to see that the police and other regulations for the management of the institution, and the government and employment of the inmates, are duly enforced; and that the subordinate officers and others employed at the Island, discharge faithfully their several duties. He shall examine all persons admitted to the institution, noting on their permits such facts as it is important to preserve, and cause them to be thoroughly cleansed and suitably located, having reference to their age and general character. He shall be especially careful that the infirm inmates and children are treated with considerate care and kindness by those placed over them.

He shall enforce obedience on the part of the inmates, to the rules prescribed for them, and shall have power, at his discretion, to punish all willful infractions; every punishment and

the cause thereof to be reported to the Board in the next daily report after its occurrence. He shall see that the provisions furnished to the inmates are of good quality and in sufficient quantity, and that no waste be permitted.

He shall see that the house is kept clean and properly warmed and ventilated, and that such inmates as are able to perform labor are constantly employed.

He shall furnish daily and weekly reports, according to the forms prescribed by the Board of Directors, showing the admissions, discharges, births, deaths, the occupations of the inmates, punishments with the causes thereof, and other facts or occurrences at the institution deserving of remark; and annually at the close of the year submit a report, embracing a statement of all the expenditures in detail, the condition of the institution, the number of inmates, the number of admissions thereto, discharges therefrom, deaths and births therein during the year, and such other information as the Board may deem of importance.

He shall make requisitions on the Board, through the Standing Committee, for the principal articles needed for the institution; but for those of daily use, in small quantities, he shall apply directly to the Committee. He shall certify to the receipt of said articles, and also discharge such other duties as the Board may from time to time require of him.

First Assistant Superintendent.

The first Assistant Superintendent shall reside at the Island, in apartments assigned him, and shall aid the Superintendent in his various duties, and in his absence, or in case of sickness or disability, shall act as Superintendent. The absence of both these officers at the same time is hereby prohibited, without the consent previously obtained of the Committee of the institution, or the Board. He shall have the charge and oversight of the men's dining halls at meal times, preserve order, and see that no waste or embezzle-

ment takes place. He shall require and enforce among the male inmates a strict observance of the rules prescribed for insuring cleanliness, by daily ablution and the occasional bathing of the whole person; also that no dirt or other offensive matter be suffered to accumulate in or about the wards or workshops occupied by them.

He shall have charge and oversight of the farming operations; of the cattle, stock, tools, horses, carriages and teams, and everything appertaining to that department, subject always to the direction of the Superintendent or Committee; and shall perform such other duties as may be required by the Board.

Second Assistant Superintendent.

The Second Assistant Superintendent shall reside at the Island, in apartments assigned him, and, under the direction of the Superintendent, shall have charge of the male pauper department, and see that proper order and cleanliness is maintained in the several wards. He shall have charge of the male receiving room, and attend to cleansing the male inmates on their reception to the institution, and have special charge of the clothing worn by such inmates on their entrance; and after so much of it as is worth saving has been thoroughly cleansed, shall keep such record of the same as will ensure its return to the inmate on his discharge. He shall at proper and stated times have all the clothing, and, not less than once in each week the bed clothes, changed, and replaced with clean apparel, and see that the articles which have been in use are conveyed to the laundry, and given in charge of the Third Assistant Matron to be cleansed. He shall be vigilant over every portion of the institution under his especial charge, in regard to order and cleanliness, and that the inmates observe the rules prescribed for bathing and daily ablution, and also that no dirt or other offensive matter be suffered to remain or accumulate in or about the several wards. He shall aid the First Assistant Superintendent in the

charge and oversight of the male dining halls, and generally perform such other duties as may be required of him by the Superintendent or the Committee on the institution.

Clerk.

There shall be a Clerk, who shall also be Store Keeper, and reside at the Island. It shall be his duty to keep a Register, according to a plan to be adopted by the Board, of all admissions to, and discharges from, the institution, of the births and deaths, and all other matters material to, or concerning the same, as furnished to him by the resident Physician, and shall keep such other books and render such other services as the Board, the Committee, or Superintendent may from time to time require. In his capacity as Store Keeper, he shall, under the Superintendent, have personal care and charge of all stores, (except for Hospital use,) as groceries, provisions, dry goods, and other movable property, to the receipt and distribution of which he shall personally attend, making deliveries only on the written orders of the Superintendent, which orders he shall preserve as vouchers of the disposal of the property. He shall keep a record of all articles furnished to the sewing department, and the number of garments, &c., returned from the same, giving, as near as possible, the cost and value of each garment.

He shall keep a record of all supplies, and other articles received at the institution, and on the first day of each month shall furnish the Board with a statement, specifying in full the quantity and the cost of the several articles received during the preceding month; and, to assist him in the performance of these several duties, he shall be allowed such clerical assistance as the Board or Committee may deem necessary.

Matrons.

There shall be one Chief Matron, and as many Assistants as the Board may from time to time deem necessary, who shall reside at the Island, in apartments assigned them. The Chief Matron shall have the charge and oversight, subject to the Superintendent, of the indoor operations; shall see that all the female inmates are provided for, that cleanliness, both in their persons and apartments, and good order and decorum be observed at all times, reporting delinquents to the Superintendent for discipline. She shall have oversight and direction of the operations of the kitchen, in the preparation of food for the inmates; and see that no waste be permitted, and that the meals are served at the appointed hours. She shall be careful of all the goods, property and furniture committed to her charge, that they be not lost, unnecessarily injured, stolen or embezzled. She shall direct the detailing of the women under her charge to the several branches of labor to which they may be called, assigning to each so much and such kind of labor as, under the circumstances, in her judgment, she is best fitted to perform. The Chief Matron shall likewise have a general oversight of the Assistant Matrons, and see that they discharge thoroughly the duties assigned to them, reporting any continued neglect which she may observe, to the Superintendent. She shall, at proper and stated times, have all the clothing of the female inmates, and not less than once in each week the bedclothes, changed and replaced with clean apparel; and see that the portion which has been in use be conveyed to the laundry, and given in charge to the Third Assistant Matron, to be cleansed. She shall be vigilant over every part of the institution, in regard to cleanliness, and see that the female inmates observe the rules prescribed for daily ablution, and occasional bathing of the whole person.

First Assistant Matron.

The First Assistant Matron shall, under the direction of the Chief Matron, have special charge of the clothing of the female inmates, which may be brought into the house, after the same has been properly inspected and cleansed; she shall keep such an account of the same as will insure the return of so much as shall not have been worn out by the owner, on her discharge from the house. She shall also, under the direction of the Chief Matron, have charge of the sewing room and the direction of the women employed therein. She shall apply to the Chief Matron for the materials necessary for making up clothing, and other purposes connected with her department, and shall keep an account of such materials and of the articles made from them, or the manner in which they are otherwise disposed of. She shall also, under the direction of the Chief Matron, attend to the distribution of these articles among the female inmates, or return them to the Storekeeper. She shall see that all clothing that may require it, after having passed through the laundry, is thoroughly repaired before being again distributed among the inmates for use, and generally aid the Chief Matron in the discharge of her several duties.

Second Assistant Matron.

The Second Assistant Matron shall, under the direction of the Chief Matron, have charge of the female pauper department, and shall see that proper order and cleanliness are maintained in the several wards; she shall have charge of the bedding, and see that it is kept decent and clean, and shall be especially careful that the children are kept clean, and that their heads are free from vermin; she shall have charge of the female pauper dining hall, and superintend the distribution of food prepared for the several meals, enforce proper decorum,

and see that no waste is permitted. She shall also aid the Chief Matron, when required, in the general discharge of her duties.

Third Assistant Matron.

The Third Assistant Matron, under the direction of the Chief Matron, shall have charge of the laundry, in all its departments and operations. She shall also have charge of the female receiving room, and attend to cleansing the women and children on their entrance to the house, and also during their stay, at such times as may be directed by the Superintendent or Chief Matron. She shall generally direct and oversee the necessary scrubbing and cleansing of the house, in all its parts, and perform such other duties as may be required of her by the Superintendent or Chief Matron.

Chaplain.

The Chaplain will be expected to hold religious service in the Chapel of the House at least once every sabbath, and as much oftener as the Board may direct, and at such hours as the Superintendent may appoint; also at all times to visit such sick and dying inmates as may desire his ministrations, or as the Superintendent may think should be ministered unto.

School Teachers.

There shall be a Teacher and such assistants as may from time to time be necessary, who shall be required to instruct the pauper children in the elementary branches of a common English education, to advance them in the knowledge best fitted to enable them to make their own way in life; and likewise to impress upon them, by all proper means, the duties of temperance, frugality and honesty, and the ruinous consequences of vice. They shall have the oversight of the boys out of school hours, and one at least shall be required to sleep in the apartment with the boys, to

preserve order and to exercise a strict supervision over their habits. It shall be the duty of the Teacher to take charge of the boys during service in chapel, and also give religious instruction in the school-room for at least one hour on each and every Sunday.

Teacher of House of Reformation.

There shall be a Teacher of the reformation department, who shall reside within the house, in apartments assigned to him, in that part of the building designated as the House of Reformation. It shall be his duty, under the direction of the Board to have the special charge of the boys committed to that department, of all subordinate officers, and of the rooms and premises especially assigned to that institution, and generally to see that all rules and regulations for the government of the boys, that may from time to time be adopted by the Board, are strictly enforced; he shall see that the officers and other persons employed in his department are diligent in the discharge of their respective duties, and that all the concerns of the institution that come under his cognizance are managed with the strictest economy. He shall see that the boys are instructed in the elementary branches of a common English education, at such times as the Board may direct; and that their physical, moral and religious improvement is properly regarded. In the exercise of the necessary discipline, he must be mild but firm, encouraging the meritorious and punishing the guilty with promptness and impartiality. He shall see that every boy on his admission to the institution is thoroughly cleansed and properly clothed, and that he is taught to be cleanly in his habits, that he has a bath of his whole person at least once a week, and as much oftener as he may deem necessary. He shall keep a record, according to a plan adopted by the Board, of the date of admission, name, age, and birth place of every boy committed to the institution, the Court from

which he was sent, the offence and term of sentence, and shall also keep a record of the names, occupation, residence, birth place and habits of the parents, as far as they can be obtained, together with such other particulars connected with the history of the boy, as may be important. He shall make weekly reports to the Board, according to blanks furnished him by the Board; showing the number of inmates received and discharged during the week, the number remaining, how employed, number of sick, under punishment, &c., and shall make a daily report containing such information as he may think worthy of notice, or as may be required by the Board, and annually, at the close of the year, submit a report embracing a statement of the condition of the institution, the number of inmates, the number of admissions thereto, discharges therefrom, and deaths therein during the year, with such other information as the Board may deem of importance.

Assistant Teachers.

There shall be one or more Assistant Teachers, who shall aid the Teacher in the discharge of his duties, and in his absence or sickness, the First Assistant shall have charge of the institution and perform the duties of Teacher, (unless other provision shall be made by the Board,) but shall not inflict any punishment on any boy unless by direction of the Teacher, except in his absence from the institution on leave, and then he shall report the same to the Teacher on his return, with the reasons therefor.

Medical Department.

There shall be a Resident Physician, who may also be the Superintendent if so appointed, who shall reside on the Island, in apartments appropriated to his use; he shall have charge of the Hospital department, the Dispensary, and of all surgical and other instruments belonging to his department, and

shall be responsible therefor, and shall keep an account thereof. He shall classify the patients under his charge, according to his judgment, having regard to their several ailments and all other considerations. He shall keep a record book, in which the names, ages, and diseases, shall be inserted, and he shall likewise keep a daily register of the treatment of each patient, and its results; he shall have oversight of the nurses in the several departments of the Hospital, and see that their duties are discharged faithfully, and with proper regard to the feelings of those who may be under their charge; he shall not perform, or allow to be performed, any important surgical operation, without having previously notified the Board.

He shall be allowed, under the direction of the Physician, first obtaining leave from the Board, to take not more than four students—one of whom may take charge of the Dispensary, if competent to perform its duties—and they shall perform such other professional duties as may be required of them. He must not be absent from the Island more than twenty-four hours at any one time, without the assent, in writing, of one or more of the Committee of the institution.

Engineer.

There shall be a resident Engineer, who shall have charge of the engine house, boilers, engine, and all the apparatus connected with the heating of the building and the cooking apparatus; and he shall be held accountable for the entire management of all matters connected therewith, and relating to that department, with this exception: that in regard to regulating the temperature of the building, he shall be subject to the directions of the Superintendent; he must examine the different parts of the building to see whether the temperature agrees with the directions of the Superintendent, and for no other purpose, but must have no communication with any of the inmates. He must, at no time, be absent from the Island without first giving notice to the Superintendent and obtaining his

consent or the assent of the Committee so to do, and shall also notify the Superintendent, with whom he has left the charge of his department during his absence; he must not, at any time, permit any of the inmates of the institution to loiter about or enter the boiler room, except only such as have been detailed to assist him.

Assistant Engineer.

There may be an Assistant Engineer, who shall be subject to the control and direction of the Engineer, and in his absence shall have the charge of his department, and shall perform such duties as he may prescribe.

Baker.

The Baker shall be required to take charge of the bake house and of all the public property which may be deposited therein, cause the same to be kept clean, and make and keep on hand the supply of bread required and directed by the Superintendent. He shall not permit any of the inmates to loiter about or enter the bake house, except such as may be detailed to assist him; neither shall he entrust the keys of his establishment to any of the inmates, or absent himself from the bake house during work hours, without first obtaining the consent of the Superintendent. He shall keep, in a book to be provided for that purpose, a correct account of the flour, meal, salt and all other articles received at the bake house, and the number and weight of loaves made from the same at each baking, and deliver the same to such persons as are appointed to receive it, and in such quantities as the Superintendent may direct.

Visitors.

Persons desiring to visit the institution must obtain a permit from some member of the Board, or the Mayor of the city, or have the assent of the Superintendent. The time for

visiting the "City charges" shall be on the first Wednesday of each month—the sentenced inmates, the second Wednesday of each month; and the Reformation Boys, the third Wednesday of each month, unless otherwise ordered by the Board.

General Rules.

No employee at the institution shall be absent from the Island without the assent of the Superintendent, nor more than twenty-four hours at any one time, without the assent of the Superintendent and one or more of the Committee on the institution, first obtained. No employee shall be allowed to inflict corporeal punishment or otherwise maltreat any inmate, nor shall any punishment be inflicted except by direction of the Superintendent for the time being. The Superintendent shall make such further regulations in detail, for the management of the inmates and the police of the establishment, not inconsistent with these Rules, the ordinances of the city, and the statutes of the Commonwealth, as he may deem necessary, subject always to the approval of this Board.

LUNATIC HOSPITAL.

Superintendent.

There shall be elected some suitable physician as Superintendent of the Lunatic Hospital, annually, in the month of February, and whenever a vacancy may occur, who shall reside at said institution, and be removable at the discretion of the Board of Directors.

He shall, under the direction of the Standing Committee of the institution, and subject to the orders of the Board, have charge and control over all the departments of said Hospital, and all persons employed at, or connected with the institution, and shall have authority to appoint all subordinate officers, subject to the approval of the Board.

He shall visit all the patients at least once a day, and oftener when necessary, giving his personal attention to their mental and physical condition, and call consultations when necessary; and he shall see that all the concerns of the establishment are well ordered and conducted; that the house is kept clean, properly warmed and ventilated, and that all the inmates who are able, are kept employed as much as practicable.

He shall keep a record of the names, age, and so far as can be ascertained, of the place of birth and of the legal settlement of all patients committed to the Hospital, and the supposed cause and nature of their insanity, together with the date of admission and discharge,—by whom committed, and the names of their relatives and friends. He shall also keep a record of the medical treatment of the patients, and in case of death among them, shall immediately report the same in

writing, to the Board of Directors, with the probable cause thereof, the disposition made, or to be made of the body, and the date of admission of the deceased person to the Hospital.

When a patient is in condition to be discharged from the Hospital, he shall notify the Chairman of the Standing Committee thereof, one of which Committee at least shall personally examine the condition of the patient and report upon the same to the Board at its next meeting.

He shall make daily and weekly reports to the Board, (according to the forms prescribed,) showing the admissions and discharges, and the condition of the sick, and giving such other information as may be necessary to keep them apprised of the condition of the institution; and annually at the close of the year, embracing a statement of all the expenditures, in detail; the condition of the institution, the number of inmates, the number of admissions thereto, discharges therefrom, deaths and births therein during the year, and such other information as the Board may deem of importance.

He shall cause accurate accounts to be kept with each person employed, the nature of his or her services, and the time and cause of dismissal. And he shall also cause accurate accounts to be kept of all other expenditures in behalf of the Hospital, and certify all bills of articles received for the use of the same, and cause them to be presented to the Standing Committee for examination and approval, before the twenty-fourth day of each month.

He shall keep an account of, and report to the Board of Directors, any and all sums which are paid by him into the City Treasury to the credit of this institution, as often as such payments may be made, and cause bills due to the institution to be collected as the Board shall direct.

For the supply of the articles needed for the use of the Hospital, he shall make a requisition on the Board, through the Committee of the Institution, and shall make a return of all articles received, stating the kind, quantity and quality.

He shall be allowed to board one student in the house at the expense of the city, who shall officiate as apothecary, and perform any further duty required of him by the Superintendent.

In case he desires to be absent from the Hospital for more than twenty-four hours, at any one time, due notice of such desire shall be given to the Standing Committee, that they may have an opportunity to act upon the same as the welfare of the institution may require.

The subordinate officers of the institution shall be,

- One Chaplain.
- One Male Supervisor.
- One Female Supervisor.
- One Housekeeper.
- One Seamstress.
- One Laundress.
- One General Attendant.
- Five Male Attendants.
- Six Female Attendants.
- Two Cooks.
- One House Attendant (female.)
- One Watchman.

Persons desiring to visit the institution must obtain a permit from some member of the Board, or the Mayor of the city, or the assent of the Superintendent. It being understood that the Superintendent may refuse admission to any one having a permit, when, in his judgment, the welfare of the institution requires it, reporting such refusals and the reasons therefor to the Board. The time for visiting, by the relatives and friends of the patients, shall be on the first Thursday of each month, from two to four o'clock, P. M., from the first day of October to the first day of April; and from two to five o'clock, P. M., from the first day of April to the first day of October.

The Board of Directors may make such other rules and regulations for the government of said institution as circumstances may require, — the same not being inconsistent with these Rules, the City Ordinances, or the laws of the Commonwealth.

Chaplain.

It shall be the duty of the Chaplain to conduct divine service on each Sabbath morning, and perform such official services during the week as the Superintendent shall require of him.

The Male Supervisor.

It shall be the duty of the Male Supervisor to devote his whole time and attention to the interests of the Hospital. He shall see that personal cleanliness is maintained among the patients; that all the apartments are kept clean, properly warmed and ventilated, that the clothes and bedding of the patients are suitable and clean, and that all the inmates are faithfully cared for and kindly treated by the attendants. At meal hours he shall be in the dining room, (unless necessarily absent,) and see that the food of the patients is in proper condition when received from the kitchen, and that it is equitably served and distributed. He shall note in a memorandum book, furnished by the Superintendent for that purpose, any remissness on the part of the attendants or other persons employed at the Hospital, all the wants of the Hospital that may come to his notice, and all occurrences of whatever kind that may in any degree affect the wants, order, discipline, or general welfare of the institution, and report the same immediately or daily to the Superintendent, as the case may require. In the absence of the Superintendent, the Male Supervisor shall officiate as his substitute, and must be respected and obeyed accordingly.

The Female Supervisor.

The duties of the Female Supervisor shall be among the female patients and their apartments; and, as far as practicable, shall form the counterpart to those of the Male Supervisor.

Housekeeper.

It shall be the duty of the Housekeeper to see that the internal arrangements of the household, other than the patients' apartments, are properly conducted; that all parts of the house are kept clean and in good order; and to report to the Superintendent any remissness of duty on the part of persons employed therein. She shall superintend the cooking for the patients, and for the household, and attend to its regular distribution from the kitchen at such hours as may be designated by the Superintendent.

Seamstress.

The Seamstress shall have the entire charge of the sewing room, and of making and repairing the clothing and bedding of the patients; and she shall furnish employment therein for as many of the female patients as can be profitably and safely employed. She shall keep the Superintendent apprized of all wants as they may occur in the clothing department, and also of any negligence in the use or custody of garments or bedding.

Laundress.

It shall be the duty of the Laundress to devote her whole time to the washing and ironing department; to see that the clothing of the patients and of the household is duly received, attended to, and returned; that order and neatness prevail among those under her direction, and that as many of the patients as can be made serviceable in her department

are at all times employed. She must, from time to time, confer with the Seamstress, Supervisors and Housekeeper, respecting the condition of the clothing and bedding, as they come to and go from her department.

General Attendant.

The General Attendant shall have charge of all duties outside of the Hospital,—the care of the garden, stable, grounds and buildings thereon, under such directions as he may, from time to time, receive from the Superintendent. He shall cause to be conveyed to and from the Hospital, such articles as the Superintendent may direct; shall keep an oversight of all patients employed upon the grounds about the Hospital, and make himself otherwise useful as the interest of the institution may require.

Watchman.

The Watchman shall faithfully watch and guard the buildings and grounds during the night. He shall begin and leave his rounds at such hours as the Superintendent may select; and shall perform such other service as the Superintendent shall require of him.

Duties of Attendants, and General Remarks.

The whole time of the Attendants belongs to the institution, and it is required that every one shall promptly and cheerfully obey all the directions given, and perform all the duties required by the Superintendent, or either Supervisor; and that each of these officers shall, on all occasions, be treated with courtesy and respect. The subordinate officers are to eat at one table, and punctuality at meals is enjoined upon all.

No one employed in the Hospital shall convey any letters or messages from the patients to any one out of the Asylum, without leave from the Superintendent.

No subordinate officer, student, or stranger, shall enter the Female Halls, or Cottage, without permission from the Superintendent.

Each one will be held responsible for the duties of his or her department, and should be ambitious to discharge those duties in a satisfactory manner.

The Attendants are not allowed to take any article of property from the house. A book shall be kept by the Superintendent, in which it shall be the duty of the Supervisors to enter all articles wanted in their respective apartments, with the date of each entry.

Self-respect is especially enjoined upon all, and as the patients will naturally imitate the manners and habits of the attendants, it is of the greatest importance in these respects, as in all others, that a good example should be set before them.

The dress of the attendants should always be neat and clean; and their intercourse with each other, and with the patients, must be marked with kindness and courtesy. Whenever it becomes necessary for an attendant to speak to an officer or visitor concerning a patient who is present, it should be done in such a manner as not to excite suspicion on the part of the patient, that he is the subject of conversation.

Under all circumstances, the patients are to be treated with kindness and forbearance; they must be spoken to in a mild and gentle tone of voice, soothed and calmed when irritated, encouraged and cheered when melancholy and depressed. They must never be ridiculed or mocked, nor shall their extravagances or delusions be made the subject of jest or sport.

The patients are never to be considered or treated as servants; on the contrary, whenever they are employed by the attendants, they are to be regarded as assistants.

Every patient, within twenty-four hours after admission, is to be washed, and observations made of any swelling on the body, or sores, spots or vermin on the skin, and the fact

immediately reported to the Superintendent. To this the Supervisors will give their particular attention.

Whenever the patients engage in any controversy, or in any improper or exciting subject of conversation, the attendant must interfere and check them; and must shut them up in their respective rooms, if the quiet and good order of the halls can in no other way be preserved, and promptly report the same to the Superintendent.

When the attendants receive insult and abuse, they must forbear to recriminate, scold, threaten, or to dictate in the language of authority.

Violent hands are never to be laid on the patients except in self-defence, or to prevent injury to themselves or others. They must not be rudely handled, to induce them to obey; it will rarely happen that gentle and persuasive measures will not prevail; whenever these fail the Superintendent is to be informed.

The straps and mittens are never to be put on, or when on, to be taken off, unless by order of the Superintendent.

Every patient must be in the charge of some responsible person at all times, (unless permitted to be at large by the Superintendent,) and such person will be held responsible for the safe-keeping of such patient, till returned to the hall or entrusted to the care of another.

The attendants shall not retire to their rooms and close their doors while the patients are in the halls, but shall pass as much of their time in the halls with the patients as possible during the day, endeavoring to encourage and amuse them, and, so far as practicable, incite them to habits of industry.

No patient shall be permitted to go out of the halls without the consent of the Superintendent.

All persons who have duties to perform in the Hospital, will rise at the ringing of the bell. At 10 o'clock in the evening, the labor of the house shall cease, the lights in the dining-room, kitchen, entries and galleries shall be extinguished, and all persons shall retire to their respective rooms.

Every attendant shall keep a lamp burning, in a small lantern, through the night.

The attendants shall see that the patients rise at the same hour with themselves, that they are properly washed, their hair combed, and their dresses suitably arranged in season for breakfast.

The dress of the patients should at all times be neat and whole. The beds must be made, the halls, entries and stairs swept, and the water closets cleansed as early as possible. Every apartment in the wings must be thoroughly ventilated every morning, and as often through the day as may be necessary, by opening the windows, &c.

One or more attendants, as may be directed by the Superintendent, shall remain in the wing and move through the galleries, while the others are occupied in providing the meals of the patients, or in taking their own.

The attendants (with the exception of those on guard in the wings) shall be present at the meals, to distribute the food in a proper and equitable manner; particular care must be taken that the patients return to their respective galleries after meals; their having left the dining-rooms is not sufficient evidence of this; they are to be immediately followed, seen to be in their proper places, and the gallery doors locked.

The attendants must be watchful lest any knives or forks or articles of food be carried to the rooms of the patients, no one of whom may be absent from the regular meals, (excepting in cases of sickness or high excitement,) without permission from the Superintendent.

Patients shall never be allowed to have a razor, penknife, or a dangerous weapon of any kind, without permission from the Superintendent. Especial care shall be taken that no such weapons get into their possession, and the beds, clothes, &c., of any suspicious patient, must be frequently searched, if it is known or suspected that any such instrument is in the possession of a patient; and if it cannot be found, immediate information must be given to the Superintendent.

No person connected with the Hospital shall be allowed to use ardent spirit or tobacco, in any form, unless prescribed or permitted by the Superintendent.

The attendants shall not leave their halls, nor visit the galleries, the kitchen, or other rooms in the house, without particular business; nor shall they give up their keys, or admit visitors to the halls, without permission from the Superintendent.

The attendants must not leave the Hospital without permission from the Superintendent, and must always return by 10 o'clock, P. M., unless leave be expressly given to remain out later; and when abroad, they must not report the conduct or conversation of the patients.

The patients must retire at the usual hour, and their bedroom doors be locked, care being taken to hear the slipping of the bolt.

The gallery doors, and especially the dining-room and outer doors, must be kept *locked* at all times. If these precautions are observed, escapes can rarely happen.

All persons employed in the Hospital, who are well and can be spared from the duties in the house and halls, shall attend the religious services on the Sabbath, in the Chapel of the Hospital, unless leave of absence be granted.

Each person employed at the Hospital shall give notice, thirty days before leaving, of his or her intention to leave; and it is understood, in all contracts for services with attendants and other officers, that they may be discharged upon one week's notice, or upon shorter notice if occasion so requires, and that their salaries will be computed accordingly.

In case of the sickness of any of the sub-officers, no wages will be allowed them after a fortnight's absence from their duty.

No subordinate officer shall be absent from the Hospital for the purpose of visiting or recreation, during more than two consecutive days, between the first day of May and the first

day of November in any year, the services of all the officers being required at the Hospital during the warm weather.

These rules or either of them may be suspended in individual cases, by vote of the Board of Directors.

HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

The officers of the Institution shall be a Master, Deputy Master, Clerk, Receiving Officer, Chaplain, and such number of male and female assistants as shall from time to time be deemed necessary by the Board of Directors.

Master.

The Master, under the direction of the Standing Committee and subject to the orders of the Board, shall have the control and management of all who are employed in the institution, and they shall be required to follow his directions at all times, unless otherwise directed by the Committee or the Board. He shall have the entire management and control of the convicts, subject to the rules and regulations legally established, and such directions not inconsistent therewith as he may from time to time receive from the Standing Committee or the Board. He shall reside at the Institution in apartments appropriated to his use. It shall be his duty to see that the police and other regulations for the management of the institution, and the government and employment of the inmates are duly enforced; and that subordinate officers, and others employed about the institution discharge faithfully their several duties. He shall examine all persons committed to the institution, and note on their papers such facts as it is important to preserve, and cause them to be thoroughly cleansed, and suitably located, having reference to their age and general character. He shall enforce obedience on the part of the inmates to the rules prescribed for

R. S. Chap.
143, Sec. 4.

ibid.

Statute of
1853. Chap.
34.
Sec. 21, 22,
143. Chap.
R. S., Sec.
45.

1848, 324,
Sec. 1.

38-39, Chap.
143, R. S.

Stat. 1848.
Chap. 324,
Sec. 1.

Sec. 24, 25,
26, R. S.
Chap. 143.

them, and shall have power at his discretion to punish all willful infractions according to law; every punishment and the cause thereof to be reported to the Board in the next daily report after its occurrence. He shall see that the provisions furnished to the inmates are of good quality and in sufficient quantity, and that no waste be permitted. He shall see that every part of the institution is kept clean and properly warmed and ventilated, and that such inmates as are able to perform labor are constantly employed. It shall be his duty to have all prisoners, while in solitary confinement, visited by the Physician once a day during such confinement. He shall require and enforce among the inmates a strict observance of the rules prescribed for insuring cleanliness by daily ablution and the weekly bathing of the whole person. He shall, in case any prisoner may require a supply of clothing on going out make a report thereof at least one week beforehand to the Committee, so that they may be suitably provided with the same, and also in cases where some pecuniary aid may be thought proper which shall not exceed in amount five dollars in any case. He shall cause to be kept regular books, showing the quantity and amount of articles received at the institution, for the supply of the wants of the same; all materials to be wrought by the inmates, (except such as belong to contractors,) and the amount, kind, and value of the work done by them, and also any money received for sales of produce or otherwise, and he shall keep such an account with each inmate as shall show, as near as may be, the actual amount of his or her earnings; these books to be at all times open to the examination of the Standing Committee or the Board. He shall have charge of all materials of labor, (except as before provided,) and shall give out the same

in suitable quantities for supplying the convicts with work required of each, subject to the direction of the Standing Committee or Board. He shall make requisition on the Board through the Committee of the Institution, for the principal articles needed for the institution, but for those of daily use in small quantities, Sec. 32. he shall apply directly to the Committee, and also certify to the receipt of said articles. He shall furnish daily and weekly reports, according to the forms prescribed by the Board of Directors, showing the admissions, discharges, births, deaths, the occupations of the inmates, punishments with the causes thereof, and other facts or occurrences at the institution, deserving of remark, and annually, at the close of the year, shall submit a report embracing a statement of all the expenditures in detail, the condition of the institution, the number of inmates, the number of admissions thereto, discharges therefrom, births and deaths therein during the year, and such other information as the Board may deem of importance. He shall have a system of rules for conducting the prison, to be approved by the Board, and to be read in the chapel at least once a month to all the inmates. He may nominate all such subordinate officers as in the judgment of the Board are necessary, such nominations to be subject to the action of the Board.

Deputy Master.

During the absence of the Master, the charge of the prison devolves upon the Deputy, and he shall be responsible for its good order and the preservation of its discipline; he shall not absent himself from the prison during the time that the convicts are not in their cells, without permission of the Master.

Whenever the Master and Deputy shall be absent or sick and unable to attend to their duties, the charge of the prison shall devolve on the Receiving Officer. The Deputy Master is an assistant to the Master, and has a general and constant superintending care of all but the pecuniary affairs of the prison, especially its police and discipline; and is responsible to the Master, that his orders and all the internal Rules and Regulations are strictly observed and to that end; he must, if possible, always be present at the opening and closing of the prison, and also attend in the chapel during the performance of religious services.

The Deputy should be constantly moving about the establishment, visiting frequently the workshops, kitchen, solitary prison, hospitals, and all departments of the prison.

He shall enforce obedience, on the part of the convicts, to the officers; and also endeavor to secure the assiduous attention of the officers to their various duties; and report to the Master all violations of discipline, or rectify them in a prompt and decisive manner; but he shall consult the Master in all cases where he feels the least doubt as to the proper course to be pursued.

In deciding on the propriety and extent of punishment necessary to be inflicted on offenders, during the absence of the Master, the Deputy shall be governed by the Master's example; endeavoring to exercise a just degree of lenity, and yet without shrinking from the faithful discharge of a highly responsible and very unpleasant duty,—always keeping within

the limits of a sound discretion, and the laws of the Commonwealth,—making due allowance for possible ignorance of duty on the part of the convict.

He shall, under direction of the Master, announce, every Saturday afternoon, by a notification placed on the bulletin board, the time of ringing the first bell in the morning, for the ensuing week.

He shall make up and present to the Master, on the morning of every day, a report, closed at 7 o'clock, of the preceding day, stating therein all cases of punishment and the occasion of it;—the number of convicts in solitary confinement;—the names, duty and stations of the officers composing the prior night guard; together with any important occurrences, worthy of notice, that may have taken place within the precincts of the prison during the preceding twenty-four hours.

On receiving convicts pursuant to sentence, he shall read or cause to be read and explained to them, such extracts from the Rules and Regulations of the prison as may be necessary to enable them to understand their duty and the discipline to which they are to be subjected. He shall assign to them their cells, and shall station them in the department of labor assigned by the Master.

The Deputy Master shall not grant leave of absence to any officer, without consulting the Master, except in cases of great emergency.

Clerk.

The Clerk shall give constant attention to the interests of the institution, and the duties of his office.

He shall keep the books of the institution, conformably to such plans as may be adopted by the Board. He shall keep a distinct account with each department of the prison, so as readily to know the result of their operations. He shall attend to the subsidiary books in the different departments, and be positive that they are accurate, and attend to the daily and

weekly returns and records, and perform all necessary writing for the prison.

He shall be present during the hours of labor, unless excused by the Master, and receive the reports of the officers of divisions on locking up at night, and do all the writing the Master may require, also wait upon visitors around the institution.

Receiving Officer.

The Receiving Officer shall receive all male convicts when committed, and examine them in the receiving room; he shall cause them to be stripped and thoroughly washed, and have their hair cut if needed, and have their whiskers and beard shaved off. He shall carefully examine the effects of the convicts, and make an entry of every article belonging to them in a book kept for that purpose; he shall have their clothing cleansed and placed away, to be restored to them on being discharged.

He shall conduct all female convicts to the proper Matron of the female department, and discharge all male convicts on expiration of sentence, according to a list which he will receive monthly. He shall have a superintending care of the prison, hospital and yard, and be particularly careful that they are kept in proper order; he shall distribute rations to all in solitary confinement; he shall attend regularly upon the Physician during his visits to the institution, and attend to the delivery of such medicines as the Physician may prescribe. He shall be present, if desired, in the yard, when the female convicts are passing to and from the prison, and perform such other duty as may be required of him by the Master.

Chaplain.

It shall be the duty of the Chaplain to perform divine service on the Sabbath, and such other days as may be set apart by the Board of Directors for religious exercises, to visit the sick, instruct the prisoners in their moral and religious duties, and to counsel and advise them prior to their discharge, and to do such other things in his said capacity, as the Board of Directors may require.

He shall be required to make a report quarterly to the Board.

Physician.

It shall be the duty of the Physician to visit the institution once each day, and as much oftener as may be necessary, and to examine carefully into every case of sickness and inability to labor, and prescribe such medicines and such course of diet as he may deem proper, and furnish the Master, from time to time, a list of such medicines as may be wanted, also to report to him any neglect or improper conduct on the part of nurses or those in attendance, that may come to his knowledge.

No critical surgical operation shall be performed, except in cases of urgent necessity, requiring immediate action, without the sanction of the Board of Directors.

He shall keep a journal of patients in the Hospital, designating the time of entry of each, with the nature of the complaint, and treatment, and time of discharge or death, which shall at all times be open to the inspection of the Board of Directors; and also make a daily report to the Master in writing.

The sustenance and diet of those in the Hospital shall be regulated by him, and his requisitions upon the Master must be in writing, and shall in no case be given for a longer term than one week.

General Instructions for the Officers and Matrons.

The Officers and Matrons shall strictly observe all orders that they may receive at any time from the Master or Deputy.

As the reputation of the officers is more or less affected by the good order and discipline of the prison, it is incumbent upon them to conduct themselves with correctness of deportment without, as well as within the prison. And it will be important and necessary in the presence of convicts, to show due respect for the opinions and orders of each other, observing the utmost propriety both in demeanor and language. They are enjoined to exhibit in all their intercourse with convicts, the most uniform evenness of temper, and a deep interest in the successful prosecution of the labors, or duties of which they may have charge, mutually sustaining and supporting each other, manifesting firmness and forbearance, looking down the lazy and vicious, and kindly regarding those who conduct with propriety, and endeavoring to evince in the presence of convicts those examples, which are more salutary than precepts.

They shall give orders to the convicts with all the distinctness possible so as to be understood. Every officer of the prison immediately engaged in the government of its inmates, shall notice and report to the Master or Deputy, all cases of violation of the Rules of the prison, on the part of the convicts, that may fall under his observation. Should a convict refuse, or hesitate to obey the orders of an officer, he shall admonish the convict, and inform him of the consequences; if the convict still persists, the officer shall send for the Master or Deputy, (if they be absent, the Receiving Officer shall be sent for as soon as possible, if the circumstances of the case will permit,) or take such measures as he thinks proper, to enforce obedience on the part of the convict for the time

being, and report the same to the Master or Deputy, as soon as may be.

In case of a rebellion or insubordination, the officer in charge shall use his own discretion, and such means as he may have in his possession to quell it.

No officer or Matron, in any case, shall use insulting or irritable language towards the convicts. If there is any talking or noise in the shops or prison, the officers must ascertain where the talking or noise is made, see who the person is, and speak in a low tone, in such manner, if possible, that the convict next will not hear. At night, the outside doors of the prison shall be locked as soon as the convicts are in the prison, and particular care shall be taken of the keys until they are delivered to the Master or Deputy. The prison cells must not be unlocked during the night time, unless ordered by the Master or his Deputy, nor in the morning without three officers being present, and the female prison cells without two Matrons being present. The officers are reminded that they must not talk with each other, with visitors, or with agents and contractors, or superintendents, in the hearing of the convicts. On all occasions, as little conversation shall be permitted in the prison while the convicts are there, as the duty required will admit of, and that in a low tone of voice; common conversation with the convicts is inconsistent with the dignity of an officer, and is not allowed.

The officers and matrons are required to see that the public property is not wasted or misapplied, and that all complaints by the convicts to the officers, respecting food, clothing, or ill treatment, are communicated to the Master or Deputy without delay.

The Watchman shall keep watch during the night time in such manner, and for such periods, as the Master or Deputy shall determine; and during the day time, perform such other duties as may be required.

Contractors.

Contractors, who may hire convicts, shall not be permitted to have any conversation with them, but such as may be necessary to instruct them in work, or to give them directions in relation thereto.

Contractors may be allowed to have agents, removable at the pleasure of the Master, to oversee their business, and direct the convicts in their labor; but they shall not be permitted to converse with the convicts on other subjects.

The contractors, their agents, and all other persons who may have occasion to visit the prison on their account, shall be subject to the Rules and Regulations of the institution. The teamsters or other persons, in the employ of the contractors, who may occasionally visit the prison, shall not be allowed to speak to a convict, without permission of the Master; nor shall they be allowed the usual privileges, granted to the contractors and their agents.

If a convict speaks to the contractor, his agents, or others in his employ, on subjects not relating to the work, or business in which they may be engaged, they shall report such convict to the officer in charge, or to the Master or Deputy, without delay.

Contractors or their agents shall not allow any perquisite, overstim money, or reward of any kind to the convicts while in their employ; nor be permitted to give them any thing, or grant them any favor, inconsistent with the Rules and Regulations of the institution.

Contractors, their agents and superintendents, shall not be allowed to have any conversation with an officer while on duty, but such as may be in relation to convicts employed by them.

General Regulations.

No persons, except the City Council, and the Inspectors of Prisons for the county of Suffolk, shall enter the premises of the institution, without a permit from a member of the Board, or the Mayor of the City of Boston.

The convicts, during the whole time when they are not taken out for work or other purposes by order of the Master, shall be kept locked in their respective cells, in no case more than one being allowed to each cell, and while so shut up, shall preserve perfect silence, speaking to no one, except in cases of illness, in which case they shall be allowed to speak to the officer then in charge of the cells. They shall be taken out for work, on all days but Sundays, (holidays specially excepted,) at sunrise, and shall labor at the work assigned them through the day, allowing a half-hour's respite for each meal, when they shall be re-conducted to their cells, receiving their rations at some convenient place as they go.

On Sundays, at the times of public worship, the prisoners shall be conducted to the chapel and seated in such a manner as the Committee may direct. During the times when they are moving to and from the chapel, or to and from their workshops, entire silence and the most perfect order and decorum shall be maintained, and the Master shall introduce such regulations as to the precise manner in which they shall proceed, on these occasions, as he shall find to be suited to preserve order and regularity. Their food, which must always be eaten in their cells, shall be such as may from time to time be agreed upon by the Board of Directors.

All the convicts shall have on clean clothes as often as once a week, and as much oftener as the Master shall direct. No spirituous liquors shall be allowed to be drank, nor shall any prisoner be allowed to have tobacco in any shape. No officer shall receive any perquisite in any shape, in addition to the compensation fixed by the Board, and no trafficking shall be allowed between the officers and the convicts. No

trafficking shall be allowed among the convicts, and they shall not be allowed to receive anything from without the House, or hold any intercourse with persons outside the House, without express permission from the Master or the Board. When there shall be visitors present, no convict shall be allowed to address them without permission, except in answer to such questions as may be asked by a Director, the Inspectors of Prisons for the County of Suffolk, or members of the City Government authorized to examine into the state of the establishment; and any one intruding upon visitors shall be liable to punishment. For every failure or refusal to comply with the foregoing requirements, for any insolent or insubordinate behavior, any neglect or refusal to obey the orders of the Master, or those having charge of the convicts by his direction; for gross or profane language towards the officers or each other, defacing the cells or any of their furniture, or any part of the premises, and for any want of decent and proper deportment in the chapel or in the presence of the Chaplain, the convicts shall be punished by being kept upon bread and water, in solitary confinement, for a time not exceeding ten days. And no convict shall be confined for a longer time than three days, without authority from the Committee, in writing. And it shall be the duty of the Master to have any convict in solitary confinement, visited by the Physician, once a day during that confinement.

Visitors.

Visitors will not be admitted to the institution on Saturday, (except in extraordinary cases,) nor within the enclosure, (except on business,) before 8 o'clock, A. M., nor at the dinner hour, between 11 3-4 and 1 o'clock, nor after one hour previous to sunset, and are prohibited from conversing with the convicts without permission of the Master or some member of the Board first obtained. The time for visiting the convicts shall be on the fourth Wednesday of each month.



City Document.—No. 20.

CITY OF BOSTON.



LYING-IN HOSPITAL ESTATE.

1858.

In Board of Aldermen, March 29, 1858.

Laid on the table, and ordered to be printed.

Attest:

S. F. McCLEARY, *City Clerk.*

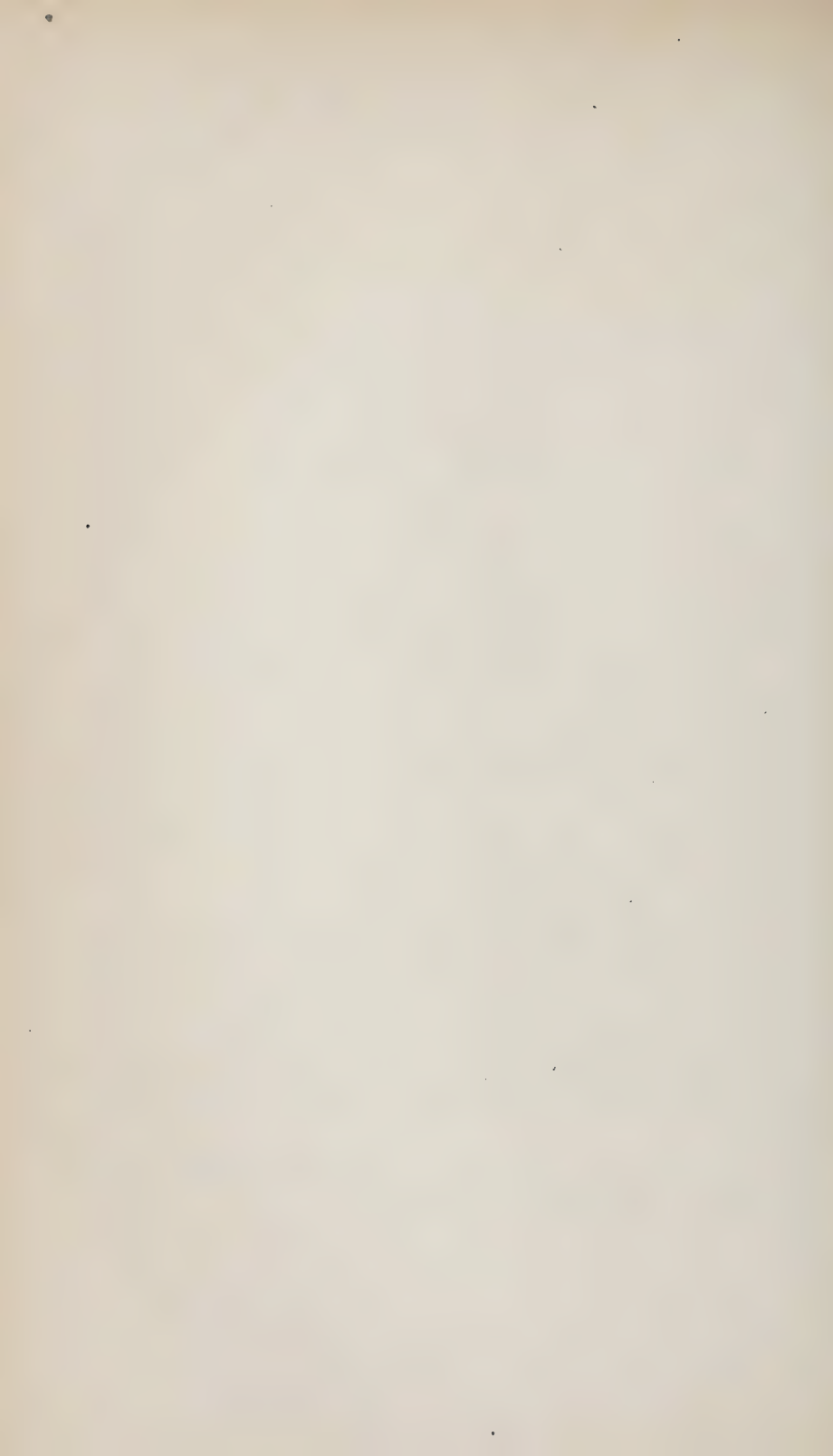
CITY OF BOSTON.

In Board of Aldermen, March 29, 1858.

ORDERED: That the Committee on Public Buildings be and they hereby are directed to sell and dispose of, at public auction or private sale, as in their judgment the best interest of the city may require, the estate on Springfield street, known as the "Lying-in Hospital," with the land under the same, as also that included within the enclosure, together amounting to forty thousand square feet, more or less, said sale to be made with the same restrictions which are now placed upon the lands sold by the city in the immediate vicinity.

In the event the hospital building can be sold to the "Female Medical College," the restrictions may be so varied, that said building may only be used for the residence and instruction of females for the medical profession, and the care and medical attendance upon lying-in women during the period of their confinement under the direction of the said "Female Medical College," and the Trustees of the Lying-in Hospital fund.

The proceeds of said sale to be applied by the City of Boston to the erection of a City Hospital.



City Document.—No. 21.

CITY OF BOSTON.



MEMORIAL

OF THE

TRUSTEES OF THE

BOSTON LYING-IN HOSPITAL,

RESPECTING THE DISPOSITION OF THEIR FORMER
INSTITUTION ON SPRINGFIELD STREET.

1858.

In Board of Aldermen, March 29, 1858.

Laid on the table, and ordered to be printed.

Attest:

SAMUEL F. McCLEARY, *City Clerk.*



CITY OF BOSTON.

To the Hon. Mayor and Aldermen, and the Common Council of the City of Boston:

The undersigned, Trustees of the Boston Lying-in Hospital Corporation in this city, ask leave to present to your Honorable Boards some suggestions relative to the disposition and use of the new hospital recently purchased of this Corporation by the city for a free charity hospital.

They desire, as briefly as possible, to state the reasons why the Hospital was erected, and why, subsequently, so soon after its erection, it was sold to the city, that by this statement they may acquaint your Honorable Boards with all the facts in the case, and also render to the citizens of Boston some account of their stewardship, as Trustees of this charity.

From the year 1833 to 1853, an old estate on Washington street was maintained as a Lying-in Hospital, and, with rare exceptions, patients were received and treated without charge; it was virtually a free hospital. Owing to the dilapidated condition of the old building, and the advanced value of the real estate of the Corporation, together with an increasing want, as it was supposed, of further and better accommodations for lying-in women, the Trustees determined, in 1853, to build a new hospital.

In considering its plans and management, it was thought advisable that a hospital should be built in the best manner, and with every internal adaptation as regards the essential requisites of a hospital which science and experience could suggest.

This, it is believed, has been done, and so far as the outward appearance is concerned, the building is admitted to be an ornament to the city. The hospital was constructed, as to its size, in anticipation of the prospective wants of a growing city.

In regard to the management, the Trustees had serious difficulties to encounter and consider. They were aware of the fact, that to erect the hospital, and carry it on as a free charity hospital, their funds would not be adequate, and it was very strongly urged upon them, that the charity heretofore extended to poor women (not paupers) was misapplied, or, at all events, that it would be an equal, if not greater charity to a large class of our native population, to establish a well conducted Lying-in Hospital, of whose comforts and medical attention they might avail themselves at a small charge, which they would be perfectly willing and able to pay.

With serious doubts as to the extent of such a class, and yielding to the fact that their funds would be inadequate, without some return from the patients, the Trustees decided against a free hospital, and determined to open and manage the new building they had erected by charging a low rate of board, say \$3 per week and upwards, according to the ability of, and the accommodation given each patient.

After a thorough trial on this principle, they were convinced it must be abandoned. The habits and tastes of our community generally, (or those who are able to pay anything,) are opposed to seeking relief in a public hospital. Paying patients did not come in, and as, after meeting the cost of the land and the building, the Trustees had not sufficient funds to carry on the hospital as a free charity, they were forced to close it.

By a restriction in the original sale of the land by the city, it was sold for the purposes of a Lying-in Hospital, and no other disposition of it could be made without the consent of the city. Last year, after public hearings upon the matter,

the City Government decided it expedient to provide a free charity hospital, and that this admirably constructed building might be used for the purpose. Negotiations were opened and concluded whereby (with the land, 40,000 feet,) it reverted back to the city. In making the sale, at a large loss, the Trustees were influenced by the consideration that they should thus contribute largely to the charitable object of the City Government, and that necessarily some benefit would be derived by that portion of our female population for whose relief the Lying-in Hospital was established.

They have seen lately, with some degree of surprise, an opposition springing up with a portion of our citizens, against the use of this building as a general hospital, and that it has been proposed to sell the property and allow it to be used for some other purposes. Without entering into the discussion as to the eligibility of the site for a general hospital, they ask leave to represent to your Honorable Boards,

First, That though there was no express condition in the conveyance of the property back to the city, yet it was purchased by the Government, and sold them in good faith, for the purposes of a hospital, and intended to become one of the charitable institutions of the city.

Secondly, That any disposition of the building, whereby it would not be used as intended in its construction, would be wasteful in character, inasmuch as the testimony of all persons who are conversant with the hospitals of Europe and of this country, and who have examined this one, pronounces it superior to all in points of convenience, ventilation, and, in fact, everything, except the extent of the building.

Under these circumstances, they beg leave further to represent to your Honorable Boards, that having trust funds, in their management, for the relief of indigent lying-in women, they are disposed to apply the income thereof towards opening and conducting a free charity hospital, for that class of our community needing assistance; and, fully impressed with the

wants of such a charity, they respectfully petition, that if in the judgment of the City Government the situation of this hospital is not adapted to the general purposes for which it was purchased, — that it may be opened and placed in their charge, to be carried on as a free Lying-in Hospital, towards the support of which they are ready to apply their annual income, together with the use of the entire furniture belonging to them, now in the building, subject to such supervision and restrictions as, in the judgment of the City Government, may be thought expedient.

STEPHEN FAIRBANKS, *President*,
JOHN HOMANS, *Vice President*,
WILLIAM AMORY,
FRANCIS BOYD,
JOHN H. EVERETT,
CHARLES H. PARKER,
S. K. LOTHROP,
J. W. WARREN,
ABBOTT LAWRENCE,
CHAS. E. WARE,
A. A. WELLINGTON,
SAMUEL HOOKER,
WM. W. FOSTER,
FRANCIS A. HALL.

Boston, March 6th, 1858.

City Document.—No. 22.

CITY OF BOSTON.



A N O R D I N A N C E

IN RELATION TO THE .

SURVEY OF LUMBER.

1 8 5 8 .

In Committee on Ordinances, April 2, 1858.

Voted, That the within Ordinance be printed.

Attest:

CHARLES EMERSON, *Chairman.*

Boston, April 2, 1858.

Approved.

OSMYN BREWSTER,
Ch'm of Com. on Printing.

CITY OF BOSTON.

AN ORDINANCE

IN RELATION TO THE SURVEY OF LUMBER.

Be it ordained by the Board of Aldermen and Common Council of the City of Boston, in City Council assembled, as follows:—

SECTION 1. There shall be a Surveyor General of Lumber for the City of Boston, who shall be well skilled in the surveying and admeasurement of Lumber, to be appointed in the month of January or February by concurrent vote of the City Council, who shall hold his office for one year, and until a successor be chosen, unless sooner removed. And before he shall enter upon the duties of his office, he shall give bond, with sufficient sureties to the Mayor in the sum of two thousand dollars, for the faithful discharge of his duty, and he shall be sworn faithfully to perform the same.

SECT. 2. The said Surveyor General of Lumber shall have power to appoint such a number of competent and discreet Deputy Surveyors of Lumber, as he shall judge sufficient, not, however, less than twenty nor more than thirty; out of which number he shall appoint one or more Deputy Surveyors, whose duty it shall be to survey oak and other wood commonly used in ship-building, and also one or more Deputy Surveyors whose duty it shall be to survey mahogany, ash, cedar and other ornamental wood and lumber; and said Surveyor General shall be answerable for his Deputies, and shall take bond from them respectively, for the faithful discharge of their duty, and they shall be

13 sworn faithfully to perform the same, and they shall be
14 removable at the pleasure of said Surveyor General.
15 And it shall be the duty of said Surveyor General and
16 his Deputies to survey and admeasure all lumber brought
17 into the City of Boston for sale, according to the provi-
18 sions of this Ordinance, except lumber manufactured in this
19 Commonwealth, which shall also be surveyed when re-
20 quest therefor is made by either the purchaser or seller;
21 *provided*, that no person shall be appointed or continued
22 in office as a Deputy Surveyor, who shall survey any lum-
23 ber in which he has a pecuniary interest.

SECT. 3. In the survey of pine boards and plank, except
2 Southern pine, there shall be six sorts: The first sort shall
3 be denominated number one, and shall include boards not
4 less than one inch thick, square-edged, free from rot,
5 shakes, and nearly free from knots and sap, except such
6 boards and plank as are not less than fifteen inches wide,
7 and not more than one-eighth waste, which shall be receiv-
8 ed as number one. The second sort shall be denominated
9 number two, and shall include boards not less than one
10 inch thick, and of which not less than seven-eighths is suit-
11 able for planing and first class finish; provided, that such
12 boards as are clear, but deficient in thickness as aforesaid,
13 shall be received as number two. The third sort shall be
14 denominated number three, and shall include boards not
15 less than seven-eighths of an inch thick, and of which not
16 less than three-fourths is suitable for planing and second
17 class finish. The fourth sort shall be denominated number
18 four, and shall include boards not less than seven-eighths
19 of an inch thick, nearly free from rot and nearly square-
20 edged, free from loose and large branch-knots, and suitable
21 for covering buildings; all Norway pine boards and plank
22 shall be included in the fourth, fifth, and sixth sorts. The
23 fifth sort shall be denominated number five, and shall include
24 all boards and planks of every description not being within

25 the other four denominations, except when one-third is
26 worthless, which boards and plank shall be denominated
27 refuse.

SECT. 4. In the survey of pine joists and dimension
2 timber, there shall be three sorts. The first sort shall be
3 denominated number one, and shall include all joists and
4 dimension timber that are sound and nearly square-edged.
5 The second sort shall be denominated number two, and
6 shall include all other descriptions, except when one-third
7 is worthless, which joists and dimension timber shall be
8 denominated refuse.

SECT. 5. In the survey of spruce, hemlock, juniper and
2 Southern pine boards, planks, sawed timber and joists,
3 there shall be three sorts. The first sort shall be denom-
4 inated number one, and shall include all boards, planks,
5 sawed timber and joists that are sound and nearly square-
6 edged. The second sort shall be denominated number
7 two, and shall include all other descriptions, except when
8 one-third is worthless, which boards, planks, sawed timber
9 and joists shall be denominated refuse.

SECT. 6. In the survey of ash, maple, and other hard
2 wood and ornamental boards, plank and joists, there shall
3 be three sorts. The first sort shall be denominated number
4 one, and shall include all boards, planks and joists that are
5 free from rot, shakes and bad knots. The second sort shall
6 be denominated number two, and shall include all other
7 descriptions, except when one-third is worthless, which
8 boards, planks and joists shall be denominated refuse.

SECT. 7. In the survey of hewn timber, except mahog-
2 any and cedar, there shall be three sorts. The first sort
3 shall be denominated number one, and shall include all
4 timber that is sound and nearly square-edged. The second
5 sort shall be denominated number two, and shall include
6 timber of all other descriptions, except when one-third is
7 worthless, which timber shall be denominated refuse.

SECT. 8. In the survey of oak, juniper and spruce knees, 2 there shall be two sorts. The first sort shall be denominated number one, and shall include all sound knees of the 3 following dimensions: Arm or root 2 feet long, body of 4 knee 4 feet long, working thickness 4 inches. Arm or 5 root 2 feet 6 inches long, body of knee 4 feet long, working 6 thickness 5 and $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches. Arm or root 3 feet long, 7 body of knee 4 feet 6 inches long, working thickness 6 and 8 $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches. Arm or root 3 feet 6 inches long, body of knee 9 4 feet 6 inches long, working thickness 7 and $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches. 10 Arm or root 3 feet 9 inches long, body of knee 5 feet 11 long, working thickness 8 and $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches. Arm or root 4 12 feet long, body of knee 5 feet 6 inches long, working 13 thickness 9 and $9\frac{1}{2}$ inches. Arm or root 4 feet 6 inches 14 long, body of knee 6 feet long, working thickness 10 and 15 $10\frac{1}{2}$ inches. The second sort shall be denominated refuse, 16 and shall include all other descriptions of knees of less 17 dimensions than those specified in the first denomination; 18 all knees shall have the working thickness marked there- 19 on, respectively, and on the first sort the number one 20 shall be marked thereon. 21

SECT. 9. In the survey of mahogany and cedar, there 2 shall be but one sort. And it shall be the duty of the 3 Surveyor General of Lumber, and of his Deputies, who are 4 specially appointed to survey mahogany and cedar, to 5 number all the mahogany and cedar logs or sticks contained 6 in each lot or cargo, in regular numerical order, and to mark 7 the number of each log or stick upon the same, in legible 8 characters. And the said Surveyor shall, to the best of 9 his ability, ascertain the whole number of feet, board 10 measure, in each and every log or stick, and what quantity 11 thereof is merchantable, and what is refuse. And 12 said Surveyor shall thereupon issue a certificate or survey 13 bill of said survey, in which shall be stated the number of

14 each log or stick, and the whole number of feet contained
15 in the same, and specifying the number of feet which is
16 merchantable and refuse respectively.

SECT. 10. All hewn timber, and all round timber used
2 for masts and ship-building, shall be surveyed and sold as
3 ton timber, at the rate of forty cubic feet to a ton; oak
4 and other timber, and planks commonly used in ship-build-
5 ing, shall have the true contents marked thereon in cubic
6 feet or board measure, and on the first and second sorts,
7 the numbers one and two shall be marked respect-
8 ively. In the survey of white and Norway pine boards,
9 planks, joists, sawed timber and dimensions, the contents
10 of the same shall be truly marked thereon in legible num-
11 bers, and on the second, third, fourth, and fifth sorts of
12 white and Norway pine boards, planks and dimensions,
13 the numbers shall be marked respectively. All boards,
14 planks, joists, sawed timber and dimension lumber
15 shall be received and sold according to the contents there-
16 of, as fixed and marked under the aforesaid regulations.
17 In the admeasurement of round timber, one-fourth of the
18 girth shall be taken for the side of the square; but all
19 surveys shall be made under the direction of the Surveyor
20 General, by his Deputies, and application shall be made
21 by all persons requiring surveys, to the Surveyor General,
22 who shall direct his Deputies in rotation, or in such other or-
23 der or manner as he shall deem expedient. And the Survey-
24 or General shall keep a true record of all lumber sur-
25 veyed by himself and Deputies, which record shall at all
26 times be open to the inspection of any member of the City
27 Council. And it shall be the duty of the Surveyor Gen-
28 eral to preserve a uniformity in the different sorts and
29 kinds of lumber, conformably to the provisions of this
30 Ordinance.

SECT. 11. The fees for surveying and marking, accord-
2 ing to the foregoing provisions of this Ordinance, shall be

3 paid by the purchaser, and shall be as follows: For white
4 and Norway pine, spruce, hemlock, juniper and white
5 wood boards, planks, joists, sawed timber and dimension,
6 twenty-four cents for every thousand feet, board measure;
7 for Southern pine flooring boards, thirty-four cents for
8 every thousand feet, board measure; for all kinds of pine,
9 spruce, hemlock and juniper timber, twelve cents for every
10 ton; for oak and other hard wood, twenty-four cents for
11 every ton; for knees commonly used in ship-building, three
12 cents for each knee; for ash, maple, and other hard wood
13 and ornamental boards, plank and joists, forty cents for
14 every thousand feet, board measure; for Cuba, St. Do-
15 mingo and other branch or hard mahogany, one dollar
16 for every thousand feet, board measure; and for mahog-
17 any from the Bay of Honduras, and for cedar, seventy-five
18 cents for every thousand feet, board measure.

SECT. 12. The Deputy Surveyors shall collect the fees
2 specified in the eleventh section, as often as once in three
3 months, and when collected, shall pay over to the Survey-
4 or General, to his own use, ten cents for every hundred
5 cents so collected and received by them.

SECT. 13. It shall be the duty of the Surveyor General
2 annually, on the first Monday of February, to make a true
3 return to the City Council, of all lumber surveyed in the
4 City of Boston, by himself and Deputies, specifying the
5 various kinds and qualities, and by whom surveyed, and
6 the amount of all fees received by him and his Deputies,
7 pursuant to this Ordinance.

SECT. 14. If the said Surveyor General, or either of his
2 Deputies, shall be guilty of, or connive at, any fraud or
3 deceit, in surveying, marking, or numbering the contents
4 of any boards, plank, joists or timber, he shall forfeit and
5 pay for every offence, a sum not less than ten dollars
6 nor more than fifty dollars. And if the Surveyor General
7 or his Deputies, on due notice and request, shall unreason-

8 ably neglect or refuse to perform the duties enjoined by
9 this Ordinance, he shall forfeit and pay for every such of-
10 fence a sum not less than ten dollars nor more than fifty
11 dollars, to be recovered by indictment or complaint, to the
12 use of the City of Boston.

SECT. 15. It shall not be lawful for any person within
2 the City of Boston to sell or to purchase any boards,
3 plank, joists or timber brought into said City for sale
4 after the passage of this Ordinance, unless they shall have
5 been surveyed, marked and numbered, conformably to the
6 provisions hereof. And every person who may sell or
7 purchase any lumber or wood named in this Ordinance,
8 which has not been surveyed, marked, or numbered, as
9 herein is provided, shall forfeit a sum equal to double the
10 amount of fees for surveying the same, to be recovered by
11 indictment or complaint, to the use of the City of Boston.

SECT. 16. If any person not authorised by the provisions
2 of this Ordinance shall presume to perform any of the
3 duties of Surveyor of Lumber, he shall forfeit a sum not
4 less than fifty nor more than two hundred dollars, to be
5 recovered by indictment or complaint, to the use of the
6 City of Boston.

SECT. 17. So much of the City Ordinance as relates to
2 the survey of lumber, timber, shingles and clapboards,
3 being all the sections from one to fifteen inclusive, is
4 hereby repealed; provided, that this Ordinance shall not
5 be construed to remove or discharge from office, the sur-
6 veyors who have been appointed or elected for the present
7 year.

City Document.—No. 23.

CITY OF BOSTON.



AN ORDINANCE

IN RELATION TO

SEWERS AND DRAINS.

1858.

CITY OF BOSTON.

In Board of Aldermen, March 22, 1858.

ORDERED, That the Committee on Ordinances consider the expediency of amending the ordinance passed December 21st, 1857, entitled an " Ordinance in addition to an Ordinance in relation to Common Sewers and Drains," or of reporting a new Ordinance, whereby the business of constructing or repairing drains in the public streets, and of excavating in the streets for that purpose, shall be done by experienced persons, licensed to do such work, and who shall be required to execute a bond to the City for the faithful performance of the work.

Passed. Sent down for concurrence.

J. M. WIGHTMAN, *Chairman.*

In Common Council, March 25, 1858.

Concurred.

S. W. WALDRON, JR., *President.*

Approved, March 27, 1858.

F. W. LINCOLN, JR., *Mayor.*

CITY OF BOSTON.

In the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight.

AN ORDINANCE

IN ADDITION TO AN ORDINANCE IN RELATION TO COMMON
SEWERS AND DRAINS.

*Be it ordained by the Aldermen and Common Council of the
City of Boston, in City Council assembled, as follows:—*

SECTION 1. All particular drains, which shall hereafter
2 enter into any common sewer now or hereafter con-
3 structed in any street or highway, shall be built of such
4 materials, and in such direction, and at such grade as the
5 Board of Aldermen, or some person by them authorized,
6 shall direct; and the work of constructing or repairing
7 drains or opening or excavating in the public streets for
8 that purpose, shall be done by an experienced person
9 licensed in writing for that purpose by the Standing Com-
10 mittee on Sewers, or the Superintendent of Sewers, spe-
11 cially authorized so to do by said Committee.

SECT. 2. Every person, who shall be licensed as pro-
2 vided in the preceding section, shall, before performing
3 any work authorized thereby, execute a bond to the City,
4 in such sum as the Committee on Sewers may prescribe,
5 with such surety or sureties as shall be satisfactory to the
6 Committee or the Superintendent of Sewers and Drains,

7 conditioned that he will properly make the openings into
8 such sewers; that he will leave no obstruction of any de-
9 scription whatever therein; that he will properly close up
10 the sewer and street so opened, and restore the earth and
11 pavement taken up, and re-grade and pave the same, should
12 it settle or become out of order within one year there-
13 after; or if he fail so to do within twenty-four hours
14 after being notified thereof in writing, that then it may
15 be re-graded or re-paved by the Committee on Sewers, at
16 his expense; that the excavation shall be properly fenced
17 and covered at night, and that a good lighted lantern
18 shall be placed at sunset in a conspicuous place, and
19 kept burning throughout the night; and, farther, that
20 he will comply with the ordinances in relation to
21 sewers, and drains, and streets, and that he will indem-
22 nify and hold harmless the City from any damage
23 or costs to which they may be put by reason of injuries
24 resulting to any one from neglect or carelessness in mak-
25 ing such drain, or in performing any work connected
26 therewith.

SECT. 3. All ordinances or parts of ordinances incon-
2 sistent herewith, are hereby repealed.

SECT. 4. This ordinance shall take effect from and
2 after its passage, but shall not affect any obligation or
3 contract existing or liability incurred under the ordi-
4 nance hereby repealed.

City Document.—No. 24.

REPRINT OF DOCUMENT No. 82, 1854.

CITY OF BOSTON.



WATER RATES.

In Common Council, December 1, 1854.

Laid on the table, and ordered to be printed.

Attest:

W. P. GREGG, *Clerk C. C.*

CITY OF BOSTON.

December 1, 1854.

The Committee on Water, to whom was referred the petition of Adin Hall and others for a revision of the Ordinance concerning the Water Rates, have attended to the duty assigned them, and report the following.

Your Committee find, that the Ordinance to establish Water Rates, passed July 6th, 1854, is considered by a large proportion of the citizens as oppressive, and unequal in many of its provisions, and if it is allowed to go into force, will cause the loss of many water-takers. They therefore recommend its repeal.

The Committee, however, after a full consideration of the subject before them, consider it their duty to recommend to the City Council, that the water rates *now in force* should be increased, in order that the receipts from the sales of water the coming year may, at least, afford a prospect that the annual income to the City, from this source, will, within a reasonable time, taking into consideration the gradual increase of water-takers from year to year, be sufficient to pay the interest on the water debt.

They propose, therefore, that the rates as established by the Ordinance of 1850, for dwelling houses, stores, printing offices, refectories, and for uses of a like nature, be increased one dollar. Also, that an additional charge be made to all dwelling houses in which a bathing tub or water closet is used, of five dollars. This addition, it is believed, will not be

seriously felt by any one, while the amount added to the receipts will be at least \$26,000. This increase, added to the probable income which would be derived during the year 1855, by the tariff of 1850, as estimated by the Water Registrar, would amount to \$256,000.

This sum will fall short of the interest of the water debt, about \$12,000, showing that with the annual increase from new takers, (about 15,000,) the income in less than two years will fully equal the interest.

In accordance with the views above expressed, your Committee respectfully recommend the passage of the accompanying Ordinance.

For the Committee,

SAMUEL HATCH.

CITY OF BOSTON.

AN ORDINANCE TO ESTABLISH WATER RATES.

Be it ordained by the Mayor, Aldermen and Common Council of the City of Boston, in City Council assembled, as follows :

The following Rates shall be charged annually for the Cochituate Water.

SECTION 1. <i>Every Dwelling House shall be charged,</i> when valued for the assessment of taxes at \$1,000, or any less sum, and occupied by one family only, - - - - -		\$6 00
When occupied by two families, - - - - -		8 00
When occupied by three families, - - - - -		10 00
When valued for the assessment of taxes over \$1,000, and not over \$2,000, and occupied by one family only, - - - - -		7 00
When occupied by two families, - - - - -		9 00
When occupied by three families, - - - - -		11 00
When valued for the assessment of taxes over \$2,000, and not over \$3,000, and occupied by one family only, - - - - -		8 00
When occupied by two families, - - - - -		10 00
When occupied by three families, - - - - -		12 00
When valued for the assessment of taxes over \$3,000, and not over \$4,000, and occupied by one family only, - - - - -		9 00
When occupied by two families, - - - - -		11 00
When occupied by three families, - - - - -		13 00
When valued for the assessment of taxes over \$4,000, and not over \$5,000, and occupied by one family only, - - - - -		10 00
When occupied by two families, - - - - -		12 00
When occupied by three families, - - - - -		14 00

When valued for the assessment of taxes over \$5,000, and not over \$6,000, and occupied by one family only, - - - - - \$11 00

When occupied by two families, - - - - - 13 00

When occupied by three families, - - - - - 15 00

When valued for the assessment of taxes over \$6,000, and not over \$7,000, and occupied by one family only, - - - - - 12 00

When occupied by two families, - - - - - 14 00

When occupied by three families, - - - - - 16 00

When valued for the assessment of taxes over \$7,000, and not over \$8,000, and occupied by one family only, - - - - - 13 00

When occupied by two families, - - - - - 15 00

When occupied by three families, - - - - - 17 00

When valued for the assessment of taxes over \$8,000, and not over \$9,000, and occupied by one family only, - - - - - 14 00

When occupied by two families, - - - - - 16 00

When occupied by three families, - - - - - 18 00

When valued for the assessment of taxes over \$9,000, and not over \$10,000, and occupied by one family only, - - - - - 15 00

When occupied by two families, - - - - - 17 00

When occupied by three families, - - - - - 19 00

When valued for the assessment of taxes over \$10,000, and not over \$11,000, and occupied by one family only, - - - - - 16 00

When occupied by two families, - - - - - 18 00

When occupied by three families, - - - - - 20 00

When valued for the assessment of taxes over \$11,000, and not over \$12,000, and occupied by one family only, - - - - - 17 00

When occupied by two families, - - - - - 19 00

When occupied by three families, - - - - - 21 00

When valued for the assessment of taxes over \$12,000, and not over \$13,000, and occupied by one family only, - - - - -		\$18 00
When occupied by two families, - - - -		20 00
When occupied by three families, - - - -		22 00
When valued for the assessment of taxes over \$13,000, and not over \$14,000, and occupied by one family only, - - - - -		19 00
When occupied by two families, - - - -		21 00
When occupied by three families, - - - -		23 00
When valued for the assessment of taxes over \$14,000, and not over \$15,000, and occupied by one family only, - - - - -		20 00
When occupied by two families, - - - -		22 00
When occupied by three families, - - - -		24 00
When valued for the assessment of taxes over \$15,000, and not over \$16,000, and occupied by one family only, - - - - -		21 00
When occupied by two families, - - - -		23 00
When occupied by three families, - - - -		25 00
When valued for the assessment of taxes over \$16,000, and not over \$17,000, and occupied by one family only, - - - - -		22 00
When occupied by two families, - - - -		24 00
When occupied by three families, - - - -		26 00
When valued for the assessment of taxes over \$17,000, and not over \$18,000, and occupied by one family only, - - - - -		23 00
When occupied by two families, - - - -		25 00
When occupied by three families, - - - -		27 00
When valued for the assessment of taxes over \$18,000, and not over \$19,000, and occupied by one family only, - - - - -		24 00
When occupied by two families, - - - -		26 00
When occupied by three families, - - - -		28 00

When valued for the assessment of taxes over \$19,000, and not over \$20,000, and occupied by one family only, - - - - - \$25 00

When occupied by two families, - - - - - 27 00

When occupied by three families, - - - - - 29 00

When valued for the assessment of taxes over \$20,000, and not over \$21,000, and occupied by one family only, - - - - - 26 00

When occupied by two families, - - - - - 28 00

When occupied by three families, - - - - - 30 00

When a house is occupied by more than three families, the charge shall be the same as for three families.

RECAPITULATION.

VALUATION.		One Family.	Two Families.	Three Families.
	\$1,000	\$6 00	\$8 00	\$10 00
\$1,000	to 2,000	7 00	9 00	11 00
2,000	" 3,000	8 00	10 00	12 00
3,000	" 4,000	9 00	11 00	13 00
4,000	" 5,000	10 00	12 00	14 00
5,000	" 6,000	11 00	13 00	15 00
6,000	" 7,000	12 00	14 00	16 00
7,000	" 8,000	13 00	15 00	17 00
8,000	" 9,000	14 00	16 00	18 00
9,000	" 10,000	15 00	17 00	19 00
10,000	" 11,000	16 00	18 00	20 00
11,000	" 12,000	17 00	19 00	21 00
12,000	" 13,000	18 00	20 00	22 00
13,000	" 14,000	19 00	21 00	23 00
14,000	" 15,000	20 00	22 00	24 00
15,000	" 16,000	21 00	23 00	25 00
16,000	" 17,000	22 00	24 00	26 00
17,000	" 18,000	23 00	25 00	27 00
18,000	" 19,000	24 00	26 00	28 00
19,000	" 20,000	25 00	27 00	29 00
20,000	" 21,000	26 00	28 00	30 00

In addition to the foregoing rates there shall be charged to each dwelling house in which a water closet or bathing tub is used, the sum of - - - - - \$5 00

SECT. 2. *Model Houses*, so called, shall be charged three dollars for each tenement.

SECT. 3. *Hotels, Taverns and Boarding Houses*, (said Boarding Houses being valued for the assessment of taxes over \$15,000,) not including water for baths or for uses without the house, shall be charged for each bed for boarders and lodgers within the same, - - - - - \$3 00

Provided, that in no case shall any Hotel, Tavern or Boarding House be charged less than if a private dwelling house.

SECT. 4. For each tenement occupied as a *store, warehouse, office, shop*, or for *purposes not included* in any other classification, and not requiring more than an ordinary supply of water, - \$6 00 to 25 00

For each water closet more than one, supplied for the above, \$5 00 additional.

And for each urinal or wash hand-basin more than one, \$2 50 additional.

SECT. 5. *Private stables*—including water for washing carriages, - - - - - 6 00

And for each horse over two, - - - - - 2 00

Livery stables—including water for washing carriages, for each horse, - - - - - 2 00

Omnibus stables, for each horse, - - - - - 1 50

Truckmen's stables, for each horse, - - - - - 1 25

Provided, that in no case shall any stable be charged less than - - - - - 5 00

SECT. 6. The right to attach a *Hose*, of not more than five-eighths of an inch orifice, for washing

windows or sprinkling streets, in addition to the charge for other uses, not less than - - - \$3 00

But *no hose* shall be attached, or used in any *Stable*, for washing horses or carriages, or for any other purpose whatever, except for extinguishing fires.

SECT. 7. *Refectories, Confectioneries, Eating-houses, Market and Fish Stalls, Provision Shops, Refreshment and Oyster Saloons*, according to the quantity of water used—from - - - \$6 00 to 50 00

SECT. 8. *Public Baths*, for each tub, - - - 5 00

SECT. 9. Every *Printing Office*, according to the number of presses used, not including the supplying of a steam engine, from - - - \$6 00 to 40 00

SECT. 10. Every *Stationary Steam Engine* working not over twelve hours a day, for each horse power, - - - - - 6 00

SECT. 11. Every *Railroad Corporation*, for supply of *Locomotive Engine*, according to the quantity used as ascertained by meters or otherwise, and also for supply of *passenger stations*, - - - —

SECT. 12. Every *Steamboat* shall be charged half a cent for each ton, Custom House measurement, at every time the water is used.

SECT. 13. For *Building Purposes*, every cask of lime or cement used, - - - - - 5 cents.

SECT 14. *Fountains* are only to be supplied with water at the discretion of the Cochituate Water Board; and shall be charged upon the estimated quantity used each day, for each 100 gallons daily consumption, - - - - - 3 00

SECT. 15. For large quantities of water to brewers, distillers, and for other uses not specified under

specific regulations for determining the quantity, when the estimated average quantity consumed is less than 500 gallons per day, for each 100 gallons of estimated daily consumption, - - - - 15 00

When the quantity used is more than 500 gallons and less than 1,000 gallons per day, for each 100 gallons of estimated daily consumption, - - - 12 00

When the quantity used is more than 1,000 gallons and less than 2,000 gallons per day, for each 100 gallons of estimated daily consumption, - - - 10 00

When the quantity used is more than 2,000 gallons and less than 10,000 gallons per day, for each 100 gallons of estimated daily consumption, - - - 8 00

For larger quantities required for specific purposes, the price shall be fixed by the Water Registrar, but in no case at less than one cent for one hundred gallons.

SECT. 16. When water is required for *purposes which are not specified* in the foregoing tariff, the rate shall be fixed by the Cochituate Water Board.

SECT. 17. Whenever two or more dwelling houses, or other estates, are valued together, for the assessment of taxes, it shall be the duty of the Water Registrar, under the direction of the Cochituate Water Board, to make a separate valuation of the same; and whenever a portion only of any estate is justly chargeable for any water rate, it shall be the duty of the Water Registrar to make a proper valuation of the said portion; and the Water Rates hereinbefore provided shall apply to such valuations respectively.

SECT. 18. The Cochituate Water Board shall have power to ascertain *by meters* the quantity of water used in any case; and the proprietors, or persons having charge of the *Hotels, Taverns and Boarding Houses* mentioned in the third section of this ordinance, shall also have power to place within their premises, at their own expense, a *sufficient water meter*, to be

approved by the Water Registrar, for the purpose of measuring the quantity of water by them respectively used. And when in any case the quantity used shall be ascertained and measured in manner before mentioned, the Cochituate Water Board may establish a water rate therefor, instead of the specific rate hereinbefore established. Provided, however, that the said rates shall in no case be less than that hereinbefore directed to be charged to brewers, distillers, and other business requiring a large supply, for uses not specified under specific regulations.

SECT. 19. The Cochituate Water Board shall have power to establish such regulations as they may deem expedient, for the construction of *water closets* hereafter; and the water shall not be supplied to any building, unless the said water closets shall be made conformable to the said regulations.

SECT. 20. No charge shall be made for the right to insert a pipe of not more than one inch in diameter, at the expense of the water-taker, and to be used only in case of fire.

SECT. 21. All ordinances and parts of ordinances inconsistent with this are hereby repealed.

SECT. 22. This ordinance shall take effect on and after the first day of January, in the year eighteen hundred and fifty-five.

Boston, March 31, 1858.

To give more full information of the regulations which govern the officers of this department, the following extract from the Ordinance providing for the care and management of the Boston Water Works, is appended.

SECT. 18. In all cases of non-payment of the water rent for sixty days after the same is due, the Water Registrar shall cut off the supply; and the water shall not again be let on, either for the present or any subsequent occupant, except

upon the payment of the amount due, together with the sum of two dollars; provided, that, in cases of specific supplies, or for fractional parts of the year, where the water has been let on, it may be cut off immediately, after notice given at the place that the rent is not paid, and may be let on again upon the condition before mentioned. And the foregoing provisions shall apply when two or more parties take the water through the same service pipes, although one or more may have paid the proportion due from him or them.

SECT. 27. The following regulations shall be considered a part of the contract with every person who takes the water, and every such person, by taking the water, shall be considered to express his assent to be bound thereby. They shall be printed upon every bill for water rent, and whenever any one of them is violated, the water shall be cut off from the building or place of such violation, although two or more parties may receive the water through the same pipe, and shall not be let on again, except by order of the Cochituate Water Board, and on the payment of two dollars; and in case of any such violation, the said Board shall have the right to declare any payment made for the water, by a person committing such violation, to be forfeited, and the same shall thereupon be forfeited.

The said regulations are as follows, namely:

1. All persons taking the water, shall keep the service pipes within their premises, including any area beneath the sidewalk, in good repair, and protected from frost, at their own expense; and they will be held liable for all damage which may result from their failure to do so.

2. They shall prevent all unnecessary waste of water, and there shall be no concealment of the purposes for which it is used.

3. No alteration shall be made in any of the pipes or fixtures inserted by the City, except by its agents, who are to be allowed to enter the premises supplied, to examine the

apparatus, and to ascertain whether there is any unnecessary waste.

4. No water is allowed to be supplied to parties not entitled to the use of it under the City Ordinances, unless by special permission.

5. The use of the hand hose is restricted to one hour before eight of the clock in the forenoon, and one hour after sunset. No hose is allowed to be attached or used in any *stable*, for washing horses or carriages, or for any other purposes whatever, except for extinguishing fires.

6. The Water Registrar may enter the premises of any water-taker, to examine the quantity used, and the manner of use.

Notice is hereby given that the above regulations will be strictly enforced.

N. B. The City reserves to itself the right, whenever it shall be deemed necessary in order to keep up the supply of water for domestic purposes, to stop the supply granted for any other purposes.

City Document.—No. 25.

CITY OF BOSTON.



R E P O R T S

OF THE

INSPECTORS OF PRISONS,

ON THE

JAIL, BOSTON LUNATIC HOSPITAL, HOUSE OF
CORRECTION, HOUSE OF REFORMATION,
HOUSE OF INDUSTRY.

DECEMBER, 1857.

In Board of Aldermen, March 22, 1858.

Laid on the table, and ordered to be printed.

Attest:

S. F. McCLEARY, *City Clerk.*

REPORTS.

JAIL.

TO THE HONORABLE THE MAYOR AND ALDERMEN OF THE CITY
OF BOSTON :

The Inspectors of Prisons visited the Jail of the County of Suffolk, on the eighteenth day of December instant. They examined every prisoner, separately and apart from the officers, as to their treatment in the prison, and all, with the exception of two or three who merely wanted more bread, expressed themselves well satisfied in that respect. The number of complaints were less than usual.

HEALTH AND CLEANLINESS.

The Inspectors were well satisfied with the good order and cleanliness of the Jail, in all its parts, and also with the personal cleanliness of the prisoners; and it appeared to them that the laws respecting covers, buckets, vaults, whitewashing, beds, bedding, clothing, clean linen, shaving and washing, had been complied with.

The Inspectors found only two in the Hospital, and fewer cases of disease were reported than usual. Dr. Henry G. Clark, is the attending Physician for the County. At the time of the inspection there were confined one hundred and ninety-eight persons; eighteen on sentence; ten on peace warrants; eighty-six on fine and costs; twenty-seven United States witnesses and prisoners, and fifty-six awaiting trial; on bastardy warrant, one.

Elizabeth Days, sentenced for six months from May 20, was pardoned October 31.

John Moriarty, committed November 11, for examination before Police Court, on charge of larceny, died Nov. 12, of delirium tremens, of which disease he was suffering when committed.

At the time of inspection, on the 8th of July last, there were

Males,	-	-	-	-	-	-	174	
Females,	-	-	-	-	-	-	29	203

There have been committed since—

Males,	-	-	-	-	-	-	1885	
Females,	-	-	-	-	-	-	493	2378
Discharged by Police Court,	-	-	-	-	-	-		852
Paid Fine and Costs,	-	-	-	-	-	-		292

CAUSES OF COMMITMENT.

Assault and battery,	-	-	-	-	-	305
Assault with intent to kill,	-	-	-	-	-	2
Assault on officers,	-	-	-	-	-	1
Adultery,	-	-	-	-	-	8
Causing Abortion,	-	-	-	-	-	2
Breaking and entering,	-	-	-	-	-	100
Bastardy,	-	-	-	-	-	6
Boarding a vessel without leave,	-	-	-	-	-	8
Contempt of Court,	-	-	-	-	-	3
Counterfeit money,	-	-	-	-	-	12
Debtors,	-	-	-	-	-	27
Doing business on Lord's day,	-	-	-	-	-	7
Drunkenness,	-	-	-	-	-	893
Common brawlers,	-	-	-	-	-	3
Common and notorious thief,	-	-	-	-	-	1
Embezzlement,	-	-	-	-	-	3
Felonious assault,	-	-	-	-	-	1
Cheating by false pretences,	-	-	-	-	-	11

Forgery,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
Gaming,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Having burglarious tools,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Insanity,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
Keeping noisy house,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	23
Keeping house of ill fame,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20
Larceny,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	348
Murder,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10
Malicious mischief,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9
Common night-walkers,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	28
Obstructing R. R. track,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Perjury,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8
Polygamy,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Passing worthless bills,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Rape,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
Rescuing prisoner,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Receiving stolen goods,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
Robbery,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	55
Refusing to pay railroad fare,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Selling lottery tickets,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Setting fire,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Selling liquor,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
For safe keeping,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	32
Throwing stones,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Threats,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Vagabonds,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
Witnesses,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	236
Other offences,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	36
Cutting cable,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Robbery of post office,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Enticing to desert,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Revolt,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	29
Manslaughter,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1

In confinement at time of inspection —

Under sentence,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18
On peace warrants,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10

On fines and costs, - - - . -	86	
United States witnesses and prisoners, -	27	
Awaiting trial, - - - - -	56	
On bastardy warrant, - - - -	1	198

PARDONED.

Elizabeth Day, sentenced to hard labor for six months from May 20, for night-walking, was pardoned by the Executive, October 31.

DIED.

John Moriarty, committed November 11, for examination before Police Court, on charge of larceny, died November 12, of delirium tremens, of which disease he was suffering when committed.

BOSTON LUNATIC HOSPITAL.

The Inspectors of Prisons visited and examined the Boston Lunatic Hospital, on the twenty-sixth day of December last. They saw every one of the inmates as they were pointed out and named by the keepers, and they examined them as far as their condition would permit. The patients appeared comfortable, and to have been well taken care of, and their apartments and dormitories were clean and in good condition. The Inspectors also examined the kitchen, cooking apparatus, and out-buildings; all of which appeared neat and in good order. They also inquired into the quality and quantity of the food given to the patients, and it appeared to them wholesome and in sufficient quantity.

Since the establishment of the State institutions for the insane, the number in the City institution has very much diminished; and we were informed by the Superintendent that the patients needed much less restraint than formerly.

The Inspectors regret not being able to give some further particulars as to the condition and treatment of the patients since the last inspection. Information on these subjects can only be derived from the regular and lawful return of the Superintendent, in writing. This return they have not received, although they have frequently requested him to send it in, and they have delayed this Report more than a month to give him an opportunity to make his return according to law.

HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

THE Inspectors of Prisons visited the House of Correction, on the twenty-ninth day of December, 1857, and they proceeded to examine each prisoner separately, and apart from their officers, as to their food, lodging, and clothing, and general treatment; and they expressed themselves, generally, as well satisfied with their treatment as prisoners. In one or two cases only, new comers desired more food, and their requests were reported to the Master. The Inspectors then examined the workshops, kitchen, bakery, and all the rooms and cells in which prisoners were confined, and all seemed orderly and in good condition.

HEALTH AND CLEANLINESS.

Upon examination, the Inspectors were satisfied that the provisions of law respecting beds, bedding, personal cleanliness, clothing, and pure water for drinking, have been complied with. The prisoners have generally enjoyed good health since the last inspection, having been free from any contagious or epidemic disease.

DISCIPLINE.

The discipline, moral and religious, continue the same as heretofore. The punishments inflicted have been the deprivation of an occasional ration, and being kept in solitary cell on bread and water.

The following are answers to general questions, viz:

The number of male prisoners remaining July 1, 1857, was,

Committed by Supreme Judicial Court,	-	2	
by Municipal Court,	-	149	
by Police Court,	-	161	
by Justices' Court, Chelsea,	-	6	
			318

The number committed from July 1 to Dec. 29, 1857, was,

By Municipal Court,	-	111	
By Police Court,	-	405	
By Justices' Court,	-	28	
			544
Males had in prison,			862

The number discharged in same period was,

On expiration of sentence,	-	287	
By Police Court,	-	115	
Pardoned by Executive,	-	2	
Discharged by Supreme Judicial Court,	-	1	
Transferred to Lunatic Hospital,	-	4	
Paid Fine and Costs,	-	22	
Pardoned by Police Court,	-	6	
Died,	-	3	
			440

The number remaining Dec. 29, 1857, was,

Committed by Supreme Judicial Court,	-	2	
by Municipal Court,	-	192	
by Police Court,	-	217	
by Justices' Court, Chelsea,	-	11	
			422

The number of Females remaining July, 1857, was,

Committed by Municipal Court,	-	43	
by Police Court,	-	111	
by Justices' Court, Chelsea,	-	2	
			156

The number committed from July 1 to Dec. 29, 1857, was,

By Municipal Court, - - - - -	30	
By Police Court, - - - - -	168	
By Justices' Court, - - - - -	4	
		202
Females had in prison,		358

The number discharged in same period, was,

On expiration of Sentence, - - -	153	
Discharged by Police Court, - - -	30	
Pardoned by Police Court, - - -	4	
Paid Fine and Costs, - - - - -	5	
Transferred to Lunatic Hospital, - - -	2	
Pardoned by Overseers, - - - - -	1	
		195

The number remaining Dec. 29, 1857, was,

Committed by Municipal Court, - - -	66	
By Police Court, - - - - -	95	
By Justices' Court, - - - - -	2	163

DIED.

Albert Johnson, July 3, 1857, Inflammation of Lungs.

John A. Sweeny, August 13, 1857, Delirium Tremens.

James McCarty, September 27, 1857, Consumption.

CAUSES OF SICKNESS.

John Williams, - - - - -	Cough.
Maria Eckles, - - - - -	Consumption.
Mary Garland, - - - - -	Nursing.
Ellen Maloney, - - - - -	Nursing.
Catherine Hammer, - - - - -	Insanity.
Ellen Cochran, - - - - -	Consumption.
Mary Murphy, - - - - -	Syphilis.
Jane Davis, - - - - -	Syphilis.
Mary Reed, - - - - -	Syphilis.

Elizabeth McConky,	-	-	-	Syphilis.
Margaret Murray,	-	-	-	Syphilis.
Ellen Mahoney,	-	-	-	Ophthalmia.
Mary McGaskill,	-	-	-	Del. Tremens.
Elizabeth Reynolds,	-	-	-	Catarrh.

Males, 1. Females, 13. Total, 14.

The average number of days' labor lost daily by sickness, since last inspection, has been: males, $5\frac{1}{4}$; females, $10\frac{3}{8}$; total, $16\frac{1}{8}$.

PARDONED BY THE GOVERNOR.

Dennis McCarty, pardoned October 6, 1857.

Warren Gardner, " Dec. 24, "

Males, 2. Total, 2.

OFFENCES.

	Males.	Females.
Adultery, - - - - -	1	
Assault with intent to kill, - - - - -	3	
Assault and battery with a knife and axe, - - - - -	6	
Assault with a slung shot, - - - - -	2	
Assault and battery, - - - - -	74	12
Attempt to pass counterfeit coin, - - - - -	1	
Attempt to accuse of a crime to extort money, - - - - -	0	1
Breaking and entering houses, shops, and build- ings, - - - - -	59	
Common and notorious thief, - - - - -	4	2
Cheating by false pretences, - - - - -	4	
Common night-walkers, - - - - -		104
Common drunkards, - - - - -	244	108
Drunkenness, - - - - -	84	15
Embezzlement, - - - - -	3	
Fornication, - - - - -		2
Forgery, - - - - -	1	
Gambling, - - - - -	2	

Idle and dissolute persons, - - - -	20	4
Keeping house of ill-fame, - - - -	4	5
Keeping a noisy house, - - - -	2	3
Larceny from the person, - - - -	11	16
Larceny in building, shop, house and vessel, -	24	7
Larceny, - - - - -	274	68
Manslaughter, - - - - -	3	1
Murder, - - - - -	1	
Malicious mischief, - - - - -	3	
Perjury, - - - - -		2
Polygamy, - - - - -	1	1
Robbery, - - - - -	5	2
Receiving stolen goods, - - - - -	4	
Stubborn child, - - - - -	2	
Passing counterfeit bills, - - - - -	2	
Vagabonds, - - - - -	19	4
Total, - - - - -	<u>863</u>	<u>357</u>

SENTENCES.

	Males.	Females.
Ten years, - - - - -		1
Six years, - - - - -	1	
Five years, - - - - -	3	4
Four years, - - - - -	4	
Three years six months, - - - - -	2	1
Three years, - - - - -	10	1
Two years and six months, - - - - -	4	
Two years, - - - - -	21	8
Twenty months, - - - - -	3	1
Eighteen months, - - - - -	20	6
Sixteen months, - - - - -	5	
Fifteen months, - - - - -	11	1
Fourteen months, - - - - -	4	1
Thirteen months, - - - - -	1	
Twelve months, - - - - -	64	13

Ten months,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	2
Nine months,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	3
Eight months,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	2
Seven months,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	
Six months,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	128	127
Five months,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	32	31
Four months,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	64	20
Three months,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	129	41
Two months,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	71	35
One month,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	
For non-payment of fines and costs,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	248	60
Total,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	862	358

NATIVITY.

Maine,	-	-	-	-	-	48	
New Hampshire,	-	-	-	-	-	12	
Vermont,	-	-	-	-	-	5	
Massachusetts,	-	-	-	-	-	228	
Rhode Island,	-	-	-	-	-	6	
Connecticut,	-	-	-	-	-	4	303
New York,	-	-	-	-	-	-	35
New Jersey,	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Pennsylvania,	-	-	-	-	-	-	10
Delaware,	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Maryland,	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
Virginia,	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
South Carolina,	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Georgia,	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Ohio,	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Illinois,	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Kentucky,	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Tennessee,	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Louisiana,	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
California,	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 369
England,	-	-	-	-	-	-	75

Ireland,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	626
Scotland,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25
France,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
Spain,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Sweden,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Sicily,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Italy,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Germany,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15
Switzerland,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
West Indies,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
British Provinces,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	80
Canada,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8
At Sea,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 1220

AGES.

	Males.	Females.
Twenty years of age and under,	273	98
Twenty to thirty years,	292	167
Thirty to forty years,	147	66
Forty to fifty years,	92	19
Fifty to sixty years,	48	5
Sixty years and over,	10	3
	862	358

NUMBER OF TIMES COMMITTED.

	Males.	Females.
First time,	494	168
Second time,	173	76
Third time,	91	36
Fourth time,	53	26
Fifth time,	27	10
Sixth time,	5	11
Seventh time,	3	5
Eighth time,	3	6
Ninth time,	2	3
Ten times and over,	11	17
	862	358

EMPLOYMENT SINCE LAST INSPECTION.

Males.

Under contract with American Whip Company, -	219
Under contract with Alonzo Burdick, making trunk nails, - - - - -	50
Under contract with Townsend, Mallard & Co., mak- ing boots and shoes, - - - - -	298
Lumpers in yard, - - - - -	69
Lumpers on blocks, - - - - -	76
Tailors, - - - - -	27
Carpenters, - - - - -	5
Shoemakers, - - - - -	6
Painters, - - - - -	4
Bakers, - - - - -	6
Prison sweeps, - - - - -	10
Blacksmiths, - - - - -	3
Tinsmiths, - - - - -	3
Coopers, - - - - -	2
Hatters, - - - - -	2
Gatemen, - - - - -	2
Nurses, - - - - -	4
Invalids, - - - - -	25
Sick, - - - - -	32
Sundries, - - - - -	8
	858

Females.

Making sale shirts, - - - - -	127
Making prison clothing, - - - - -	45
Prison cooking, - - - - -	16
Washing, - - - - -	36
Mending, - - - - -	10
Knitting, - - - - -	40
Prison sweeps, - - - - -	6
Domestics, - - - - -	8

Prison yard,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Nurses,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
Invalids,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12
Sick,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	47
Sundries,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
									358

EMPLOYMENT AT TIME OF INSPECTION.

Males.

American Whip Company,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	107
For Alonzo Burdick,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20
Townsend, Mallard & Cowing,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	135
Lumpers in yard,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	40
Lumpers on blocks,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	75
Tailors,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12
Carpenters,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Shoemakers,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
Painters,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Bakers,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Prison sweeps,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Blacksmith,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Tinsmith,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Coopers,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Barber,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Hostler,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Gateman,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Nurses,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Invalids,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
Sick,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Sundries,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
								422

Females.

Unemployed,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	36
Knitting,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	60

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Making prison clothes, - - - - -	10
Prison cooking, - - - - -	8
Washing, - - - - -	18
Mending, - - - - -	5
Domestics, - - - - -	6
Prison sweeps, - - - - -	2
Prison yard, - - - - -	1
Nurse, - - - - -	2
Invalids, - - - - -	2
Sick, - - - - -	13
Sundries, - - - - -	
	163

HOUSE OF REFORMATION.

The Inspectors visited the House for the Employment and Reformation of Juvenile Offenders on the 28th of December, 1857. They visited the boys in their workshop and in their schoolroom, and in this latter place they examined each of them separately and apart from their teachers and officers, as to their treatment or any cause of complaint which they might have, and upon very careful examination and inquiry they did not find any deserving special mention.

The number in the House at last inspection was -	154
Received since from Police Court, - - -	43
	197

Of this number, there have been—

Discharged by expiration of sentence, -	17
Indented, - - - - -	4
Discharged by Police Court, - - -	16
Whole number remaining at time of inspection, -	160

OFFENCES.

Truancy, ...	113	
Larceny, ...	50	
Idle and dissolute, ...	21	
Stubbornness, ...	11	
Common drunkard, ...	1	
Vagabond, ...	1	197

SENTENCES.

During minority, ...	84	
For two years, ...	95	
For one year, ...	18	197

NATIVITY.

Massachusetts, ...	107	
Other States in Union, ...	12	
Ireland, ...	50	
England, ...	2	
British Provinces, ...	25	
Germany, ...	1	197

HEALTH AND CLEANLINESS.

It appears that the institution has been much crowded with boys the past season; but all who possibly could be, have been accommodated in the buildings; but notwithstanding their large numbers and consequent scanty accommodations, the health of the boys has been good. One case of sickness only is reported, it being of lung fever, last autumn, of which, however, the patient speedily recovered.

The boys wash three times a day and bathe once a week, in the sea or a bath, according to the season. Their clothes are kept clean and clean towels supplied them once a week. There is a vault in the yard; and the building in all its parts and the grounds also appeared to be clean and in good order.

DISCIPLINE.

The discipline is on a grade system. By it each boy is placed in such a position as his acts entitle him to. The

punishments used are deprivation of play ; loss of a portion of one meal a day ; seclusion, either in a light or dark room, and corporal punishment. No punishments have been administered until the offender has had time for reflection.

The teacher, in his return to the Inspectors, reports that they have found less difficulty in securing good order and behavior among the boys, during the last six months, than for any previous equal portion of time. "The law of love," he states, has been the governing principle.

IMPROVEMENT.

The table of offences shows that a majority of the boys were committed for truancy, and the teacher informed the Inspectors that, by experience, he has found that class of boys less susceptible of improvement than those committed for other offences. There has been a change of eighty boys in the school since the last visitation in July last; forty-three having been admitted and thirty-seven discharged. Efficient teachers have been employed, and under their tuition the boys appeared to the Inspectors to have made very commendable advancement in those branches of education to which they had attended.

The branches taught in the school are the same as those taught in our Public Grammar Schools.

A new feature in the school is the employment of a female teacher to instruct the small boys. The bible is also made a book of daily instruction. A very efficient voluntary company of Sabbath School teachers assist in instructing the boys, in their Sunday School, both in their moral and religious duties, and many of the pupils seem highly to appreciate their labors. Books from the library are distributed among the boys once a week.

The Inspectors do not deem it necessary to report further upon the crowded state of the institution or the manner of accommodation of the boys in it, as they are informed that measures are now being taken by which these difficulties will

be remedied, and that probably during the coming Spring season, extensive accommodation will be furnished for the school at Deer Island.

EMPLOYMENT.

Under this head the Inspectors have to report that, since the last inspection, no steady employment has been found for the boys in the workshop; but it is hoped that on the return of good times in the Spring, such employment may be found.

INDENTED.

Robert Moore, August 21, 1857, to John C. Goodwin, of Newton, N. H.

Dennis Haley, August 27, 1857, to Jones Larrett, of Wellfleet.

John McGuire, August 28, 1857, to Zebulon P. Stanley, of Carmel, N. H.

John O'Niel, December 10, 1857, to John Donovan, of Boston.

DISCHARGED ON EXPIRATION OF SENTENCE.

Barnard Reynolds, John Barry, William Cochlin, John F. Blankingburg, William Shesh, Andrew Gately, John Ragan, John Dempsey, William Tracy, Michael Henepin, John Ecklin, Edward O'Keefe, John Irish, John Hickey, Michael Tobin, John Quinn, Michael Lynch.

DISCHARGED BY POLICE COURT.

Jeremiah P. Wescott, John Taylor, George Colwell, Chas. Fernald, Andrew Murphy, Dennis Bowen, Michael Polack, Timothy Kalleher, Charles Goulding, Patrick Kimlong, Chas. Williams, George T. Lufkin, John Moran, Michael Reardon, Michael Lawless, William P. Robbins,

HOUSE OF INDUSTRY.

The Inspectors visited the House of Industry, on the 30th day of December, and examined all the prisoners apart from the officers of the institution, as to their treatment there; and with two or three exceptions, they expressed their satisfaction in all particulars.

The Inspectors were pleased to find at this institution that the inmates thereof had been moved from the unsafe and uncomfortable wooden building hitherto occupied by them, to the spacious and convenient brick edifice, long since built, and intended by the City for their reception.

The Inspectors were informed by the Superintendent, that at first, on this removal, complaints were made by some of the more turbulent of the female inmates, in reference to their lodging accommodations; but these gradually subsided, on further experience, of their great safety and comfort and other superior advantages.

HEALTH AND CLEANLINESS.

As this was the first inspection of the House since the removal of the inmates to their new quarters, the Inspectors carefully examined every part of the buildings and grounds, all of which they found in good order and condition. The Hospital was well arranged, well conducted, and good care taken of the sick. The health of the prisoners was quite as good as could be expected in persons of their habits of life. Their situation is favorable for health; their food is wholesome and proper attention seemed to be paid to personal cleanliness.

EMPLOYMENT.

The men were mostly employed out of doors, upon the Island, upon plans of improvement of the roads and the soil. The women were engaged in household duties, washing, cleaning, cooking, and the like, and a large portion were at work with their needles upon garments of various kinds. But as the return to the Inspectors does not specify the different kinds of work or the numbers employed on each, these cannot be more particularly described.

IMPROVEMENT AND DISCIPLINE.

Religious services are performed every Sabbath, in the very spacious chapel of the institution, by Rev. Stephen Lovell, the Chaplain. The prisoners appeared sober and orderly and under good discipline.

The whole number of prisoners remaining at the last inspection, July 17, 1857, was —	-	-	-	290
Committed since, to Dec. 30, 1857,	-	-	-	736
				<u>1026</u>

Remaining at time of inspection —

Males,	-	-	-	-	-	165
Females,	-	-	-	-	-	167
						332

Persons committed previous to July 17, whose sentences have not expired,	-	-	-	-	26
Discharged on expiration of sentence,	-				254
“ by order of Police Court,	-	-	-		411

DIED.

Michael Haley, Sept. 16, Delirium Tremens.

Jere Donovan, Nov. 18, Consumption.

Daniel McCarthy, Dec. 30, Delirium Tremens.

NATIVITY.

Males.

America,	-	-	-	-	-	26
Ireland,	-	-	-	-	-	107

British Provinces, - - - - -	14	
England, - - - - -	13	
Sweden, - - - - -	2	
West Indies, - - - - -	2	
East Indies, - - - - -	1	165

Females.

America, - - - - -	25	
Ireland, - - - - -	119	
British Provinces, - - - - -	13	
England, - - - - -	9	
East Indies, - - - - -	1	167

OFFENCES.

Males.

Common drunkards, - - - - -	52	
Vagabonds, - - - - -	45	
Fine and costs, - - - - -	60	
Larceny, - - - - -	5	
Idle and disorderly, - - - - -	3	165

Females.

Common drunkards, - - - - -	43	
Vagabonds, - - - - -	28	
Common night-walkers, - - - - -	43	
Fine and costs, - - - - -	38	
Juvenile offenders, - - - - -	7	
Larceny, - - - - -	6	
Idle and disorderly, - - - - -	2	167

RAINSFORD ISLAND HOSPITAL.

The Inspectors of Prisons visited this institution on the same day on which they visited the House of Industry. Persons committed to this place are of the same description as those sentenced to the House of Industry.

The Inspectors examined the prisoners separately and apart from the Officers and all of them expressed themselves satisfied with their treatment. All the buildings and places of confinement appeared to be clean and in good order.

There were remaining at this place, at the last inspection,
July 18, 1857,—

Males,	-	-	-	-	-	21	
Females,	-	-	-	-	-	21	42

Committed from that time to the date of last
inspection, Dec. 30, 1857,—

Males,	-	-	-	-	-	13	
Females,	-	-	-	-	-	24	34 76

DISCHARGED.

By expiration of sentence,	-	-	-	-	43
By Police Court,	-	-	-	-	7
Eloped,	-	-	-	-	1

Remaining at time of inspection —

Males,	-	-	-	-	-	8	
Females,	-	-	-	-	-	17	25 76

NAMES OF PERSONS PARDONED.

Michael Maloney, September 1, 1857.

Dennis Fitzgerald, September 19, 1857.

John McCarty, October 12, 1857.

Peter McBride, November 21, 1857.

Honora Dee, November 25, 1857.

Thomas Deven, December 8, 1857.

Ellen O'Shea, December 8, 1857.

Aaron Boyer, (colored,) eloped, August 26, 1857.

OFFENCES.

Common drunkards,	-	-	-	-	24	
Vagabonds,	-	-	-	-	8	
Night-walkers,	-	-	-	-	1	
Idle and disorderly person,	-	-	-	-	1	34

ABEL CUSHING,	}	<i>Inspectors of Prisons for the County of Suffolk.</i>
EDWARD G. LORING,		
JOHN G. ROGERS,		
THOMAS RUSSELL,		

December, 1857.

City Document.—No. 26 .

CITY OF BOSTON.



R E P O R T

OF THE

COMMITTEE ON SOUTH BAY LANDS

CONCERNING

E X P E N S E S .

1858.

CITY OF BOSTON.

In Common Council, Feb. 4, 1858.

ORDERED: That the Committee on the South Bay Lands report to the City Council, as near as may be, the number of cubic yards of wall built under the Evans Contract; the number of cubic yards of mud filling; the number of cubic yards of gravel; the number of superficial feet of pile wharf; and the price paid for each of the above; also the sum total paid for extra work, and the nature of it; also the quantity of each of the above named materials, that will be required to complete said contract; the cost thereof, and the time in which the work can be done.

ORDERED: That said Committee be authorized to report in print.

Sent up for concurrence.

S. W. WALDRON, JR., *President.*

In Board of Aldermen, Feb. 8, 1858.

Concurred.

J. M. WIGHTMAN, *Chairman.*

February, 9, 1858.

Approved.

F. W. LINCOLN, JR., *Mayor.*

A true copy,

Attest:

S. F. McCLEARY, *City Clerk.*

CITY OF BOSTON.

In Common Council, May 20, 1858.

The Committee on South Bay Lands who were directed by an order of the City Council of February 9th, 1858, to answer sundry inquiries in regard to the cost of filling said lands under the Evans Contract, and the probable time it will take to complete the same, would respectfully

R E P O R T .

That at the first meeting of the Committee after the receipt of the order, it was placed in the hands of James Slade, Esq., the City Engineer, to make the estimates contemplated by the order, and from him the Committee have received the accompanying statement, which is herewith submitted for the information of the City Council.

The Committee have in contemplation the securing the present seven hundred feet of wooden platform immediately above the Brookline Street Dock, by driving oak piles or otherwise, and to continue this wooden structure the remaining unfinished portion of the South Bay Lands; should this be found practicable, the expense of completing the improvements will be materially reduced below the estimate submitted by the engineer.

For the Committee

SAMUEL D. CRANE, *Chairman.*

OFFICE OF CITY ENGINEER, }
 Boston, May 1, 1858. }

TO THE COMMITTEE ON THE SOUTH BAY LANDS:

GENTLEMEN,—The order passed by the City Council in February last, making inquiries in regard to the Evans Contract on South Bay, has been received.

The questions do not embrace all the kinds of work which have been done under that contract; but presuming such to have been the intent of the inquiry, all the details of the work done by Mr. Evans, and by all other parties on the territory, are given.

To get at all the items, it has been necessary to examine every bill in the Auditor's office, against the South Bay.

As this involved the necessity of overhauling a great many bundles of "vouchers," the Auditor, with the assistance of his clerks, has made the abstracts year by year, and they have since been tabulated, as follows:

SOUTH BAY LANDS.

1846-47.

Urann's Wharf.

Purchase of,	-	-	-	-	-	\$40,000 00	
							\$40,000 00

**Sea Wall.*

Paid Shubael Bills on contract,	-	-			\$16,970 00	
James Hayward, engineering expenses,					30 00	
A. Paris, Architect, plans, &c.,	-	-	-		20 00	
						17,020 00

Gravel Farm at Dedham.

Original purchase,	-	-	-	-	\$4,741 20	
						4,741 20
Total,	-	-	-	-	-	\$61,761 20

*The number of yards do not appear to have been given, but there should have been 2.121 feet, at the contract price of \$8.00 per running foot.

1847-48.

Dearborn plans for Br. Railroad,	-	-	-	\$150	00
E. Lincoln, Jr., salary and other services and ex-					
penses,	-	-	-	662	66
E. Lincoln, Jr., salary, Dedham Farm,	-	-	-	869	95
Do. Salary,	-	-	-	375	00
Total,	-	-	-		<u>\$2,057 61</u>

1848-49.

Amounts paid to Wm. Evans and O. C. R. R.

113,604.44 yards of filling at 0.28, less 10 per					
cent.,	-	-	-	\$28,628	33
1,215 piles at 2.40, less 10 per cent.,				2,624	40
3,777 perches of stone at 1.42, less 10 per					
cent.,	-	-	-	4,827	07
Balance to Wm. Evans,	-	-	-	1,218	33
Total paid Wm. Evans and O. C. R. R.					<u>\$37,298 13</u>
Amount paid for engineering,	-	-		4,547	58
					<u>4,547 58</u>

Amounts paid to John Graham.

1,349 perches of stone, at 1.48,	-	-	\$1,996	52
108 " " " 1.73,	-	-	186	84
Total paid John Graham,				<u>2,183 36</u>

Amount paid to Richards & Munn.

521.34 perches of stone,	-	-	-	\$645	16
					<u>645 16</u>

Amounts paid to various persons.

212.98 squares of mud at 1.50,	-	-	\$319	46
585.52 tons of ballast at prices varying from 10				
to 69 cents per ton,	-	-	181	62
Digging trench,	-	-	3	00
Lumber,	-	-	37	29
Total paid various persons,	-	-		<u>541 37</u>
				<u>\$45,215 60</u>

1849-50.

Amounts paid to Wm Evans and O. C. R. R.

163,803 yards of filling at 0.28, less 10 per cent. : 10,374 squares of mud at 0 28, less 10 per cent.	} \$43,892 66	
Balance paid on wall, - - - -	500 00	
Total paid Wm. Evans and O. C. R. R.		\$44,392 66

Amounts paid for Engineering.

E. Lincoln, - - - - -	\$2,075 07	
Plans, - - - - -	340 00	
Total paid for engineering, - -		2,415 07

Amount paid to Richards & Munn.

8,524 $\frac{2}{3}$ perches of stone at prices varying from 0.69 to 1.37 $\frac{1}{2}$, - - - -	\$8,407 89	
		8,407 89

Amount paid to John Graham.

919 piles at prices varying from 0.37 to 1.48, \$1,316 62		
		\$1,316 62

Amounts paid to various persons.

Removing 51 piles, - - - -	\$22 26	
203 squares of mud, - - - -	310 01	
Extra work, - - - -	5 00	
300 tons of ballast at 0.10 ; 136 tons do. at 0.25 ; 5,809.10 tons do. at 0.30 ; 213 loads do. at 3.50 ; 123.65 squares of mud, -	\$2,771 72	
Total paid various persons,		3,108 99
		<u>\$59,641 23</u>

1850-51.

Amount paid to Wm. Evans and O. C. R. R.

194,644.6 yards of gravel, less 10 per cent., \$49,554 43		
		\$49,554 43

Amount brought forward, - - - - - \$49,554 43

Amounts paid to Richards & Munn.

268 tons of ballast at 0.69,	- - -	\$184 92	
348 perches of stone,	- - - - -	478 50	
Use of sloop for moving ballast,	- -	59 75	
Total paid to Richards & Munn,	-		723 17
Amount paid for engineering,	- - -	\$981 29	
			981 29
			<u>\$51,258 89</u>

1851-52.

Amounts paid to Wm. Evans and O. C. R. R.

216,119 yards of gravel at 0.28, less 10			
per cent.,	- - - - -	\$54,461 99	
Amounts paid for engineering,	- -	670 47	
			<u>\$55,132 46</u>

1852-53.

Amounts paid to Wm. Evans and O. C. R. R.

176,806.84 yards of gravel at 0.28, less			
10 per cent.,	- - - - -	\$44,555 32	
Amounts awarded by referees,	- -	10,667 11	
“ paid for legal fees,	- - -	300 00	
“ “ engineering,	- -	714 50	

Amounts paid to Wm. Byrne.

1,912 $\frac{1}{5}$ squares gravel, 0.82,	- - -	\$1,568 00	
1,223.41 “ “ 0.87 $\frac{1}{2}$	- -	1,070 48	
26 $\frac{1}{2}$ “ mud,	- -	26 66	
528 $\frac{1}{2}$ “ gravel, 0.83 $\frac{1}{2}$	-	486 39	

\$59,388 46

1853-54.

Amounts paid to Wm. Evans and O. C. R. R.

51,481 yards of gravel, at 0.28, less, 10			
per cent.,	- - - - -	\$12,973 22	
Paid 10 per cent. reserved,	- - -	10,976 46	
<i>Amount carried forward,</i>	- - - - -		\$23,949 68

<i>Amount brought forward,</i>	-	-	-	\$23,949 68
Legal expenses,	-	-	-	430 00
Fees of referees,	-	-	-	975 00
Engineering,	-	-	-	331 16
Drawing piles from old bridge,	-	-		152 00
				\$25,837 84

1854-55.

Amounts paid as follows : —

Paid balance of 10 per cent. reserved of		
Evans and interest on same,	-	\$23,287 07
Paid arbitrator's fees in second case,	-	1,050 00
28½ days' labor "sounding,"	- -	91 25

\$24,428 32

The large quantities of gravel in the preceding items will be noticed. It is known that many of the South End streets were graded with gravel carted from the South Bay after having been dumped there by Mr. Evans, and therefore the South Bay should be credited for said amounts ; but as it does not appear that any account of the amount or expense was kept, we are therefore unable to give the South Bay the proper credit for it.

The preceding tables include all the items and amounts paid to December 30, 1854, the date of the new contract.

Since that time, under the progress of the work, some bills have been paid to other parties for items not included in the new contract with Mr. Evans. They are as follows : —

1855-56.

Salaries of Superintendents,	-	-	-	\$1,200 00
Right of way for Railroad Bridge,	-			200 00
For making estimates,	-	-	-	90 00
Paid for grading agricultural grounds,				13,700 00

\$15,190 00

1856-57.

Paid for piloting vessels to Roxbury,	-	\$750 00
Salaries of Superintendents,	- - -	1,450 00
Sundry bills paid by Mr. Tucker for labor, &c.,		178 86
Sundry bills paid to various persons,	-	1,539 25
Carpenter's work,	- - - - -	27 13
Drawing up old piles,	- - - - -	1,156 50
Sloop hire for do.,	- - - - -	46 50
Weighing Scow,	- - - - -	3 60
Spikes, labor, &c., to sundry persons,	- -	283 75
Lumber for braces,	- - - - -	335 70
“ for bolsters,	- - - - -	190 41
Bolts and other blacksmith's work for platforms,		450 60
Labor, variety,	- - - - -	343 00
Engineering,	- - - - -	85 46

\$6,840 76

1857-58.

Days labor, various,	- - - - -	\$359 57
Piloting vessels,	- - - - -	18 00
Boat,	- - - - -	40 50
Incidental,	- - - - -	46 58
Weighing Scow,	- - - - -	7 50
Damage to vessels,	- - - - -	489 80
Lumber for bolsters,	- - - - -	1,030 22
Bolts and iron work,	- - - - -	1,160 15
Carpenter's work	- - - - -	12 19
Superintendence and engineering,	-	2,805 62
Referees,	- - - - -	200 00
Work on platforms,	- - - - -	1,002 00

\$7,171 83

The items of work and amounts paid Mr. Evans under the contracts since December 30, 1854, are as follows : —

196,173 cubic yards mud filling, 0.42,	-	\$82,392 66
50,329 " " gravel in trenches, 0.82,		41,269 78
135,868 " " " top filling, 0.42,		57,064 56
2,400 " " " front of platform		
south of Brookline Street, 0.75,	-	1,800 00
1,400 cubic yards ashes for top filling, 0.42,		588 00
6,994 piles under foundation, 5.50,		38,467 00
7,021 cubic yards wall, 2.50,	-	17,552 50
1,081 " " foundation wall, 9.35,		10,107 35
29,582 tons ballast behind wall, 0.90,	-	26,623 80
143,024 square feet platforms, 0.50,	-	71,512 00
28,665 " " " south of		
Brookline Street, 0.75,	-	21,498 75
		\$368,876 40
Of this amount there has been paid,	-	331,995 30
Leaving due, May 1, to Mr. Evans,	-	\$36,881 10

RECAPITULATION.

Totals paid on South Bay, as follows :

1846—47,	-	-	-	-	-	\$61,761 20
—48,	-	-	-	-	-	2,057 61
—49,	-	-	-	-	-	45,215 60
—50,	-	-	-	-	-	59,641 23
—51,	-	-	-	-	-	51,258 89
—52,	-	-	-	-	-	55,132 46
—53,	-	-	-	-	-	59,388 46
—54,	-	-	-	-	-	25,837 84
—55,	-	-	-	-	-	24,428 32
—56,	-	-	-	-	-	15,190 23
—57,	-	-	-	-	-	6,840 76
—58,	-	-	-	-	-	7,171 63
Paid Evans on Estimates,	-	-	-	-	-	331,995 30
Total Expenditures,						
						\$745,919 53

ESTIMATED COST OF COMPLETION.

To finish the work north of Brookline Street, not including the finish of Malden Street, will require,

125,000	cubic yards of mud at 0.42,	-	\$52,500	00
30,000	“ “ gravel, 0.42,	-	12,600	00
190	“ “ wall, 2.50,	- -	475	00
2,000	tons ballast, 0.90	- - -	1,800	00
				\$67,375 00

South of Brookline Street for a length of 700 feet, the mud varies in depth from ten to twenty feet, the most of it being about twenty feet deep. To insure permanency, this portion of the work will require a trench, with gravel, piles, ballast, and wall, very similar in point of strength and solidity, to that built north of Brookline Street, which is the only kind of structure yet built on the South Bay territory that has been sufficient to retain the pressure of the mud filling within the territory.

This will require

2,800	cubic yards of wall at 2.50,	-	\$7,000	00
24,500	“ “ gravel, 0.82,	- -	20,090	00
9,100	tons ballast, 0.90,	- - -	8,190	00
2,450	piles, 5.50,	- - -	13,475	00
				\$48,755 00

Platform 50 feet wide by 700 feet long, equal

35,000	square feet, at 0.50,	- - -	17,500	00
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In a portion of the remaining distance of 1,175 feet, the clay comes up to about low water mark, whilst in the greater part of it the mud varies to about fifteen feet in depth. This portion may therefore have a structure less costly than the first part. The quantity and cost of materials will be as follows :

4,700 cubic yards wall at 2.50, - -	\$11,750 00
30,000 " " gravel, 0.82, - -	24,600 00
11,750 tons ballast 0.90, - - -	10,575 00
3,525 piles, 5.50, - - - -	19,388 00
	\$66,313 00
Platform 1,175 feet long by 30 feet wide, equal 35,250 square feet, at 0.62½, - - - -	22,031 00
The mud filling in the whole territory south of Brookline Street will amount to 70,000 yards, at 0.42, - -	29,400 00
And the gravel, covering, and grading the same, 42,000 yards, at 0.42, - - - -	17,640 00
Total amount required to finish, equal - - -	
	\$269,014 00

It will take from two and a half to three years to finish the entire work.

Respectfully submitted.

JAMES SLADE, *City Engineer.*

City Document.—No. 27.

CITY OF BOSTON.



SALARIES
OF THE
CITY AND COUNTY OFFICERS,
AS REVISED BY THE CITY COUNCIL.
1858.

CITY OF BOSTON.

In Board of Aldermen, May 31, 1858.

ORDERED, That the Salary Bill, as finally revised by the City Council, be printed for the use of the City Government.

Sent down for concurrence.

J. M. WIGHTMAN, *Chairman.*

In Common Council, June 3, 1858.

Passed in concurrence.

S. W. WALDRON, JR., *President.*

Approved, June 7, 1858.

F. W. LINCOLN, JR., *Mayor.*

CITY OF BOSTON.

AN ORDER

*Establishing the Salaries of the Officers of the City of Boston,
and the County of Suffolk, for the year 1858-59.*

*Ordered, By the Board of Aldermen and Common Council
of the City of Boston, in City Council assembled, as follows:*

The Salaries of the several City and County Officers, for the year beginning on the first day of April, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, shall be as herein mentioned, to be paid quarter-yearly, unless herein otherwise ordered.

SECTION 1. The salary of the *Mayor* shall be as fixed by the Convention of the City Council, on the 12th day of November, 1857, viz: at the rate of *Four Thousand Dollars* per annum, commencing with the first Monday of January last.

SECT. 2. The salary of the *City Treasurer* shall be at the rate of *Three Thousand Two Hundred and Fifty Dollars* per annum, for performing the duties of City and County Treasurer and Collector; and there shall be allowed him the sum of *Six Thousand Five Hundred Dollars* per annum, to be paid his clerks; and he shall account for all fees, moneys, and commissions which he shall receive in said capacity.

SECT. 3. The salary of the *City Engineer* shall be at the rate of *Twenty-Eight Hundred Dollars* per annum. The salary of the *Assistant Engineer* shall be at the rate of *Twelve Hundred Dollars* per annum.

SECT. 4. The salary of the *City Solicitor* shall be at the rate of *Three Thousand Dollars* per annum; and he shall be allowed, for clerk hire and his office expenses, the sum of *Four Hundred Dollars* per annum.

SECT. 5. The salary of the *Auditor of Accounts* shall be at the rate of *Twenty-Five Hundred Dollars* per annum; and he shall be allowed the sum of *Two Thousand Two Hundred Dollars* per annum, to be paid to two permanent clerks; and he shall account for all sums of money received by him in said capacity.

SECT. 6. The salary of the *City Clerk* shall be at the rate of *Twenty-three Hundred Dollars* per annum; and he shall be allowed the further sum of *Twenty-six Hundred Dollars*, to be paid to his assistant clerks, (one of whom shall be required to prepare the annual voting list,) and he shall account for all fees for recording mortgages of personal property, and for all other sums of money received in his official capacity.

SECT. 7. The salary of the *Clerk of the Common Council* shall be at the rate of *Twelve Hundred Dollars* per annum.

SECT. 8. There shall be paid to a Clerk, who shall act as *Secretary* to any *Joint Standing* or *Special Committees* of the City Council, when requested to do so, and perform such clerical duties as may be required of him by the Mayor or Aldermen, at the rate of *Twelve Hundred Dollars* per annum.

SECT. 9. The salary of the *City Registrar* shall be at the rate of *Twelve Hundred Dollars* per annum, and he shall be allowed *Eight Hundred and Fifty Dollars* per annum, to be paid his clerks; and he shall account to the City for all fees for entering and publishing intentions of marriage, and for interments of the dead; and for his Assistant Registrars he shall be paid a sum not exceeding *ten cents* for information furnished concerning each birth.

SECT. 10. The salary of the *Water Registrar* shall be at the rate of *Thirteen Hundred Dollars* per annum.

SECT. 11. The salary of the *Harbor Master* shall be at the rate of *One Thousand Dollars* per annum, and he shall be

allowed the sum of *Ten Hundred Dollars*, to be paid to two Boatmen, and the further sum of *One Hundred and Fifty Dollars*, to be paid for the rent of Office and Boat-house.

SECT. 12. The salary of the *Librarian* of the Public Library shall be at the rate of *Fifteen Hundred Dollars* per annum.

SECT. 13. The salary of the *City Physician* shall be at the rate of *One Thousand Dollars* per annum.

SECT. 14. The salary of the *Port Physician* shall be at the rate of *Two Hundred Dollars* per annum, and he shall be allowed sufficient house room, free of rent, and board for himself and his family, but no other fees or perquisites shall be allowed him.

SECT. 15. The salary of the *Messenger* of the City Council shall be at the rate of *Twelve Hundred Dollars* per annum. The salary of the *Assistant Messenger* shall be at the rate of *Four Hundred Dollars* per annum.

SECT. 16. There shall be paid to a *Porter*, whose duty it shall be to make all the fires, and do all the cleaning necessary in the *City Hall*, the sum of *Seven Hundred and Fifty Dollars* per annum; and there shall be paid to a *Porter*, whose duty it shall be to make all the fires, and do all the cleaning necessary in the *City Building*, (so called,) the sum of *Two Hundred Dollars* per annum; the whole to be done to the satisfaction of the Superintendent of Public Buildings.

POLICE.

SECT. 17. The salary of the *Chief of Police* shall be at the rate of *Two Thousand Two Hundred Dollars* per annum.

The salary of the *Deputy* shall be at the rate of *Fifteen Hundred Dollars* per annum.

The salary of the *Clerk* of the Police Department shall be at the rate of *One Thousand Dollars* per annum, payable monthly.

The salary of the *Captains* of Police Stations shall be at the rate of *Three Dollars* per day, payable monthly.

The salary of the *Lieutenants* of Police Stations shall be at the rate of *Two Dollars and Fifty Cents* per day, payable monthly.

The salary of the *Detective Officers* of the Police shall be *Two Dollars and Fifty Cents* per day, payable monthly.

The salary of the Officers of the lock-ups under the Court House shall be at the rate of *Two Dollars and Fifty Cents* per day, payable monthly.

The salary of the Superintendent of *Hacks and Carriages* shall be at the rate of *Two Dollars and Fifty Cents* per day, payable monthly. The salary of the Superintendent of *Trucks and Wagons* shall be at the rate of *Two Dollars and Fifty Cents* per day, payable monthly.

The salary of the *Day and Night Officers* shall be at the rate of *Two Dollars* per day, payable monthly.

SECT. 18. The salary of each of the Officers appointed by the Mayor and Aldermen to take charge of *Truant and Vagrant Children*, shall be at the rate of *One Thousand Dollars* per annum. All fees received by the officers mentioned in this and the preceding section, for attendance as witnesses, or any other service, except those of the *Night Police*, who attend the *Municipal Court*, shall be returned by the officer paying the same to the City Treasurer, who shall first deduct the amount thereof from their salaries aforesaid, before paying the same.

SUPERINTENDENTS.

SECT. 19. The salary of the Superintendent of the *Public Library* shall be at the rate of *Two Thousand Dollars* per annum.

SECT. 20. The salary of the Superintendent of *Common Sewers* shall be at the rate of *One Thousand Dollars* per

annum; and he shall act as Secretary to the Committee on Sewers and Drains; and he shall be allowed to hire, at the expense of the City, a *horse and chaise*, provided the bills for the same be approved by the Chairman of the Committee on Sewers and Drains; but the amount shall not exceed *Two Hundred Dollars* per annum.

SECT. 21. The salary of the Superintendent of *Streets* shall be at the rate of *Seventeen Hundred Dollars* per annum, and he shall act as Secretary to the Committee on Paving; and the Committee on Paving shall have the power to furnish him with a *horse and chaise*, at the expense of the City, and have the same kept at the City Stables, for which they shall approve the bills.

SECT. 22. The salary of the Superintendent of *Public Buildings* shall be at the rate of *Fifteen Hundred Dollars* per annum, and he shall act as Secretary to the Committee on Public Buildings, and he shall be allowed to hire, at the expense of the City, a *horse and chaise*, provided the bills for the same be approved by the Chairman of the Committee on Public Buildings, but the amount shall not exceed *Two Hundred Dollars* per annum.

SECT. 23. The salary of the Superintendent of *Public Lands* shall be at the rate of *Fifteen Hundred Dollars* per annum, and he shall act as Secretary to the Commissioners on Public Lands.

SECT. 24. The salary of the Superintendent of *Health* shall be at the rate of *Seventeen Hundred Dollars* per annum. And the Committee on Internal Health shall have the power to furnish him with a *horse and chaise* at the expense of the City, and have the same kept at the City Stables.

The salary of his *Assistant* shall be at the rate of *One Thousand Dollars* per annum, and he shall account for all sums of money received by him, as fees, in connection with his office. And he shall also act as Secretary to the Committee on Internal Health.

SECT. 25. The salary of the Superintendent of *Faneuil Hall Market* shall be at the rate of *Thirteen Hundred Dollars* per annum, and he shall account for all sums of money received by him in his official capacity.

The salary of the *Deputy* Superintendent shall be at the rate of *Nine Hundred Dollars* per annum.

SECT. 26. The salary of the Superintendent of *Faneuil Hall* shall be at the rate of *Two Hundred Dollars* per annum. He shall be allowed the sum of *One Hundred Dollars* per annum, to be paid to an assistant; and he shall account for all sums of money received by him for the City, in his official capacity.

SECT. 27. The salary of the Superintendent of *Lamps* shall be at the rate of *One Thousand Dollars* per annum; and he shall be allowed the sum of *Two Hundred Dollars* per annum, to be paid a Clerk, which sum shall be in full for any services he may render for the delivery of oil in that department.

BRIDGES.

SECT. 28. The salary of the Superintendent of the *Mount Washington Avenue Bridge* shall be at the rate of *Thirteen Hundred Dollars* per annum, which salary shall be in full for his services, and for all and any assistants he may employ.

SECT. 29. The salary of the Superintendent of the *Federal Street Bridge* shall be at the rate of *Twelve Hundred Dollars* per annum, and he shall be allowed the use of the shop on said Bridge, rent free, and a horse at the City's expense, for the purpose of opening and closing the draw,—the said compensation and privileges to be in full for his services, and the services of such assistants as he may employ.

SECT. 30. The salary of the Superintendent of the *Dover Street Bridge* shall be at the rate of *Five Hundred Dollars* per annum, and he shall be allowed the use of the house and

shop on said Bridge, rent free,—the said compensation and privileges to be in full for services of himself and assistants.

SECT. 31. The salary of the Superintendent of the *Meridian Street Bridge* shall be at the rate of *Four Hundred Dollars* per annum, the same to be in full for his services and the services of such assistants as he may employ.

SECT. 32. The salary of the Superintendent of the *Chelsea Street Bridge* shall be at the rate of *Two Hundred Dollars* per annum,—the same to be in full for his services and the services of such assistants as he may employ.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

SECT. 33. The salary of the Superintendent of *Fire Alarms* shall be at the rate of *Twelve Hundred Dollars* per annum.

SECT. 34. The salary of the *Chief Engineer* of the *Fire Department* shall be at the rate of *Twelve Hundred Dollars* per annum; that of the *Assistant Engineers* shall be at the rate of *Two Hundred and Fifty Dollars* each per annum; that of the *Secretary* of the Board of Engineers shall be at the rate of *Eight Hundred Dollars* per annum, which shall be in full payment for all the services which may be required of him by the Mayor and Aldermen, the Chief Engineer, and the Board of Engineers.

The *Foremen* of the respective Engine, Hose, and Hook and Ladder Companies, shall be paid at the rate of *One Hundred and Fifty Dollars* each per annum, except the Foremen of the several East Boston Companies, the Engine Company at S. Boston Point, and the Chester Hydrant Company No. 4, who shall receive at the rate of *One Hundred Dollars* per annum.

The *Assistant Foremen*, *Leading Hosemen* and *Clerks*, *Rakemen* and *Axemen*, shall be paid at the rate of *One Hundred*

and *Twenty-five Dollars* each, per annum, except the Assistant Foremen, Leading Hosemen, Clerks, Rakemen and Axemen of the several East Boston Companies, the Engine Company at South Boston Point, and the Chester Hydrant Company No. 4, who shall be paid at the rate of *Seventy-five Dollars*, each, per annum.

The *Stewards* of said Companies shall be paid at the rate of *One Hundred and Twenty-five Dollars* each, per annum, except the several Stewards of the East Boston Companies, the Engine Company at South Boston Point, and the Chester Hydrant Company No. 4, who shall be paid at the rate of *Seventy-five Dollars* each, per annum.

All other members of said Companies shall be paid at the rate of *One Hundred Dollars* each, per annum, except the members of the several East Boston Companies, and the Company at South Boston Point, and the Chester Hydrant Company No. 4, who shall be paid at the rate of *Sixty Dollars* each, per annum.

All the salaries above named, except those of the Chief Engineer, and the Secretary of the Board of Engineers, shall be paid semi-annually.

HOUSES AT SOUTH BOSTON.

SECT. 35. The salary of the Superintendent of the *Boston Lunatic Hospital* shall be at the rate of *Fifteen Hundred Dollars* per annum; and he shall be allowed sufficient house room, free of rent, and board for himself and his family in said Hospital, which compensation and privileges shall be in full for his services as Superintendent of said Hospital, and also as Physician to all the Public Institutions at South Boston.

SECT. 36. The salary of the Master of the *House of Correction* shall be at the rate of *Thirteen Hundred Dollars* per annum, and he shall be allowed sufficient house room in said

building, free of rent, and board for himself and his family, but no other fees or perquisites shall be allowed him.

ASSESSORS' DEPARTMENT.

SECT. 37. The salary of each of the *Principal Assessors* shall be at the rate of *Fifteen Hundred Dollars* per annum, including the allowance provided for by the Revised Statutes of the Commonwealth, and there shall be allowed this department the further sum of *Forty-eight Hundred Dollars*, to be paid for Clerk hire.

The *Assistant Assessors* shall be allowed *Three Dollars* for each and every day which they shall severally certify that they have devoted to the service.

The salary of the *Per Diem Assessors* shall be at the rate of *Four Dollars* for each and every day which they shall severally certify that they have devoted to the service on Street duty.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

SECT. 38. The salaries of the Justices and Clerks in the *Superior Court*, and of the Assistant Clerk in the *Supreme Judicial Court*, shall be paid at the rates fixed by the Legislature, viz :

To the Chief Justice, *Thirty-two Hundred Dollars*.

To Three Associate Justices, *Three Thousand Dollars* each.

To the Assistant Clerk, *Eighteen Hundred Dollars*.

To the Assistant Clerk in the *Supreme Judicial Court*, *Fifteen Hundred Dollars* per annum.

SECT. 39. The salaries of each of the *Justices* in the *Police Court* shall be at the rate of *Twenty-two Hundred Dollars* per annum.

SECT. 40. The salary of the Clerks in the *Police Court* shall be as follows :

For the *Chief Clerk* at the rate of *Eighteen Hundred Dollars* per annum.

For the *First Assistant Clerk*, at the rate of *Sixteen Hundred Dollars* per annum.

For the *Second Assistant* at the rate of *Fifteen Hundred Dollars* per annum.

For the *Third Assistant* at the rate of *Nine Hundred Dollars* per annum.

Ordered, That whenever any person in the employ of the City or County shall demand payment for his salary, or any part thereof, it shall be the duty of the Auditor and City Treasurer to deduct therefrom any and all sums due from such Officer to the City.

Passed May 28, 1858.

Attest.

S. F. McCLEARY, *City Clerk*.

City Document.—No. 28.

CITY OF BOSTON.



O P I N I O N

OF THE

CITY SOLICITOR ON CERTAIN QUESTIONS

RELATING TO THE

EAST BOSTON FERRIES.

1858.

In Board of Aldermen, June 8, 1858.

Laid on the table, and ordered to be printed.

Attest.

S. F. McCLEARY, *City Clerk.*

CITY OF BOSTON.

In Common Council, March 18, 1858.

ORDERED: That the City Solicitor be requested to give his legal opinion to the City Council in answer to the following questions:

First, Have the citizens of Boston a right or not to a free communication or passage by Ferry or otherwise, at the expense of the City of Boston, between the city proper and Ward 2, of said city? And if *not*,

Secondly, Is it, or not, incumbent upon the City of Boston, through the Board of Aldermen, to take and lay out as public streets or highways, so much of the avenues as are now occupied by the East Boston and Peoples' Ferry Companies as the safety and convenience of the citizens of Boston require: the same to be paid for in like manner, as the laying out or widening of any other street in the City of Boston.

ORDERED: That, if the above questions are not susceptible of a plain "Yes" or "No," that the City Solicitor be requested to submit to the City Council his legal opinion of the whole question of communication between the city proper and

ward No. 2, as it regards free ferries, free streets, and any other information pertinent to the subject.

Sent up for concurrence.

SAM'L W. WALDRON, JR., *President.*

In Board of Aldermen, March 22, 1858.

Passed in concurrence.

JOSEPH M. WIGHTMAN, *Chairman.*

March 24, 1858. Approved.

F. W. LINCOLN, JR., *Mayor.*

A true copy,

Attest:

S. F. McCLEARY, *City Clerk.*

OPINION.

CITY SOLICITOR'S OFFICE, }
Boston, June 7, 1858. }

SIR: In compliance with the Order of the City Council, a copy whereof is hereto annexed, I respectfully submit the following

OPINION.

1. The first question, considered as a legal proposition, I answer in the negative.

Though the order has the words "communication or passage by ferry, *or otherwise*," I suppose the only accommodation for public travel, between the city proper and East Boston, which the City Government would think of providing, would be by ferry. A bridge cannot be erected over tide waters without a grant of power from the Legislature of the Commonwealth; and in a case where the bridge would be an obstruction to navigation, as in the present instance, the ultimate authority over the subject is vested in the Congress of the United States.

Communication by ferry may be established by the city authorities in either of two ways. The acts creating the existing ferries severally provide for the purchase of them by the city, upon certain terms. These terms may be complied with, and the franchise and corporate property of these ferries, or either of them, taken by a vote of the City Council, at its pleasure.

It is also competent for the Board of Aldermen, acting as County Commissioners, to establish a new ferry in accordance with the provisions of the 26th chapter of the Revised Statutes.

In either case, however, the law is permissive, not mandatory. The City Council, or the Board of Aldermen, may exercise the power given to it or not, according to its own sense of duty and propriety.

But if the City should possess itself of a ferry, in either of the ways I have mentioned, the law does not contemplate that passage by it should be free.

2. In answer to the second question, I can only say, that the general authority and duty which belong to the Board of Aldermen, in connection with the laying out of streets, are to be applied and exercised in the case under consideration.

Whenever the safety and convenience of the public require a street to be laid out, it is clearly the duty of the Board to lay it out; but the Board is itself the judge, in every case, whether such an exigency exists or not; and there is no tribunal to which an appeal from its judgment can be taken.

This whole subject of provision for the public travel between the main land of the City and East Boston, as it seems to me, is one which addresses itself to the good judgment of the Board of Aldermen, or the City Council; and not one which involves any difficult or doubtful principles of law.

Very respectfully,

Your ob't servant,

J. P. HEALY.

TO JOSEPH M. WIGHTMAN, ESQ., *Ch'm of Board of Aldermen.*

AUDITOR'S
FORTY-SIXTH
ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES
OF THE
CITY OF BOSTON,
AND THE
COUNTY OF SUFFOLK,
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR 1857-58.

1857, MAY 1, (*both included,*) APRIL 30, 1858.

CITY DOCUMENT, NO. 29.



BOSTON:
GEO. C. RAND & AVERY, CITY PRINTERS,
No. 3, CORNHILL.
1858.

CITY OF BOSTON.

In Common Council, June 24, 1858.

Ordered : That the Auditor of Accounts be authorized to make his Annual Report of the Receipts and Expenditures of the City of Boston and County of Suffolk, for the financial year 1857-58, in print, and that the usual number of copies be distributed for the information of the inhabitants of the City, *as required by the fifty-first section of the City Charter* ; and that there be appended thereto copies of the Treasurer's accounts for the same year.

Sent up for concurrence.

S. W. WALDRON, JR., *President.*

In Board of Aldermen, June 28, 1858.

Concurred.

J. M. WIGHTMAN, *Chairman.*

Approved, June 29, 1858.

F. W. LINCOLN, JR., *Mayor.*

CITY OF BOSTON.

Auditor's Office, June 30th, 1858.

TO THE HONORABLE CITY COUNCIL.

In conformity with the requirements of the City Charter, the Auditor of Accounts has now the honor of submitting to the City Council his account of Receipts and Expenditures of the City and County for the fiscal year which terminated with the 30th day of April last.

It will be seen that the Income on account of the	
CITY amounted to	\$5,323,083 10
And that on account of the COUNTY to	192,508 96
Total,	<u>\$5,515,592 06</u>

Adding to which, the balance on hand	
at the close of the last financial year,	
viz: 30th April 1857,	98,538 70

We have a total of	<u>\$5,614,130 76</u>
--------------------	-----------------------

Against which, the following Payments have been charged, viz:

On City Account,	\$5,003,595 00	
On County Account,	207,252 91	
	<u>5,210,847 91</u>	

Leaving a balance in the Treasury }	\$403,282 85
at the close of the year, of }	<u><u>403,282 85</u></u>

CITY DEBT. — It will be perceived that the City Debt has been largely increased this year. This is the necessary consequence of the great improvements which have been made, and are now in progress, in various parts of the City, the result of individual enterprise, requiring large expenditures for widening and extending the streets, and other undertakings which the best interests of the City, as well as true economy, seemed to require at this time. Many of the improvements which had been undertaken and carried out in previous years, and were paid for from funds then on hand, (the Loans specially authorized to meet the same not having been negotiated until the present year,) has swelled the amount of this year's debt beyond the natural growth of the same, for the legitimate business of this year.

The Water Debt has been reduced \$307,000 00.

COUNTY ACCOUNTS.—The amount received on County Account is larger than usual this year, in consequence of the State having allowed and paid to the Treasurer a claim of \$75,674 45, which was withheld last year, as was noticed in the Report of that year, *page* 159. This amount going to the credit of the County this year, has nominally reduced the balance against it to \$14,850 45, whereas without this credit, the real balance against it would have been \$90,524 90, against \$68,701 95 in the year 1856-57, and \$65,771 41 in the previous year.

The expediency of continuing the present arrangement by which the City of Boston pays the *whole* ex-

pense of the County Courts, as well as all other County expenses, including the cost of making and repairing County Roads, for which we have paid over \$14,000 within the past three years, seems to be a subject deserving the consideration of the City Council. The term for which the original arrangement was made with the town of Chelsea, releasing them from the payment of any part of this expense, was for twenty years, and the time expired in September 1851; but as I understand it, the arrangement will continue to exist until one of the parties notifies the other of its wish to discontinue the same; and that then an act of the Legislature will be necessary to authorize or confirm any new arrangement which may be made.

SCHOOLS. — The current expense of carrying on the Public Schools this year has been \$345,519 61, against \$297,768 28 last year. An increase of salaries, authorized by the School Committee, to take effect 1st March, 1857, will account for a large proportion of this excess of expenditures over the last year, — the excess of payments for salaries in 1857–58 over that of 1856–57 being about \$30,000.

Nothing is charged in this year's account for new School Houses; but two new Grammar School Houses, one in Ward XI and one in Ward XII, are required, and will be built immediately, the cost of which will be chargeable in the financial accounts of 1858–59. More accommodations are also needed for the Primary Schools, and must be provided for shortly.

A statement showing the Annual Expenses of carrying on the Schools, the number of scholars, and the annual cost of each one for the past seventeen years, will be found in the Appendix.

The increase of scholars the past year has been 501.

LIBRARY BUILDING. — This edifice is completed and has been delivered over to the Trustees of the Public Library, and is now being prepared for its proper use. It is hoped that it will be opened to the public by the month of September next. The cost of the building has been about \$363,000, the details of which, with other interesting items relating to it, will be found in the Appendix.

PUBLIC LANDS. — The sales of Public Lands have steadily progressed during the year. The quantity sold has been 735,644 feet, amounting to \$208,686 90. The conditions on which all sales of land are now made, require that buildings of a certain class shall be erected thereon within two years from the date of sale. This course appears to be satisfactory to purchasers, and a constant increase of taxable property is thereby secured. The valuation of real and personal estate in Ward XI, where most of the Public Lands are located, has increased from seven million one hundred thousand dollars in 1851, to fifteen million seven hundred thousand dollars in 1857.

The filling up of the South Bay Lands has progressed favorably during the year, and is approaching the

desirable termination. In the mean time it is gratifying to be able to state that three of the six new wharves on Albany street have been completed and are now under leases for a term of years at a price which is considered quite reasonable for a commencement.

WATER WORKS.—The revenue from the Water Rates the past year has been \$296,512 25, against \$284,189 49 for the previous year. The cost of carrying on the Works and keeping them in repair is estimated at \$29,500, leaving the net income about \$4,000 less than the amount required to pay the interest on the cost of the Works, and the expense of keeping them in repair. The great waste of water, noticed in former Reports, continues unabated, and the consequence is, that a new main pipe from the Brookline Reservoir to the City is considered immediately necessary, and the work is to be forthwith undertaken at an estimated expense of \$400,000 or over. The original estimate of the probable consumption of water, based upon the results obtained from the cities of London and Philadelphia, was that a supply of 5,250,000 gallons per day would be necessary *in ten years after the completion of the Works*, when it was supposed the population of the City would be about 175,000;—say about the present time, 1858. The present conduit from the Lake is calculated to deliver at the rate of 7,500,000 gallons per day. The consumption in the year 1857, instead of being five and one quarter millions of gallons per day, was near 13,000,000, which is equal to about SEVENTY-THREE GALLONS per day for each man,

woman and child of the supposed present population ; a consumption of water which nothing can reasonably justify, and said to exceed that of any other civilized community on the face of the globe.

A detailed statement of the City Debt, City Property, and all other statements required by the ordinance from this Department will be found annexed.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

ELISHA COPELAND,

Auditor of Accounts.

S Y N O P S I S

OF THE

AUDITOR'S ANNUAL REPORT,

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR 1857-58.

1ST MAY, 1857, (*both included,*) APRIL 30TH, 1858.

The NET EXPENDITURES of the year are chargeable to the respective Appropriations, in the following proportions.

N. B. Each item is charged with its own Incidental Expenses, including its proportion of Salaries ; and is, in like manner, credited with its proportion of all the Income.

ADVERTISING and NEWSPAPERS, -	\$2,642 92
ANNUITIES, - - - - -	95 16
ARMORIES, and other Expenses of the	
Military, - - - - -	763 40
BELLS and CLOCKS, - - - - -	1,630 20
BOSTON HARBOR, - - - - -	3,315 83
BRIDGES, - - - - -	26,117 65
<i>Amount carried forward,</i>	\$34,565 16

<i>Amount brought forward,</i>	\$34,565 16
BURIAL GROUNDS, and CITY REGIS-	
TRAR, - - - - -	5,614 31
CARRIAGE HIRE, - - - - -	1,030 51
CENSUS, - - - - -	800 00
CLERK HIRE, - - - - -	638 51
COMMON and PUBLIC SQUARES, -	21,887 42
COUNTY OF SUFFOLK, - - -	14,850 45
ENGINEER'S DEPARTMENT, - -	8,861 82
ELECTION EXPENSES, - - -	1,041 42
ENGINE HOUSES, (<i>See Fire Department.</i>)	
FIRE DEPARTMENT, viz:	
Department generally, -	\$94,785 60
Fire Alarm System, -	8,670 61
Engine Houses, - -	2,769 14
Steam Fire Engine, -	1,130 38
	107,355 73
FOURTH OF JULY, Celebration of -	16,242 08
FUEL and GAS, for Faneuil Hall, City	
Hall, and other Public Offices, - -	2,001 63
FURNITURE, - - - - -	2,448 56
HEALTH and QUARANTINE DEPART-	
MENT, - - - - -	100,708 59
HOUSE OF CORRECTION, - -	31,303 84
HOUSES OF INDUSTRY, REFORMA-	
TION, &c., - - - - -	102,541 38
INCIDENTAL EXPENSES, viz:	
Annual Visits of the City Government	
to the Quarantine Establishment, and	
to visit and inspect the Islands in the	
Harbor; Visits to other cities for vari-	
ous purposes; Entertainment of Stran-	
<i>Amount carried forward,</i>	\$451,891 41

<i>Amount brought forward,</i>	\$451,891 41
gers; Carriage Hire; Steamboat and Railroad Fares, and other Expenses of the City Government, and of its Standing and Special Committees; Care and Cleaning of the City Hall, City Building, and that portion of Niles Block occupied by the City; Boundary Lines; Examining and Recording Deeds to the City; Flag Staff and Flags for Common, City Hall, &c., and all other Incidental Expenses not charged elsewhere, - - - - -	14,943 80
INDEPENDENCE DAY, (<i>See Fourth of July.</i>)	
INTEREST, - - - - -	61,700 36
LAMPS, (<i>See Streets.</i>)	
LEGAL EXPENSES, - - - - -	10,703 60
LIBRARY, - - - - -	14,371 36
LUNATIC HOSPITAL, - - - - -	26,492 68
MARKET, - - - - -	4,134 37
OLD CLAIMS, - - - - -	3,446 67
OVERSEERS OF THE POOR, - - - - -	59,417 19
PAUPERS, - - - - -	951 59
PAVING, (<i>See Streets.</i>)	
POLICE, - - - - -	201,840 34
PRINTING, STATIONERY and BLANK BOOKS, - - - - -	9,017 59
PUBLIC BUILDINGS, exclusive of School Houses and County Buildings,	17,890 58
PUBLIC LANDS, - - - - -	286,473 07
<i>Amount carried forward,</i>	\$1,163,274 61

<i>Amount brought forward,</i>		\$1,163,274 61
SALARIES and CLERK HIRE not chargeable to any other specific Department, - - - - -		41,277 99
SCHOOLS and ORDINARY REPAIRS OF HOUSES, - - - - -		345,519 61
SEWERS and DRAINS, - - - - -		59,111 48
SEVENTEENTH OF JUNE, SEVENTH OF SEPTEMBER, TWENTY-SECOND OF FEBRUARY, &c., - - -		1,765 43
STEAMBOAT, - - - - -		1,531 68
STREETS, viz:		
Paving, Grading, and Repairs, - - -	\$181,704 99	
Lighting, - - -	135,939 11	
Widening and Extending, to extent of the Appropriation,* -	100,000 00	
		417,644 10
WATER WORKS, - - - - -		66,585 76
WIDENING STREETS, (<i>See Streets.</i>)		
PAYMENTS on account of ORDINARY EXPENSES, }		\$2,096,710 66
The following Payments are of a different class, viz:		
ALBANY ST. DAM-AGES, - - -	\$36,754 68	
CITY HOSPITAL, -	45,000 00	
NEW ENGINE HOUSES, at South and East Boston, - - -	7,389 19	
<i>Amounts carried forward,</i>	\$89,143 87	\$2,096,710 66

* See Extra Expenses on page 13.

<i>Am'ts bro't forward,</i>	\$89,143 87	\$2,096,710 66
FRANKLIN STATUE, -	1,748 51	
MOUNT HOPE CEME-		
TERY, - - -	36,597 36	
STATE TAX, - -	337,945 05	
STATION HOUSE Ward		
XI, - - - -	11,652 11	
WARD ROOM W'd VII,	7,143 00	
WATER SCRIP, - -	307,000 00	
WIDENING STREETS,		
<i>Extra Expenses beyond</i>		
<i>the \$100,000 appropri-</i>		
<i>ated, - - - -</i>	354,051 58	
LIBRARY BUILDING,	129,050 72	
		1,274,332 20
		<u><u>\$3,371,042 86</u></u>

THE NET REVENUE

For the year 1857-58 has been derived from the following sources.

Each item being charged, or credited with its proportion of Incidental Expenses, or Income, as in the account of Payments, viz :

TAXES,	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$2,219,979	43
RENTS,	-	-	-	-	-	-	74,237	88
SCHOOL FUND,	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,136	79
FEES,	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,696	26
Revenue from ORDINARY SOURCES, and								
applicable to the payment of the								
current expenses of the City,								
							\$2,303,050	36

The following items are of a different class, viz :

LOANS,	-	-	\$1,148,900	00
BONDS & MORTGAGES,	210,726	27		
LAND SALES,	-	-	13,483	98
				1,373,110 25
				\$3,676,160 61

RESULTS.

NET INCOME.	From ordinary sources, -	\$2,303,050	36
	From other sources, -	1,373,110	25
		\$3,676,160	61

NET PAYMENTS.

Ordinary purposes,	\$2,096,710	66	
Other purposes, -	- 1,274,332	20	
	<u> </u>		3,371,042 86

Excess of Net Revenue over Net Pay-ments, <i>per Auditor's Accounts,</i>			
		\$305,117	75

Excess of Net Revenue over Net Payments,
per Treasurer's Account, viz:

On City account, - -	\$319,488	10	
Less — Balance against			
the County, - -	14,743	95	
			\$304,744 15

Add — Items paid this year by the Treasurer, which were charged by the Auditor, but not called for last year,
viz:

City Debt, -	\$7,700	00
Water Scrip, -	4,000	00
	\$11,700	00

Less — Items drawn for this year by the Au-

<i>Am'ts carried forward,</i>	\$11,700	00		\$304,744	15
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<i>Am'ts brought forward,</i>	\$11,700 00	\$304,744 15
ditor, but not yet paid		
by the Treasurer, viz:		
On Bills and		
Accounts,	\$3,326 40	
City Debt,	3,000 00	
Water Scrip,	5,000 00	
	<u>11,326 40</u>	
		373 60
Am't per Auditor's account as above, }		<u>\$305,117 75</u>
Treasurer's Surplus this year, - -		\$304,744 15
<i>Add</i> —Cash on hand at the close of last		
year's account, - - - - -		98,538 70
Cash Balance on hand 30th April 1858,		<u>\$403,282 85</u>

APPROPRIATIONS.

1857--58.

Statement of the APPROPRIATIONS made by the City Council to meet the Expenditures of the City of Boston and the County of Suffolk, for the financial year which began with the first day of May, 1857, and ended with the last day of April, 1858. Also a statement of the Drafts made by the Auditor on the Treasurer against said appropriations.

N. B. *The excess of Expenditures over the Appropriations in some cases was met by Transfers from other Appropriations, duly authorized by the City Council, and in other cases by authorized Loans.*

Object of Appropriation.	Original Appropriation.	Expenditures per Auditor's Accounts.
Advertising, - - - - -	\$3,000 00	\$2,642 92
Albany Street Damages, - - - - -	A. 25,000 00	36,754 68
Armories, - - - - -	5,500 00	5,200 00
Bells and Clocks, - - - - -	1,500 00	1,630 20
Boston Harbor, - - - - -	6,000 00	2,392 03
Bridges, - - - - -	25,000 00	22,837 65
Burial Grounds, - - - - -	3,500 00	3,603 71
City Debt, - - - - -	80,000 00	B. 80,000 00
Common, &c., - - - - -	22,000 00	21,887 42
County of Suffolk, - - - - -	200,000 00	207,359 41
Engine Houses, - - - - -	5,000 00	2,769 14
Engine House, South Boston, - - - - -	3,000 00	3,365 92
Engine House, East Boston, - - - - -		4,023 27
Engineering, - - - - -	5,600 00	5,062 82
External Health, - - - - -	3,500 00	2,867 24
Fire Department, - - - - -	98,500 00	101,463 13
Grammar Schools, - - - - -	45,000 00	49,483 21
Grammar School Houses, - - - - -	20,000 00	<i>Transferred.</i>
Grammar School House, Ward XI, - - - - -		225 00
House of Correction, - - - - -	52,700 00	55,673 51
Houses of Industry, Reformation, &c., - - - - -	70,000 00	C. 104,958 11
Incidental Expenses, - - - - -	45,000 00	61,686 37
Instructors Grammar Schools, - - - - -	172,325 00	170,108 89
<i>Amounts carried forward,</i> - - - - -	\$892,125 00	\$945,994 63

B. Credited to Committee on Reduction of City Debt.

Object of Appropriation.	Original Appropriation.	Expenditures per Auditor's Accounts.
<i>Amounts brought forward, - - -</i>	\$892,125 00	\$945,994 63
Instructors Primary Schools, - - -	87,125 00	88,799 87
Interest, - - - - -	100,000 00	118,733 37
Internal Health, - - - - -	125,000 00	119,713 98
Lamps, - - - - -	135,000 00	136,024 40
Library, - - - - -	15,000 00	*15,000 00
Lunatic Hospital, - - - - -	25,000 00	24,992 68
Market, - - - - -	3,500 00	3,250 37
Militia Bounty, - - - - -	11,500 00	9,789 00
Old Claims, - - - - -	5,000 00	3,446 67
Overseers of the Poor, - - - - -	52,800 00	62,800 00
Paving, - - - - -	193,000 00	192,995 52
Police, - - - - -	205,500 00	204,602 70
Primary Schools, - - - - -	28,000 00	38,006 02
Primary School Houses, - - - - -	20,000 00	<i>Transferred.</i>
Printing and Stationery, - - - - -	11,000 00	8,609 99
Public Buildings, - - - - -	5,800 00	13,379 11
Public Library, (<i>See Library.</i>)		
Reserved Fund, - - - - -	30,000 00	<i>Transferred.</i>
Salaries, - - - - -	78,000 00	72,752 75
Sewers and Drains, - - - - -	30,000 00	30,283 06
State Tax, - - - - -	298,000 00	D. 337,945 05
Station House, Ward XI, - - - - -	7,000 00	12,055 12
Steam Boat, - - - - -	7,000 00	10,050 80
Unliquidated Claims, - - - - -	E. 50,000 00	105,804 50
Ward Room, Ward VII, - - - - -		7,143 00
Water Works, - - - - -	406,700 00	376,213 98
Widening Streets, - - - - -	F. 50,000 00	327,851 17
Original Appropriations, - - - - -	\$2,872,050 00	\$3,266,237 74
SUBSEQUENT APPROPRIATIONS, viz:		
Albany Street Damages,		
<i>Loan in addition to Appropriation, -</i>	A. 10,000 00	
Charles Street Extension, - <i>Loan,</i>	21,000 00	24,239 24
City Hospital, - - <i>Loan,</i>	45,200 00	45,000 00
Dedham Street Sewer, - <i>Loan,</i>	32,000 00	33,554 16
Friend Street, - - <i>Loan,</i>	11,013 00	<i>Transferred.</i>
House of Industry, &c., - <i>Loan,</i>	C. 23,000 00	
Library Building, - <i>Loan,</i>	129,273 75	129,274 78
Mount Hope Cemetery, - <i>Loan,</i>	35,000 00	35,000 00
Unliquidated Claims, - <i>Loan,</i>	E. 55,804 50	
Widening Streets, - - <i>Loans,</i>	F. 277,851 17	
	\$3,512,192 42	\$3,533,305 92
Actual Payments, as above, - - -		\$3,533,305 92
Original Appropriation, - - - - -	\$2,872,050 00	
Supplied by Loans and Advances, -	640,142 42	
		\$3,512,192 42
Excess of Payments over Appropriations,		\$21,113 50

* Besides \$1,275 32 from Interest on Trust Funds.

D. Including \$41,872 05 unpaid last year.

WAYS AND MEANS.

1857--58.

Statement of the Estimated WAYS AND MEANS of meeting the Expenditures of the City of Boston and the County of Suffolk, for the financial year 1857-58, with an account of the actual Receipts during that year.

Sources.	Estimated Receipts.	Actual Receipts.
Armories, - - - - -	\$4,500 00	\$4,800 00
Boston Harbor, - - - - -		76 20
Bridges, - - - - -		20 00
Burial Grounds, - - - - -	600 00	497 50
County of Suffolk, - - - - -	60,000 00	A 192,508 96
Engineering, - - - - -		201 00
External Health, - - - - -	300 00	135 00
Fees, &c., - - - - -	2,700 00	2,787 18
Fire Department, - - - - -	200 00	60 00
Grammar Schools, - - - - -		254 94
House of Correction, - - - - -	20,300 00	24,369 67
Houses of Industry, &c., - - - - -	1,700 00	2,416 73
Incidental Expenses, - - - - -		534 92
Instructors Primary Schools, - - - - -		463 42
Interest, - - - - -	50,000 00	57,033 01
Internal Health, - - - - -	22,000 00	24,455 38
Lamps, - - - - -	550 00	85 29
Library, - - - - -	200 00	139 19
Library Building, - - - - -		224 06
Licenses, (<i>See Police</i> .) - - - - -		
Lunatic Hospital, - - - - -	11,000 00	
Market, - - - - -	1,000 00	416 00
Militia Bounty, - - - - -	11,500 00	9,756 00
Outstanding Taxes, - - - - -	60,000 00	109,361 90
Overseers of the Poor, - - - - -	3,600 00	3,382 81
Paving Department, - - - - -	3,000 00	12,990 53
Police Department, - - - - -	5,800 00	6,489 57
Primary Schools, - - - - -		385 02
Public Buildings, - - - - -		15 91
Rents, - - - - -	72,000 00	75,417 69
School Fund, - - - - -	5,300 00	6,136 79
Sewers and Drains, - - - - -	15,000 00	5,725 74
Station House, Ward XI, - - - - -		403 01
Steam Boat, - - - - -	4,000 00	8,519 12
Taxes, - - - - -	2,205,800 00	2,111,352 72
Unclaimed Drafts, - - - - -	5,000 00	3,326 40
Water Works, - - - - -	306,000 00	309,628 22
Widening Streets, - - - - -		3,858 33
Original Estimates, - - - - -	\$2,872,050 00	\$2,978,228 21

A. \$75,674 45 of this amount was due last year.

Actual Income,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$2,978,228	21
Estimated Income,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,872,050	00
Excess of <i>Actual Income</i> over <i>Estimated Income</i> ,	-	-						\$106,178	21
From this Excess of Income,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$106,178	21
Is to be deducted the Excess of Actual Payments over the Estimated Payments, as stated on page 18,								21,113	50
Leaving a net surplus of	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$85,064	71

The above amount of \$85,064 71, resulting from the actual business of the year, belongs to the Sinking Fund, or *Committee on the Reduction of the City Debt*, and is placed at their disposal by the ninth and tenth sections of the Ordinance on Finance, R. O. page 163.

This Ordinance requires that any excess of Income over the original *estimated* Income; or any excess of Appropriations (original or by additions,) over the *actual* payments, should be carried to the credit of the Committee on the Reduction of the City Debt, and be applied towards the extinction of the Debt, *and to no other purpose whatever*.

By the same Ordinance it is provided that no money can be drawn for by the Auditor, or be paid by the Treasurer, unless the same has been previously appropriated by a Special Vote of the City Council; hence the necessity of applying to the Council for additional means, if from any cause an *Original Appropriation* falls short. The additional means thus asked for can only be furnished by an *authorized* transfer from some existing appropriation which can spare it, or by a *specific loan*.

Thus, in the present year, the appropriation for the County of Suffolk was \$200,000, and the estimated income \$60,000, but before the close of the year it was foreseen that the actual Expenditures would exceed

the appropriation, and although the actual Income would (as was equally foreseen) exceed the estimated Income by a sum much larger than that required to meet the expected deficiency, yet it was necessary to go to the Council and obtain the addition required, because the excess of Income in this case, or in any similar case could not, under the Ordinance, be used, but it must remain in the Treasury to the credit of the "*Committee on the Reduction of the City Debt*," and be appropriated to that purpose only.

In this manner the City Council retain a *knowledge and control* of all the expenditures, as none can be made unless an appropriation for the same is expressly authorized by them.

T A X E S.

The amount of Taxes assessed on the Polls and on the Real and Personal Estates in the City of Boston, for the year 1857, was as follows:—

Valuation of Real Estate, - -	\$149,713,800 00
Valuation of Personal Estate, -	108,398,100 00
Total, - - - - -	<u>\$258,111,900 00</u>
Rated at \$9 30 per \$1,000, gives -	\$2,400,440 67
Polls, 33,162, at \$1 50 each, is -	49,743 00
Total Assessment for 1857, - -	<u>\$2,450,183 67</u>

Of which \$296,073 00 was required to meet the State Tax, being nearly one-third of the whole State Tax, (\$899,973 00,) for the year 1857.

The increased valuation over the year 1856 was,
 On Real Estate, \$6,032,100 00, being 4.198 per cent.
 On Personal Estate, 2,917,300 00, being 2.675
 Total Increase, \$8,949,400 00, being 3.592

The increase on Polls was only 188, being 0.57

The following Table, giving the valuation of the Real and Personal Estates, and the number of Polls in each of the twelve wards, in the years 1851 and 1857, will show the increase of valuation, as well as the changes which have occurred in the *location* of the Property and Polls of the City during the past six years.

 *The mode of assessing our Taxes, and the Laws and custom regulating the same will be found in the Appendix.*

TAXES, 1857.				TAXES, 1851.			
Ward.	Real Estate.	Personal Est.	No. of Polls.	Ward.	Real Estate.	Personal Est.	No. of Polls.
1	\$9,440,400 00	\$3,600,700 00	3,676	1	\$7,479,300 00	\$3,817,700 00	3,108
2	5,961,100 00	657,500 00	3,323	2	4,177,000 00	455,500 00	2,256
3	6,897,900 00	2,871,900 00	2,626	3	5,619,500 00	2,016,400 00	2,344
4	33,265,900 00	37,831,000 00	3,140	4	25,104,700 00	28,190,800 00	3,175
5	5,734,000 00	2,556,700 00	2,130	5	5,353,500 00	2,344,100 00	1,859
6	21,201,400 00	21,944,400 00	2,017	6	15,212,400 00	13,992,300 00	1,888
7	17,107,200 00	21,910,100 00	2,735	7	14,779,800 00	15,858,800 00	2,741
8	11,598,100 00	5,383,500 00	2,241	8	10,121,300 00	5,725,600 00	2,304
9	6,995,400 00	3,074,500 00	1,914	9	5,848,200 00	1,967,800 00	1,610
10	7,097,000 00	2,655,900 00	2,645	10	5,464,600 00	2,021,200 00	2,481
11	11,874,200 00	3,845,200 00	3,416	11	5,775,200 00	1,332,300 00	2,386
12	7,541,200 00	2,066,700 00	3,299	12	4,423,000 00	866,000 00	2,293
	\$149,713,800 00	\$108,398,100 00	33,162		\$109,358,500 00	\$78,588,500 00	28,445
Real Estate, . \$149,713,800 00				Real Estate, . \$109,358,500 00			
Personal Estate, 108,398,100 00				Personal Estate, 78,588,500 00			
\$258,111,900 00				\$187,947,000 00			
Number of Polls, . . . 33,162				Number of Polls, . . . 28,445			

The assessments in previous years have been as follows :

1856.

Valuation of Real Estate, -	-	\$143,681,700 00
Valuation of Personal Estate, -	-	105,480,800 00
Total, -	-	<u>\$249,162,500 00</u>
Rated at \$8 per \$1,000, is -	-	\$1,993,300 00
Polls, 32,974, at \$1 50 each, is -	-	49,461 00
Total Assessment, -	-	<u>\$2,042,761 00</u>

The increased valuation over the year 1855 was,
 On Real Estate, \$7,330,400 00, being 5.376 per cent.
 Decrease on Per-
 sonal Estate, 100,100 00, being 5,376
 Net increase on }
 total valuation } \$7,230,300 00, being 2,988
 of 1855, }
 The Increase on Polls was 1,372, being 4,341

Total valuation of the year 1856, as above,

			\$249,162,500 00
The Valuation of 1846 was	-	-	<u>148,839,600 00</u>
Increase in ten years,	-	-	<u>\$100,322,900 00</u>

1855.

Valuation of Real Estate,	-	-	\$136,351,300 00
Valuation of Personal Estate,	-	-	<u>105,580,900 00</u>
Total Valuation,	-	-	<u>\$241,932,200 00</u>

Rate \$7.70 per \$1,000, gave	-	-	\$1,862,877 94
Number of Polls, 31,602, at \$1 50,			<u>47,403 00</u>
			<u>\$1,910,280 94</u>

Of which amount \$148,036 50 went to pay the City's proportion of the State Tax, being at the rate of 32.89 per cent. of the whole State Tax of \$449,986 50.

The Increased Valuation over the year 1854 was as follows :

Real Estate,	\$8,621,100 00, being 6,749 per cent.
Personal Estate,	<u>6,297,900 00, being 6,343</u>
Total Increase,	<u>\$14,919,000 00, being 6.657</u>
	Increase on Polls 468, being 1.503

The Total Valuation of the year 1855, as above stated, was - - - - - \$241,932,200 00
 The Valuation of the year 1845 was - 135,948,700 00
 Increase in ten years, - - - - - \$105,983,500 00
 Which is equal to 77.957 per cent.

1854.

Valuation of Real Estate, - -	\$127,730,200 00
Valuation of Personal Estate, -	99,283,000 00
Total Valuation, - - - -	<u>\$227,013,200 00</u>
At \$9.20 per \$1,000, is - - -	\$2,088,521 44
No. of Polls 31,134, at \$1 50, - -	46,701 00
Total Tax for 1854, - - - -	<u>\$2,135,222 44</u>

The above amount includes a State

Tax of - - - - -	\$98,691 00
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Increase over 1853,

Real Estate,	\$11,639,300, being 10.002 per cent.
Personal Estate,	8,859,700, being 9.798
Total, - -	<u>\$20,499,000, being 9.926</u>

Polls, - - -	1,175, being 3.922
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The Total Valuation of 1844, was	\$118,450,300 00
Increase in ten years, - - -	108,562,900 00
Valuation of 1854, - - -	<u>\$227,013,200 00</u>

This increase is 91.652 per cent., and is divided as follows:

Real Estate in 1854,	\$127,730,200
1844,	72,048,000
Increase, -	<u>\$55,682,200, being 77.285 per ct.</u>

Personal Estate in

	1854,	\$99,283,000	
	1844,	<u>46,402,300</u>	
Increase,	-	\$52,880,700,	being 113.961 per ct.
Increase of Polls,		8,795,	being 39.37 per ct.

1 8 5 3.

Valuation of Real Estate,	-	-	\$116,090,900	00
Valuation of Personal Estate,	-	-	<u>90,423,300</u>	00
Total Valuation,	-	-	-	\$206,514,200 00
At \$7.60 per \$1,000, is	-	-	-	\$1,569,507 92
No. of Polls 20,959, at \$1 50 each, is				<u>44,938 50</u>
Total Tax for 1853,	-	-	-	\$1,614,446 42
Including State Tax of	-	-	-	98,691 00

Increase over 1852,

Real Estate, \$5,391,700, being 4.870 per cent.

Personal Estate, 13,443,300, being 17.462\$18,835,000, being 10.003

Polls, - - - 976, being 3.367

The Valuation of 1843 was \$110,046,000.

Increase in ten years, \$96,468,200, being 87.661 per ct.

The valuation of 1852, was \$187,680,000. Rate of Tax \$6.40 per \$1,000.

1851,	"	187,947,000.	"	"	7.00	"
1850,	"	180,000,500.	"	"	6.50	"
1849,	"	174,180,200.	"	"	6.50	"
1848,	"	167,728,000.	"	"	6.50	"
1847,	"	162,360,000.	"	"	6.00	"

CITY EXPENDITURES.

Statement of the Expenditures made on account of the CITY OF BOSTON during the financial year 1857-58.

Commencing with the first day of May 1857, and ending with the last day of April 1858.

N. B. *The Expenditures on account of the COUNTY OF SUFFOLK, which comprises the City of Boston, the City of Chelsea, and the towns of North Chelsea and Winthrop, are in a separate account.*

ARMORIES.

Payments to the various Volunteer Militia Companies, for Rent of Armories as required by the State Law of 26 April 1853, viz:

Rents for 14 Infantry Companies one year, at \$300 each,	\$4,200 00
One Cavalry Company, one year,	600 00
Light — Allowance for light to 16 Companies, at \$25 per annum each, in conformity with a vote of the City Council of 20th March 1854,	400 00
<i>Amount carried forward,</i>	<u>\$5,200 00</u>

<i>Amount brought forward,</i>	\$5,200 00
Amount paid by Treasurer, per item No. 1 of his ac- count,	5,157 50
Amount drawn for by Auditor but not yet paid by Treas- urer,	42 50
	<u>\$5,200 00</u>

N. B. *The State refunds all the amounts paid for rent as above; but not the light money.*

ALBANY STREET BRIDGE DAMAGES.

Damages in consequence of building the Bridge, and altering the grade of Albany Street, as per order of the Board of Aldermen of the 1st October 1856.

Payment to the Worcester Railroad Corpo- ration and to Individuals for damages occasioned to their property on Albany street,	\$36,443 33
Fence,	200 00
Gravel, Piles for bracing, &c.,	87 35
Plans,	24 00

Per item No. 3 of Treasurer's account, \$36,754 68

AUDITOR OF ACCOUNTS.

Amount paid to the Auditor of Accounts by direction of the Committee on Accounts, to enable him to pay in advance such claims against the City as circumstances require to be paid before the regular pay day, which is the first day of every month.

<i>Per item No. 54 of Treasurer's account,</i>	300 00
<i>This amount is refunded by the Auditor and appears to his credit in item No. 110 of Treasurer's account.</i>	

<i>Amount carried forward,</i>	<u>\$42,254 68</u>
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Amount brought forward, \$42,254 68
 ADVERTISING, &c.

Paid for eight daily Newspapers, and for
 advertising in the same at the rate of
 \$300 per annum for one year, \$2,400 00
 One weekly paper, 150 00
 Balance due on four other
 papers discontinued, 62 92
 Daily papers for Assessors' Room, 30 00

\$2,642 92

*Amount paid by Treasurer per
 item No. 2 of his account,* \$2,620 92
*Add Transfer by Auditor from
 Incidentals,* 22 00
\$2,642 92

BRIDGES.

Repairs, &c., on the Free Bridges, viz :
 FEDERAL STREET BRIDGE, leading from Fed-
 eral Street to First Street, South Boston.

Cost of lengthening the west-
 erly pier of this Bridge,
 about 60 feet, and building
 a new guard to the Bridge, \$4,816 46
 Horse Power for removing
 Draw, and new House for
 the same, 2,625 86
 Paving, 1,711 43
 Safety Gates at the Draw, 470 24
 Painting, 284 92
 Drawing Piles and Removing
 Pier, 125 00
 Horse, 200; Harness, &c.,
 29 71, 229 71
 Assistance to Superintendent, 218 25
 Box for Water Pipe from the
 Main to the Stable, 129 39
 Hay and Grain, 110 36
 Carpenter's Work and Stock, 104 23
 Superintending the Work, 45 00

Amounts carried forward, \$10,870 85 \$44,897 60

<i>Amounts brought forward,</i>	\$10,870 85	\$44,897 60
Fuel for Supt's office,	41 00	
Gas and Gas Fixtures,	22 58	
Oil and Tallow,	24 53	
Blacksmithing and Iron Work,	28 23	
Plans,	32 00	
Water,	11 66	
Horseshoeing and Keeping,	5 50	
Furniture, Tools and Utensils	36 29	
	\$11,072 64	

MOUNT WASHINGTON AVENUE
BRIDGE, *from Federal Street*
to Granite Street, South Bos-
ton.

Cost of lengthening out each
end of the Centre piers,
building a Guard for pro-
tecting the four corners of
the Draw and Bridge;
and for other necessary
work on this

Bridge	\$5,215 11	
Paving floor of the Bridge,	2,209 98	
Blacksmith & Iron Work,	185 42	
Oil,	70 46	
Painting,	65 68	
Tools and Utensils for Supt.,	13 10	
Fuel for Superin- tendent's office,	13 00	
Whitewashing Su- perintendt's office,	8 50	

\$7,781 25

<i>Amounts carried forward,</i>	\$18,853 89	\$44,897 60
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<i>Amounts brought forward,</i>	\$18,853 89	\$44,897 60
DOVER STREET BRIDGE, <i>leading from East Dover Street to Fourth Street.</i>		
Lumber for Replanking and Labor,	\$2,827 52	
Blacksmith Work,	32 70	
Repairing Superin- tendent's House,	18 00	
Gas for Superinten- dent's House,	26 25	
	\$2,904 47	
CHELSEA STREET BRIDGE, <i>from Chelsea Street, East Boston, to Chelsea.</i>		
Lumber and Labor for Repairs,	\$116 51	
Oil,	3 00	
	\$119 51	
MERIDIAN STREET BRIDGE, <i>from Meridian Street to Chelsea.</i>		
Lumber and Labor for Repairs,	\$400 44	
Gravel for covering the Road way,	536 00	
Tools and Utensils for Superintend't,	14 99	
Oil,	8 35	
	\$959 78	
<i>Payments as above,</i>	\$22,837 65	\$22,837 65
<i>Add Transfers by Auditor,</i>	9 64	
	22,847 29	
<i>Deduct amount not yet paid,</i>	14 50	
<i>Paid by Treasurer per item No. 6 of his account,</i>		
	\$22,832 79	
<i>Amount carried forward,</i>		\$67,735 25

Amount brought forward,

\$67,735 25

ALBANY STREET BRIDGE — *See page 28.*

CHARLES STREET BRIDGE —

See Charles Street Extension, page 39.

BELLS AND CLOCKS.

For ringing eight Bells in
different parts of the City,
to denote the hours of the
day, at \$80 each, per an-
num,

\$640 00

For winding up and regulat-
ing fourteen public Clocks,

425 00

Repairs on the same,

476 70

Lighting the illuminated Clock
on Williams Market,

75 00

Repairs on Church Bells,

13 50

\$1,630 20

Amount paid by Treasurer

per item No. 4 of his account,

\$1,519 45

Amount not yet called for,

106 25

Transfer by Auditor,

4 50

\$1,630 20

BURIAL GROUNDS.

*Expenditures for the general improvement and
embellishment of the Burial Grounds, and
other incidental Expenses of this Depart-
ment, viz :*

SOUTH GROUND, Washington Street,

Labor,

\$523 00

Loam, Sand, &c.,

45 00

Repair'g Locks and

making keys,

42 73

Opening ground on

Sundays,

40 00

Repairing & Paint-

ing Gate,

36 50

Bulbs, Seeds and

Plants,

17 75

Frames & Trellises,

7 22

\$712 20

Amounts carried forward,

\$712 20

\$69,365 45

<i>Amounts brought forward,</i>		\$712 20	\$69,365 45
CHAPEL, Tremont Street,			
Labor,	\$121 00		
Repairing Tombs,	43 31		
Loam & Red Gravel,	22 00		
Mason Work, Lime,			
Sand & Cement,	17 95		
Opening Ground on			
Sundays,	12 00		
Bulbs,	11 75		
Borders & Trellises,	7 72		
Repairing Statues,	4 25		
Repairing Fence,	1 88		
Carting Dirt,	1 50		
Locks and Repair'g,	50		
		243 86	
GRANARY, Tremont Street.			
Labor,	\$225 25		
Bulbs, Seeds, and			
Plants,	53 00		
Opening the Ground			
on Sundays,	18 00		
Repairing & Plank-			
ing Tombs,	12 25		
Carting Dirt,	9 75		
Loam & Red Gravel,	4 50		
Repairing Fence,	68 50		
		391 25	
CENTRAL, Boylston Street.			
Painting Fence,	\$125 00		
Labor,	63 00		
Repairing Fence &			
Iron Work,	17 00		
Shovelling Snow,	8 00		
Repairing Tombs,	7 00		
Carting,	5 00		
Repairing Locks,	2 75		
Opening the Ground			
on Sunday,	2 00		
		229 75	
<i>Amounts carried forward,</i>		\$1,577 06	\$69,365 45

<i>Amounts brought forward,</i>		\$1,577 06	\$69,365 45
COPP'S HILL.			
Special Sup't,	\$493 00		
New Fence & paint-			
ing same,	172 52		
Labor,	168 87		
Mason Work, Lime			
and Cement,	86 96		
Red Gravel,	39 00		
Repairing & Plank-			
ing Tombs,	13 50		
Seeds and Plants,	9 00		
Carting,	4 00		
		986 85	
EAST BOSTON.			
Salary of a Special			
Officer,	\$384 00		
Digging and Open-			
ing Graves,	119 75		
Repairing Fence,	80 72		
Removing Bodies,	50 00		
Ferry Tolls,	41 00		
Labor,	21 24		
Tools, Lime, &c.,	12 76		
Repairing Tombs,	6 25		
		715 72	
SOUTH BOSTON.			
Labor,		4 75	
NEW TOOLS and Repairs of old			
ones,		7 25	
FUNERAL CARS, Harnesses, &c.			
Care and Storage			
of the Hearses,	\$150 00		
Repairs of the same,	29 50		
		179 50	
PRINTING for the City Regis-			
trar's Department, which in-			
cludes the B. G. Department,			
and also the Records of Births,			
Deaths, Marriages, and Inten-			
tions of Marriage,		58 21	
<i>Amounts carried forward,</i>		\$3,529 34	\$69,365 45

<i>Amounts brought forward,</i>	\$3,529 34	\$69,365 45
STATIONERY and Blank Books		
for the two Departments,	69 65	
POSTAGES,	4 72	
		3,603 71
<i>Amount as above,</i>	\$3,603. 71	
<i>Amount outstanding,</i>	22 50	
	\$3,581 21	
<i>Transferred by Auditor to another</i>		
<i>account,</i>	35 65	
<i>Per item No. 5 of Treasurer's }</i>		
<i>account,</i>	\$3,616 86	

MOUNT HOPE CEMETERY.

See that item.

BOSTON HARBOR.

Wages of two Boatmen,	\$983 40	
Removing from the Channel		
49 Tons of Stone which		
were accidentally sunk		
there,	900 00	
Removing three old Hulks		
from various places on the		
flats,	75 00	
Rent of Harbor Master's		
Office, five quarters,	193 75	
Newspapers and Shipping List,	24 67	
Fuel for Office,	15 20	
Furniture for Office,	6 50	
Repairs and Supplies for the		
Boat,	14 50	
New Boat and Rigging,	175 06	
Stationery for Office,	3 95	
		2,392 03
<i>Amount paid by Treasurer per</i>		
<i>item No. 7 of his account,</i>	\$2,401 78	
<i>Transfer by Auditor to Police,</i>	9 75	
	\$2,392 03	
<i>Amount carried forward,</i>		\$75,361 19

Amount brought forward, \$75,361 19
 COMMON, MALLS, PUBLIC SQUARES, &c.

Care and improvement of the Common and Public Garden, Public Squares and Ornamental Grounds and Trees of the City proper, and in South and East Boston, viz :

Salary one year of John Galvin for general superintendence, and for keeping the Common, Malls, and all the Squares and Trees in good order and condition, he paying for all the labor and ordinary expenditures for that purpose, \$7,250 00

For the following items of Expenditure, not included in said contract, viz :

COMMON.

Paving Gutters for walks,	\$721 10	
Loam and Sods,	241 50	
Carpenter's work,	730 74	
Gravel, Stone chips, Oyster Shells, &c.		
for walks,	213 18	
Trees,	179 25	
Teaming and extra labor,	45 37	
Signs,	16 00	
Blacksmith work,	58 74	
Stone work,	6 19	
		\$2,212 07

NEW GATE.

Cost of the new Iron Gate opposite West street; and expense of setting the same,	2,813 40
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PUBLIC GARDEN.

Cost of relaying the walk from Pleasant Street to Beacon Street, with suitable means

<i>Amounts carried forward,</i>	\$12,275 47	\$75,361 19
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Amounts brought forward, \$12,275 47 \$75,361 19
*of Drainage and other work
on the Garden.*

Grav'l, Stone, Stone
Chips, & Oyster
Shells, \$1,941 77

Labor and Superin-
tending work, 1,300 28

Red Gravel, 1,390 00

Carpenter's work
and Stock, 160 07

Repairing Fence, 135 10

Loam and Sods, 54 00

Plumbing, 52 65

Team work, 35 94

Painti'g and Paving, 19 23

Allowance to former
Superintendent for
expenditures and
services, 200 00

5,289 04

GREEN HOUSE.

Addition to this edi-
fice, per contract, \$600 00

Other expenses on
main house, 125 23

Resetting furnaces, 189 95

Plumber's bill, 75 12

Painting, 77 85

1,068 15

TREES IN STREETS, Seeds, Bulbs
and Flower Roots, 172 50

WATERING around the Common
and Public Garden, 371 33

FRANKLIN AND BLACKSTONE SQUARES.

Painting Iron Fen-
ces, \$648 84

Repairing same, 6 60

655 44

Amounts carried forward, \$19,831 93 \$75,361 19

<i>Amounts brought forward,</i>	\$19,831 93	\$75,361 19
CHESTER SQUARE AND STREET.		
Paid on account of an Iron Rail fence on Chester street to protect the Trees in the Mall	\$1,550 00	
Sundry work on the Square,	104 25	
		1,654 25
UNION PARK, Sundry Repairs,	14 25	
LOWELL SQUARE.		
Painting fence,	\$98 10	
Repairing do., &c.,	87 90	
		186 00
TELEGRAPH HILL.		
Repairing fence,	26 84	
EAST BOSTON SQUARES.		
Repairing fences,	15 48	
CITY HALL SQUARES.		
Painting fence,	\$152 67	
Loam, &c.,	6 00	
		158 67
		21,887 42
<i>Amount paid by Treasurer per item No. 8 of his account,</i>	\$21,917 42	
<i>Transfer by Auditor to Inciden- tals,</i>	30 00	
		\$21,887 42
CITY HOSPITAL.		
Paid Boston Lying-in Hospital Co. for their Estate on Springfield and Worcester Streets, built by them for a Lying-in Hospital, containing 40,000 square feet of Land, at a fixed sum of,		45,000 00
<i>Per item No. 11 of Treasurer's account,</i>		
<i>Amount carried forward,</i>		
		\$142,248 61

Amount brought forward, \$142,248 61

CITY DEBT.

The Committee on the Reduction of the City Debt have been charged by the Auditor with the whole of the City Debt which became due in this financial year, amounting to,

\$13,500 00

Also with the payment of notes which were due on demand,

6,000 00

Making the total of notes provided for and charged off by the Auditor this year,

19,500 00

Amount drawn for as above, \$19,500 00

Add — *Am't outstanding last year, presented to & paid by the Treasurer this year,*

7,700 00

*Payments by the Treasurer }
per item No. 9 of his acc't, }* \$27,200 00

CHARLES STREET EXTENSION.

Cost of the Bridge across the flats, west of the Massachusetts General Hospital, in extension of Charles Street to Leveret Street.

N. B. *This Bridge is 910 feet long — 60 feet wide, and the piers 15 feet distant from each other.*

Contract for all the work and material for the Bridge, completed to the satisfaction of the City Engineer and the Committee on Paving,

\$19,700 00

Allowance for 100 feet additional length,

2,432 10

Cast Iron Scuppers; Lamp Posts, putting up the same, and other extra work,

641 44

Superintendent of the work during its progress,

430 00

Amounts carried forward, \$23,203 54 \$161,748 61

<i>Amounts brought forward,</i>	\$23,203 54	\$161,748 61
Ashes for filling — furnished by, and credited to the In- ternal Health Department,	850 00	
Painting,	185 70	
		24,239 24
<i>N. B. The Expense of Extending this Street, other than what is charged above, will be found under the head of Widening Streets.</i>		
<i>Above payment,</i>	\$24,239 24	
<i>Transfer by the Auditor from Bridges,</i>	75 00	
<i>Payment by Treasurer per item No. 10 of his account,</i>	\$24,164 24	

DEDHAM STREET SEWER.

*Cost of constructing a new Sewer from the
South Bay, east of Albany Street, through
Dedham Street, to the Tremont Street Sewer
for the purpose of Draining the territory
south of Dedham Street.*

Labor,	\$11,888 60	
Brick,	5,569 92	
Lumber,	3,435 35	
Mason's Work,	3,820 50	
Carpenter's Work, and over- seeing labor,	2,038 12	
Cement,	1,872 44	
Piles and driving,	1,463 90	
Hire of two Steam Engines and pay of Engineers to run the same for pumping water and driving piles,	675 50	
Granite Gate-frames, Stone Curbs and fitting same,	447 49	
Carting,	392 53	
Sand,	360 73	
Gravel for filling on sewer at South Bay,	327 10	
<i>Amounts carried forward,</i>	\$32,292 18	\$185,987 85

<i>Amounts brought forward,</i>	\$32,292 18	\$185,987 85
Horse hire for hoisting earth,	264 00	
Engineering Department, for work performed by them,	207 44	
Composition work for Gates,	196 93	
Coal for use of Engines,	119 00	
Paving,	99 37	
Iron Bolts, &c.,	72 76	
Labor by machinists on the Gwynn Pump belonging to the City,	70 93	
Nails and Spikes,	55 86	
Cast Iron Curbs,	33 60	
Belting, Hose, &c. for Pump,	30 15	
Hollow Logs, &c.,	22 50	
Oil for use of Engine & Pump,	12 44	
Lime,	14 00	
Hire of Sloop with crews, for Removing old Sea Wall,	63 00	
		33,554 16
<i>Amount paid by Treasurer per item No. 12 of his account,</i>	\$33,461 98	
<i>Amount outstanding,</i>	70 93	
<i>Transfer from Sewers,</i>	21 25	
	\$33,554 16	

ENGINEERING.

Expenses of the Civil Engineer's Department.

Salary of the Second Assistant Engineer for the year,	*\$848 00	
Pay of Draftsmen and Assistants, Levellers, Rod-men, Chain-men, &c.,	3,374 50	
Instruments and Repairs of the same,	435 27	
Books, Stationery, Drawing Materials and Postages,	140 81	
<i>Amounts carried forward,</i>	\$4,798 58	\$219,542 01

* The Salaries of the Engineer and the Assistant Engineer are charged under the head of Salaries.

<i>Amounts brought forward,</i>	\$4,798 58	\$219,542 01
Omnibus tickets, Ferry tolls, Carriage hire and Travel- ling Expenses, &c.,	140 02	
Cloth and Galloon for back- ing Maps and Plans,	29 63	
Wooden Stakes,	29 75	
Washing Towels, Soap, &c.,	25 00	
Carpenter's Work in office, and Incidental Expenses,	13 84	
Furniture and Utensils for Office,	10 50	
Boots for water and mud service,	9 50	
Ice for Office,	6 00	
		5,062 82
<i>Amount paid by Treasurer per item No. 15 of his account,</i>	\$5,493 07	
<i>Transferred by Auditor to South Bay,</i>	430 25	
	\$5,062 82	

EXTERNAL HEALTH.

*Expenses of maintaining the Schooner QUAR-
ANTINE, which is kept for the purpose of
Boarding Vessels and inspecting their car-
goes, crews, and passengers, as they arrive
from foreign ports, with a view of preventing
the introduction of contagious diseases and
Paupers into the City.**

Salaries of two Boatmen at \$90 per month,	\$1,080 00	
For occasional extra help on board Boat,	137 00	
<i>Amounts carried forward,</i>	\$1,217 00	\$224,604 83

* N. B.—The Salary of the Port Physician is \$200 per annum. He resides at Deer Island, and is Superintendent of the Quarantine Department. His salary is charged under the head of Salaries. He is also Superintendent and Physician to the House of Industry at Deer Island, for which he receives a salary of \$1000 per annum, which is charged in the Expenses of the House of Industry.

<i>Amounts brought forward,</i>	\$1,217 00	\$224,604 83
Repairs, includ'g new Copper,	866 48	
Sail-maker's bill,	299 51	
Paints, Oil and Brushes,	176 37	
Painting,	41 88	
Ship Chandlery,	46 01	
Furniture,	85 12	
Custom House Papers,	21 50	
Binocular Marine Glass,	28 00	
Rubber Clothing for men,	17 75	
Disinfecting fluid, one Barrel,	16 00	
Assistant Port Physician,	15 00	
Stationery,	9 12	
Ferry Tolls,	8 00	
Towing,	8 00	
Expenses of Port Physician when in City on duty,	6 50	
Repairing Instruments,	5 00	
		2,867 24
<i>Amount paid by Treasurer per item No. 13 of his account,</i>	\$2,888 39	
<i>Transferred by Aud. to Inc'ls,</i>	21 15	
	\$2,867 24	

ENGINE AND HOOK AND LADDER HOUSES.

Carpenter's Work and Stock,	\$1,493 13	
Gas Fixtures,	488 11	
Painting and Glazing,	427 26	
Plumbing,	127 48	
Whitewashing,	103 00	
Masonry and Drainage,	80 55	
Paper Hanging,	41 61	
Rent of Hall for members of Company No. 6,	8 00	
		2,769 14
<i>Amount paid by Treasurer per item No. 14 of his account,</i>	\$1,745 16	
<i>Amount outstanding,</i>	33 98	
<i>Transferred by Aud. from Fire Department,</i>	990 00	
	\$2,769 14	
<i>Amount carried forward,</i>		\$230,241 21

Amount brought forward, \$230,241 21
ENGINE HOUSE, SOUTH BOSTON.

Cost of a new brick Engine House for Engine Company No. 14, erected on City land in Fourth Street, South Boston, viz :

Building per Contract,	\$2,763 00
Extra Work for the foundation, &c.,	475 52
Earth filling,	58 33
Plans, &c.,	69 07

Per item No. 17 of Treasurer's account, 3,365 92

ENGINE HOUSE, EAST BOSTON.

Cost of a new Brick Engine House for Company No. 13, erected on Chelsea Street, East Boston, viz :

Land—Cost of the Lot containing 1,323 feet, at 50 cts.	\$661 50
Building—Contract for the Building,	2,850 00
Extra work to Contractors,	104 19
Cost of laying a new Sewer to drain the house,	332 58
Plans, &c.,	75 00

Per item No. 16 of Treasurer's account, 4,023 27

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Exclusive of Engine and Hook and Ladder Houses, which are charged under that head, and also, exclusive of the Salaries of the Chief Engineer, and the Clerk to the Board of Engineers, which are charged under the head of Salaries.

The appropriation for the Fire Department includes the annual Expenditures of the Fire Department proper, amounting to

\$91,662 14	
<i>Amounts carried forward,</i>	\$91,662 14
	\$237,630 40

<i>Amounts brought forward,</i>	\$91,662 14	\$237,630 40
<i>The cost of carrying on the FIRE ALARM SYSTEM, am't'g to,</i>	8,670 61	
<i>And the cost of keeping in proper order the STEAM FIRE ENGINE, amounting to</i>	1,130 38	

Thus making a Gross total of 101,463 13

*The details of which are as
follows, viz:*

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Annual compensation to the Assistant Engineers, Officers and Members of the various Engine, Hook and Ladder, and Hydrant Co's,	\$67,592 60	
Repairs of Engines, Hose Car- riages, Hook and Ladder Carriages, and other appa- ratus belonging to the Fire Department; exclusive of Repairs on Hose and other work in that line,	6,204 01	
New Leading and Suction Hose, Caps, Badges and Buckets,	6,257 52	
Repairs on the Leading and Suction Hose, Caps, Badges and other work in that branch,	2,497 59	
Hire of Horses and Riders to draw Engines and Hooks and Ladders to and from fires,	2,170 62	
Fire Police, for attendance at fires,	1,821 25	
Furniture and Utensils for Engine Houses,	619 71	
Fuel for the Engine Houses,	553 29	
Warming Apparatus for En- gine Houses,	447 51	
<i>Amounts carried forward,</i>	<u>\$88,164 10</u>	<u>\$339,093 53</u>

<i>Amounts brought forward,</i>	\$88,164 10	\$339,093 53
Bells—New Alarm Bells and Hanging the same on En- gine Houses 10 & 13, E. B.,	375 00	
Water for the various En- gine Houses,	352 00	
Expenses of collecting appa- ratus after fires; and cart- ing machines to and from workshops for repairs, and other miscellaneous ex- penses of the Fire Depart- ment, not charged else- where,	315 69	
Oil and Fluid for Engine Houses and for Torches,	276 35	
Ladders — purchase of new, and repairing of old ones,	212 43	
Neat's-Foot Oil, &c. for Hose,	287 55	
Ice and Snow, Cost of remov- ing the same from Hydrant Boxes,	225 77	
Stationery for the Depart- ment,	132 92	
Gas for Engine Houses,	196 84	
Soap and Sponge,	127 51	
Refreshments furnished to Fire Companies, who came from neighboring cities and towns to our assistance at large fires,	115 97	
Reservoir Covers, New ones furnished by the Internal Health Department,	190 00	
Filling and Cleaning Reser- voirs,	106 00	
Leather Preservative for the Hose,	93 00	
Printing and Engraving for the Department, including certificates of membership,	107 62	
<i>Amounts carried forward,</i>	<u>\$91,278 75</u>	<u>\$339,093 53</u>

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

47

<i>Amounts brought forward,</i>	\$91,278 75	\$339,093 53
Gas Fixtures,	79 95	
New Runners for Hose Carriages, and repairs,	70 00	
Ringling Alarm Bells at East Boston,	45 83	
Signs for Engine and Hose Carriage Houses,	43 90	
Carriage hire,	39 25	
Locks and Keys, for various Engine Houses, including spare keys for the use of members,	36 72	
Care of Reservoirs at East Boston, one year,	25 00	
Repairing Harnesses,	20 62	
Washing and making Towels,	12 24	
Damages—payment for injury done by the Department,	9 88	

FIRE DEPARTMENT.	
Exclusive of Steam Engine and Fire Alarm,	\$91,662 14

STEAM FIRE ENGINE.

Expenses of this machine, exclusive of the pay of the Company attached to her, who were discharged in September last.

Salary of an Engineer six months,	\$400 00	
Salary of a Fireman eight months,	366 00	
Repairing, Oiling Hose, &c.,	233 76	
Drawing Engine to and from a fire,	20 00	
Fuel,	8 62	
Tools for Engineer,	2 00	
Jury of Machinists for Examination of the Machine, with		
<i>Amounts carried forward,</i>	\$1,030 38	\$339,093 53

<i>Amounts brought forward,</i>	\$1,030 38	\$339,093 53
a view to the practicability of Repairing or Altering her so as to fit her for ser- vice,	100 00	

STEAM ENGINE,	<u>\$1,130 38</u>
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N. B. *This Machine has been out of service since September last.*

TELEGRAPHIC FIRE ALARM.

The following payments have been made on this account, viz:

Salary of Superintendent,	\$1,100 00	
Salary of Assistants,	3,510 00	
Two new Striking Machines,	670 75	
New Water Meter,	125 00	
Signal Boxes and repairing the same,	514 25	
Other Machinery and putting up same,	863 76	
Repairs of Machinery and Wires,	299 08	
Drugs, Chemicals and Zinc,	398 83	
Wires and putting up same,	186 87	
Office Machinery and Tools, for repairing,	276 73	
Exchange of the old Bell on Hawes Sch'l House, South Boston, for a larger one,	212 34	
Furniture, Beds and Bedding for Operators,	116 58	
Washing the Office, Clothing and Bedding,	76 25	
Water used as a motive power,	65 00	
Incidental Expenses & Dam- ages paid,	61 07	
Mason's Work,	52 66	
<i>Amounts carried forward,</i>	<u>\$8,529 17</u>	<u>\$339,093 53</u>

<i>Amounts brought forward,</i>	\$8,529 17	\$339,093 53
Freight, Express, Omnibus fares and Carting,	58 72	
Carpenter's Work, Repairing, &c. in Office,	23 90	
Gas Fixtures and Warming Apparatus for Office,	15 33	
Signs for Signal Boxes, and fixing lightning conductors to alarm office,	13 75	
Stationery for Office,	17 55	
Painting and Glazing & Signs,	12 19	

TELEGRAPHIC FIRE ALARM,	\$8,670 61	
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<i>Amount paid by Treasurer per item No. 18 of his account,</i>	\$101,970 96	
<i>Amount outstanding,</i>	485 10	

	\$102,456 06	
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<i>Transfers by Auditor to Engine Houses and Incidentals,</i>	992 93	
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<i>Total as on page 45,</i>	\$101,463 13	
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N. B. On the 30th April, 1858, the Department consisted of one Chief Engineer, nine Assistant Engineers, and twenty-two Companies, including three Hook and Ladder and five Hose Companies.

Each Engine Company has one Foreman, one Assistant Foreman, one Clerk, one Steward, and thirty-six men.

Each of the Hose Companies has twenty men, with the same Officers as the Engine Companies.

PAY — That of the Chief Engineer is \$1200 per annum; that of the Assistant Engineers, \$250 each per annum; the Foremen, \$150; the Assistant Foremen, \$125; the

<i>Amount carried forward,</i>		\$339,093 53
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Amount brought forward,

\$339,093 53

Clerks, \$125; the Stewards, \$125; and the Men \$100 each per annum, except the three stationary Engine Companies, No. 14 at South Boston Point; one Hook and Ladder Company, and one Hose Company at East Boston, and Hose Company 4 Northampton Street, who receive less pay, as they are never required to leave their sections of the City, except on the order of the Chief, or one of the Assistant Engineers.

OWNERSHIP—*All the Engines, Carriages and other Fire Apparatus belong to the City and are under the control of the Chief Engineer.*

FIRE ALARMS—*A constant watch is kept at the Central Office, Court Square, night and day, by the operators and others. Each operator serves two alternate terms of four hours each, as principal and the same as assistant operator; so that sixteen hours service at the office, out of every twenty-four, is required from each operator. No operator is permitted to sleep during his watch, unless expressly relieved by some one else.*

Each operator is accountable to the Superintendent for any omissions or mistakes that may occur at the Central Office during his hours of duty.

An accurate account is kept of the time of giving each alarm, and of the District and Station from whence it originates, and all other necessary information.

The City is divided into seven Alarm Districts. Each District is subdivided into Stations, in each of which is a Signal Box. There are now fifty Signal Boxes or Stations, the number in a District varying from six to thirteen.

Alarms are transmitted to the Central Office, from the Signal Stations or Boxes, by turn-

Amount carried forward,

\$339,093 53

Amount brought forward, \$339,093 53

ing the crank in the Box. The Police Officers and a person resident near each Box, have each a key to the Boxes.

Alarms are usually given in less than a minute from the time the crank is turned in any Box, which is done in accordance with certain directions understood by the operator.

GRAMMAR, HIGH, LATIN AND NORMAL SCHOOLS.

For general Expenses of all the Schools, see SCHOOLS.

For particular Expenses of the PRIMARY SCHOOLS, see that head.

The contingent Expenses of the Grammar, Latin, High, and Normal Schools, exclusive of the Salaries of the Instructors, and large repairs or alterations on the School Houses, (which will be found under the head of Instructors, and of Grammar School Houses,) have been as follows, viz:

Ordinary Repairs of the School Houses and School Rooms, including the annual white-washing, painting, &c., viz:

Carpenter's Wk.

and Stock, \$3,233 66

Mason's Work &

Stock, 3,919 01

Paint'g & Glaz'g, 3,230 54

Iron Work, 286 50

Locksmith, 136 37

Slating, 593 95

Drains & Remov-

ing Night Soil, 218 74

Paper Hangings, 10 42

Plumber's Bills

for Wat'r Wks, 187 51

\$11,816 70

Fuel—Preparing the same for use and housing it,

9,558 49

Care and Cleaning of the

Amounts carried forward,

\$21,375 19

\$339,093 53

<i>Amounts brought forward,</i>	\$21,375 19	\$339,093 53
Houses, making Fires, shovelling Snow, &c.,	6,237 14	
Furniture and other Apparatus viz:		
Chairs, Desks, Seats and Tables,	\$4,016 14	
Clocks and Time-pieces,	32 25	
Window Curtains, Shades, &c.,	284 36	
Blackboards, Crayons, &c.,	226 72	
Floor Mats,	238 02	
Brushes of all kinds,	187 54	
Woodenware, Tinware and Hardware,	162 15	
Care of & Cleaning all the Clocks & Time-pieces in Gram'r Schools, for one year, per agreement,	100 00	
		5,247 18
Warming Apparatus, and Repairs of same,	3,245 27	
Salaries, viz:		
J. D. Philbrick, Superintendent one year,	\$2,500 00	
B. Capen, Sec'y of School Com.,	800 00	
O. H. Spurr, Messenger to same,	300 00	
Three Officers employed to look after truant children,	3,018 03	
Tolls, &c., for the one at East Boston,	23 26	
<i>Am'ts car'd for'd,</i>	\$6,641 29	\$36,104 78
		\$339,093 53

Am'ts bro't for'd, \$6,641 29 \$36,104 78 \$339,093 53

Three Judges of
the Police Court,
for their services
in disposing of
Truants, as pro-
vided for by the
Act of 1850, ch.
294, one year, at
\$150 each, 450 00

7,091 29

Books furnished to indigent
scholars, exclusive of the
\$50 paid annually from the
Webb Fund, for writing
books, pens, &c., for the
Franklin School,

1,288 10

Expenses of the Annual Ex-
amination of the Schools
by the City Government
and School Committee in
July, including the cost of
the usual Collation given
at Faneuil Hall to all the
Instructors, Medal Schol-
ars, City Government and
Invited Guests, viz:

Collation, \$556 00

Music and Dec-
orations, 150 00

Boquets present'd
to Medal Schol-
ars on that oc-
casion, 97 00

Furniture hired
for the occasion, 39 00

Preparing rooms, 27 00

869 00

Medals, &c.:

Cost of 190 fine silver
Franklin and City Medals,

Amounts carried forward, \$45,353 17 \$339,093 53

<i>Amounts brought forward,</i>		\$45,353 17	\$339,093 53
procured from the U. States Mint, deducting the \$50 paid from the in- terest on Frank- lin Fund,	\$163 13		
Rings, Ribbons, and Engrav'g Medals,	78 15		
Taking 675 impres- sions from the Engraved Steel Plate Certificates of Merit, distri- buted among the pupils of the second, third and fourth classes in the Grammar Schools,	47 25		
Filling up 624 of said Certificates with the names of the recipients,	78 00		
Total cost of Med- } als & Certific's, }	————	366 53	
Thalberg's Concerts — Hire of the Music Hall, Ushers and Door-keepers for the two Free Concerts given to the Scholars, by Pro- fessor Thalberg, in Janu- ary and April, 1857,		97 00	
Printing and Binding, includ- ing copies of the Annual Report of the Committee of Examination, and Pro- grammes for the exercises of the various Schools for exhibition days,		809 16	
<i>Amounts carried forward,</i>		\$46,625 86	\$339,093 53

<i>Amounts brought forward,</i>	\$46,625 86	\$339,093 53
Class Books and other Books for the various Schools,	483 05	
Maps and Atlases,	474 75	
Repairs on Philosophical Ap- paratus,	176 37	
Text-Books, Books of Refer- ence, and Periodicals for Superintendent's office,	29 00	
Record Books and Stationery, including the supply for the office of the Superin- tendent and Secretary,	330 90	
Manikin and Skeleton for the English High School,	75 00	
Ink for the Writing Schools,	202 48	
Rent of rooms hired for the accommodation of a Branch School in East Boston,	125 00	
Plans, &c., for Report of the School Committee,	105 00	
Distribution of Notices to Committees and Schools; and Distributing Books and Reports,	80 16	
One Blanchard's Globe and Cover on high stand,	18 00	
Slates,	16 63	
Statistics.—Ascertaining the number of children in the City between the ages of five and fifteen years, agree- ably to the requirements of the Statutes of 1846 and 1849,	\$250 00	
Collecting Statis- tics concerni'g Private Sch'ls in the City,	25 00	
Collect'g same		
<i>Am'ts car'd forw'd,</i>	\$275 00	\$48,742 20
		\$339,093 53

<i>Am'ts bro't forw'd,</i>	\$275 00	\$48,742 20	\$339,093 53
relating to Frank-			
lin Medal Schol-			
ars,	100 00		
		375 00	
Sewing Materials,		30 01	
Water Rates,		336 00	
			49,483 21
<i>Payments by Treasurer, per item</i>			
No. 19 of his account,		\$49,991 28	
Amount not yet called for,		41 00	
		\$50,032 28	
<i>Transfers by Auditor to other</i>			
accounts,		549 07	
		\$49,483 21	

There are employed in the Grammar and higher Schools, fifty-five male teachers and one hundred and ninety-three female teachers, including the eight who teach sewing. There are also employed three music masters, two French masters, and one drawing master.

The salaries of these teachers for the year amounted to \$170,108 89, which is charged under the head of INSTRUCTORS, page 82.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL HOUSE, WARD XI.

Plans, Specifications, &c., for a new Grammar School House to be erected on Ringgold Street, on the corner of Waltham and Hanson Streets,

225 00

This amount is transferred from Grammar Schools, and is included in item No. 19 of Treasurer's account.

HOUSE OF CORRECTION, AT SOUTH BOSTON.

This House is under the control of the Board of Directors of Public Institutions.

Amount carried forward,

\$388,801 74

<i>Amount brought forward,</i>		\$388,801 74
Subsistence and Supplies of the House, exclusive of Clothing & Bedding, Fuel and Furniture,	\$24,041 36	
Fuel,	3,601 53	
Clothing and Bedding,	2,349 62	
Gas,	1,314 95	
Salaries of the Master, Depu- ty Master, Clerk and As- sistants, Chaplain, Matrons, Gate Keeper, Watchmen, and all other payments for Salaries, and for hired la- bor at the House,	11,818 86	
erk to the Board of Over- seers,	900 00	
Repairs and Alterations, in- cluding Warming Appara- tus and Lime for White- washing, viz :		
Carpenter's Work and Stock,	\$1,783 57	
Mason's Work & Stock,	444 71	
Paints, Oil, &c.,	484 97	
Iron Work, Nails and Hardware,	349 75	
Plumbing,	869 75	
Steam Apparatus,	467 30	
Warming Appar- atus,	341 60	
Lime,	119 30	
Gas Fixtures,	133 77	
Slating,	48 30	
Hanging Gongs, &c.,	21 87	
Paper Hangings,	10 97	
	5,075 86	
Furniture & Household Uten- sils,	585 13	
New Organ,	525 00	
<i>Amounts carried forward,</i>	\$50,212 31	\$388,801 74

<i>Amounts brought forward,</i>	\$50,212 31	\$388,801 74
Pistols and Ammunition,	61 25	
Stationery, &c.,	346 09	
Bibles, Prayer Books, &c.,	158 51	
Whitewash Brushes and other		
Brushes,	243 45	
Tools, Hardware, &c.,	139 02	
Printing,	73 32	
Newspapers and Advertising,	23 94	
Postage and Expresses,	14 57	
Arresting Fugitives,	10 00	
Agricultural & Horticultural		
Departments. For keeping		
Horses & other Live Stock,		
cost and repairs of Wag-		
ons, Carts and Harnesses,		
Agricultural Tools and Im-		
plements, Trees, Plants,		
Seeds, Hay, Manure and		
all other Expenses, except-		
ing labor of cultivating &		
improving the grounds,	755 99	
Carriage Hire and Bating		
Horses in the City,	516 65	
Water,	462 00	
Medical Departm't. — Drugs,		
and other contingent ex-		
penses of this Department,	314 60	
Expense of the Overseers in		
entertaining the City Gov-		
ernm't, distinguished stran-		
gers & other invited guests		
at the Institution,	387 46	
Grants of money made by the		
Master of the House to the		
inmates on their discharge,	213 80	
Transportation of Supplies,		
not charged elsewhere,	66 88	
Stock for Manufacturing, viz:		
Leather & other		
Shoe Stock,	\$594 89	
<i>Am'ts car'd forw'd,</i>	\$594 89	
	\$53,999 84	\$388,801 74

<i>Am'ts bro't forw'd,</i>	\$594 89	\$53,999 84	\$388,801 74
Palm Leaf,	61 89		
Tin,	70 75		
Iron,	43 79		
Pewter,	6 40		
Steel,	5 70		
Wire,	1 05		
		784 47	
Proportion of Expense of fitting up new Rooms in Niles Block for the Directors of Public Institutions,		614 32	

HOUSE OF CORRECTION, DEER ISLAND.

Expenses charged to the Ho. of Cor. at D. I., during the alteration of building and while the removal of the Convicts from S. B. to the Island was in contemplation.

Salary of the keeper,	\$87 32		
Salary of the Matron,	58 22		
Supplies furnish'd to Convict laborers from So. Boston who were at work there,	96 62		
Plumber's work,	32 72		
		274 88	
			* 55,673 51
<i>Amount paid by Treasurer per item No. 20 of his account.</i>	\$55,362 23		
<i>Do. per item No. 22 of his account,</i>		187 56	
<i>Add amount outstanding,</i>		36 40	
<i>Transfer by Auditor from Public Buildings,</i>		87 32	
		\$55,673 51	
<i>Amount carried forward,</i>			\$444,475 25

* \$888 85 for Alterations and Improvements on this House is charged in the County account.

Amount brought forward,

\$444,475 25

HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

The number of inmates on the 30th April was 479, viz: males 327, females 152.

The average for the year ending 30th April, 1857, was 500.

The income from this Establishment for the year has been \$24,369 67, per item No. 83 of Treasurer's account, being about 49 per cent. of the Expenditures, exclusive of repairs, &c., and making the net Expenditures of the year for carrying on the Establishment, \$25,338 78.

No charge is made in this account for the Services of the Resident Physician at South Boston, who, although he is located at the Lunatic Hospital, has charge of the Medical Department of all the City Institutions at South Boston.

HOUSES OF INDUSTRY, REFORMATION, &c.

All these Institutions will soon be located at Deer Island. They are all under the control of the Board of Directors of Public Institutions. See PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.

Subsistence and Supplies of
the House, exclusive of Clo-
thing and Bedding, Fuel &
Furniture,

\$41,580 42

Fuel,

4,434 35

Clothing and Bedding,

10,026 50

Gas Light,

106 33

Salaries, viz:

Superintendent, \$1,000 00

Clerk of Direct's

in City, 2 mos.

at \$1,200, 10

mos. at \$1,400, 1,366 66

At Island. Stew'd,

Clerk, School

<i>Am'ts car'd forw'd,</i>	\$2,366 66	\$56,147 60	\$444,475 25
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Am'ts bro't forw'd, \$2,366 66 \$56,147 60 444,475 25

Teachers and As-
sistants, Over-
seers, Nurse, Mat-
ron & Assistants;
Baker, Engineer,
Boatmen, Cooks,
House Servants,
and other paym'ts
for hired labor 6,679 27

Superintending the
new Heating Ap-
paratus from 1st
August to 20th
November, 150 00

9,195 93

Repairs and Alterations, in-
cluding Warming Appara-
tus, viz:

Carpenter's Work
and Stock, \$3,397 12

Mason's Work &
Stock, includ'g
Lime & White-
washing, 1,148 03

Paints, Paint'g &
Paper Hang's, 1,478 81

Hardware, Iron
Work, and
Smith's Work, 1,851 46

Warm'g App's, 3,373 93

Difference in Ex-
change of Old
Boilers for new
ones, 950 00

New Water Tank
at Deer Island, 302 98

Repairing Pump, 142 16

Plumbing, &c., 246 00

Carting, &c., 53 18

Am'ts car'd forw'd, \$12,943 67 \$65,343 53 \$444,475 25

<i>Am'ts bro't forw'd,</i>	\$12,943 67	\$65,343 53	444,475 25
Proportion of cost, of fitting up the new Rooms in Niles Block for the accommoda- tion of the Direc- tors of Public In- stitutions,	532 74		
Cost of Alterations & Improvements of the Buildings at Deer Island, thus far made, to fit them for the reception of the inmates of the House of Refor- mation from So. Boston, in confor- mity with an or- der of the City Council of 17th March, 1858; in- cluding new ap- paratus for Cook- ing and Heating by Steam,	7,105 36		
		20,581 77	
House Furniture, purchase of new and repairs of old,		3,248 84	
Tools and Utensils,		702 55	
Repairing Clothes Press,		26 71	
Railroad Tickets for sending Paupers to the State Insti- tutions,		945 00	
Fire Works, &c., Fourth of July,		36 00	
Food and Fares for Paupers, Steam Boat Henry Morrison.		100 73	
Amount to the Credit of this Boat for services in			
<i>Amounts carried forward,</i>		<u>\$90,985 13</u>	<u>\$444,475 25</u>

<i>Amounts brought forward,</i>	\$90,985 13	\$444,475 25
convey'g Paupers, Freight, &c., to and from the City and Deer Island, since 2d August, 1855, at the rate of \$2,200 per annum,	5,858 12	
Agricultural & Horticultural Departments. For keeping Horses & other Live Stock, cost and repairs of Wag- ons, Carts and Harnesses; Agricultural Tools and Im- plements, Trees, Plants, Seeds, Hay, Manure and all other Expenses, except- ing labor, of cultivating & improving the grounds,	1,692 81	
Carriage Hire and Bating Horses in the City and at Point Shirley,	808 75	
Medical Departm't. For Drugs, and other contingent ex- penses of this department,	662 51	
Engine Hose, 523 feet with connecting screws,	543 60	
Stationery and Binding,	493 76	
Postages, &c.,	30 82	
Printing,	100 40	
Newspapers,	39 25	
Bibles and other Books for inmates,	354 70	
Grants of Money to inmates on their discharge,	20 82	
Transportation of Supplies not charged elsewhere,	152 40	
Extra Expense of the Over- seers in entertaining the City Government, distin- guished strangers and other invited guests at the Insti- tution,	131 79	
Water Rates,	100 00	
<i>Amounts carried forward,</i>	\$101,974 86	\$444,475 25

<i>Amounts brought forward,</i>	\$101,974 86	\$444,475 25
Stock for Manufacturing, viz:		
Tin, Iron & Zinc, \$1,101 99		
Leather and Shoe		
Stock, 1,850 64		
	2,952 63	
Repairing Tower Clock at		
Deer Island,	9 55	
Transportation of Paupers,	10 75	
Ship Chandlery, &c.,	10 32	
		\$104,958 11
<i>Amount paid by Treasurer, per</i>		
<i>item No. 21 of his account,</i>	\$104,651 12	
<i>Add amount not yet called for,</i>	306 99	
	\$104,958 11	

The Income from this Establishment this year has been \$2,416 73, per item No. 84 of Treasurer's account, being about 2.47 per cent. of the Expenditures, and making the net Expenditures of the year, for carrying on the Institutions, exclusive of Repairs and Alterations of the Buildings, \$95,433 97.

No charge is made in this account for the Services of the Resident Physician at South Boston, who, although he is located at the Lunatic Hospital, has charge of the Medical Department of all the City Institutions at South Boston.

 See APPENDIX.

INCIDENTAL EXPENSES.

For the following Expenditures, which are not chargeable under any other head.

LEGAL EXPENSES.

Payments on Judgments obtained against the City, and in settlement, by compromise or otherwise, of claims for damages sus-

<i>Amount carried forward,</i>		\$549,433 36
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Amount carried forward,

\$549,433 36

tained by individuals on account of accidents arising from imperfections in the streets or other causes; Extra Counsel in an important case pending in the United States Court, and tried at Washington. Legal Opinions, Advice and Attendance on Legislative Committees, relating to new Laws interesting to the City, particularly one on the subject of Widening Streets; Defence of Mayor Smith and others in suits growing out of the Burns Fugitive Slave Case of 1854; Court Fees, Witness Fees, and other Incidental Expenses of Law Suits and Law Questions, in which the City was a party,

\$7,303 60

FOURTH OF JULY.

Cost of celebrating the 81st Anniversary of American Independence, viz :

Fire Works, \$2,592 56

Collation at Faneuil Hall, 2,604 00

Music, Day & Evening, 2,144 02

Extra Police, and Dinners provided for the Police Officers, 1,605 00

Balloon Ascension & Incidental Expenses of same, 1,061 52

Am'ts car'd forw'd, \$10,007 10

7,303 60

\$549,433 36

<i>Am'ts bro't forw'd,</i>	\$10,007 10	\$7,303 60	\$549,433 36
Collation for Committees, and Carriage hire relating to the occasion,	1,038 00		
Firing Salutes by Light Artillery,	800 00		
Decoration of City Hall and Faneuil Hall,	751 00		
Fire Department — Annual display,	712 00		
Tolls.—Freeing the East Boston Ferries, for the Day and Evening,	500 00		
Military Escort by the Boston Light Infantry,	500 00		
Collation and Harbor Excursion for Marshals,	454 57		
Regalia for use of Marshals,	186 37		
Warren St. Chapel. Contribution to the Children's Festival,	373 31		
Singing by Children and Collation for same,	263 00		
Free Water Stands on Common and Public Garden,	254 23		
Tremont Temple. Use of the same,	124 50		
Ringling Bells, &c.,	114 75		
Clearing up Public Garden after Celebration,	87 75		
<i>Am'ts car'd forw'd,</i>	\$16,166 58	\$7,303 60	\$549,433 36

<i>Am'ts bro't forw'd,</i>	\$16,166 58	\$7,303 60	\$549,433 36
Advertising and sundry small Ex- penditures,	75 50		
		16,242 08	

COMMITTEES, &c.

Expense of the Annual visit of the City Government and Invited Guests to the Quarantine Establishment, and Islands in the Harbor; Entertaining the Officers of the United States Ship Merrimac on her arrival here from a Cruise; En- tertainment of Members of other City Governments, and strangers of distinc- tion; Expenses of Special Committees to other cities for information relative to their Public Institutions and other purposes in re- gard to City business; at- tendance of Members of the Government and Con- sulting Physicians at the General Quarantine Con- vention in Philadelphia in 1857, and in Baltimore in 1858; Expenses of Joint Standing and Special Com- mittees of the present and past City Governments,	14,516 08
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PUBLIC LIBRARY.

Expenses attending the open- ing and Dedication of the Public Library Building on Boylston street, 1st Janu- ary, 1858,	1,895 23	
<i>Amounts carried forward,</i>	\$39,956 99	\$549,433 36

<i>Amounts brought forward,</i>	\$39,956 99	\$549,433 36
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FRANKLIN STATUE.

Balance of the cost of preparing the foundation, and other Incidental Expenses of Celebrating the Inauguration of the bronze Statue of BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, which was procured and was presented to the City, through the instrumentality of the Massachusetts Charitable Mechanic Association, and placed in front of the City Hall on the 17th of September, 1856,

1,748 51

The payment on this account last year was \$11,472 77.

SEVENTEENTH OF JUNE.

Expenses of assisting in the Celebration of this day at Charlestown, including entertainment to a delegation from the New York City Council,

1,513 93

FIREMEN'S FESTIVAL.

Cost of Celebrating the Annual Parade of the Fire Department, on the 29th September last,

1,116 80

FURNITURE.

Purchase of new and Repairs of old, for City Hall, City Building and Faneuil Hall,

1,915 54

CARE OF BUILDINGS, viz:

City Hall.

Salary of Porter

one year, \$750 00

<i>Am'ts car'd forw'd,</i>	\$750 00	\$46,251 77	\$549,433 36
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<i>Am'ts bro't forw'd,</i>	\$750 00	\$46,251 77	\$549,433
Two Watchmen,	730 00		
Cleaning Paint and extra work,	31 00		
Cleaning Stoves, &c.,	11 00		
	<u>\$1,522 00</u>		

City Building, one year,	202 47
Old State House, one year,	100 00
Niles' Block, offices therein,	126 41

1,950 88

MOUNT HOPE CEMETERY.

Incidental Expenses, conse- quent on the purchase of this Cemetery — including Expense of Surveying the Grounds,	1,597 36
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RENTS.

Rent and Taxes of Rooms in Niles Building, hired for the accommodation of the City Physician and the Board of Directors of the Public Institutions,	1,179 81
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GAS LIGHT FOR THE PUBLIC
BUILDINGS, viz:

City Building,	\$650 51
City Hall,	232 03
Faneuil Hall,	72 68
Ward Rooms,	129 40
House of Reception,	3 58
	<u>1,088 20</u>

ELECTION EXPENSES, viz:

Constables for no- tifying and for attendance on the various Ward Meetings,	241 05
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<i>Am'ts car'd forw'd,</i>	\$241 05	\$52,068 02	\$549,433 36
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<i>Am'ts bro't forw'd,</i>	\$241 05	\$52,068 02	\$549,433 36
Hire of Wd. Rooms for Meetings in Wds. IV & VIII,	155 00		
Annual allowance to the Ward Offi- cers of the twelve Wards, for re- freshments, &c., at \$30 each,	360 00		
Ringling of Bells on Election Days,	51 75		
Voting List — Ex- amining & check- ing the same be- fore each Elec- tion, with a view of excluding all illegal voters,	108 00		
Opening the Ward Rooms, Making Fires, & Clean- ing; Stationery, Lights, Carpen- ters' Work, and all other Inciden- tal Expenses,	125 62		
		1,041 42	
CARRIAGE AND CHAISE HIRE, &c.			
Railroad, Steamboat, & Coach Fares, for Committees and Officers of the City Gov- ernment, when on duty,		1,030 51	
PAUPERS.			
Support of Lunatic Paupers, and others, for whom the City is liable, in the State Institutions at Worcester, Taunton, and elsewhere,		951 59	
<i>Amounts carried forward,</i>		\$55,091 54	\$549,433 36

Amounts brought forward, \$55,091 54 \$549,433 36

FUEL FOR THE PUBLIC OFFICES,
all of which is purchased by
Contract, viz:

For City Hall, \$534 27

For City Building, 92 83

For Faneuil Hall, 19 35

For Niles Block, 52 90

For City Scales, 7 83

Paid to Inspectors

of Fuel, for at-

tending to the

Weight & Meas-

ure of the An-

nual supply, in-

cluding that for

Public Schools,

the County of

Suffolk, and the

other Public

Buildings, 206 25

913 43

CENSUS.

Taking Census of legal voters
by order of the Mayor and
Aldermen,

800 00

TAXES REFUNDED.

Reimbursement of Amounts
which proved to have been
illegally assessed, accord-
ing to decisions of the Su-
preme Court,

735 19

COURT HOUSE.

Plans, Estimates, Travelling
and other Expenses con-
nected with a proposed
sale of the Court House to
the U. S. Government,

641 50

CLERK HIRE, viz:

Clerk to Comm. on

Claims, one year, \$600 00

Am'ts car'd forw'd, \$600 00 \$58,181 66 \$549,433 36

<i>Am'ts bro't forw'd,</i>	\$600 00	\$58,181 66	\$549,433 36
Extra services,	10 00		
Extra Clerk Hire for the City Reg- istrar, making out the Returns of the Marriages in Bos- ton of persons be- longing to other towns in the Com- monwealth, as is required by Stat- ute of 1857, ch. 84,	28 51	638 51	

NEW SAFE.

Cost of a new Safe for the Office of the Superinten- dent of Public Lands and Sewers, and locating the same in their office,	533 02
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MILITARY.

Cost of making out annual list of cit- izens liable to do Military duty, as required by Law,	200 00	
Paid for blank Car- tridges, and Per- cussion Caps, &c., for Military Re- views,	130 40	330 40

BOOKS, &c.

Cost of seventy-six copies of Adams' Boston Direct'ry for the use of the Government,	96 25
One hundred and one Pocket Book Lists of the City	

<i>Am'ts car'd forw'd,</i>	\$96 25	\$59,683 59	\$549,433 36
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INCIDENTAL EXPENSES.

73

<i>Am'ts bro't forw'd,</i>	\$96 25	\$59,683 59	\$549,433 36
Government, for the use of mem- bers and officers,	62 62		
Thirty-four copies of the Mass. Reg- ister,	34 00		
New Map of United States,	7 00		
Law Books, &c.,	4 88		
		204 75	

DONATIONS

Of Books, Framed Engrav- ings, &c., to other cities, in exchange for like civilities to us,	196 00
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WATER RATES.

For City Hall, City Building, Faneuil Hall, Niles Block, City Scales, &c.,	176 50
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STATISTICS.

Paid for ascertaining the number of Children born in 1857, as required by Statute,	170 00
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WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY.

Cost of Firing Salutes on this Anniversary,	151 50
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LAFAYETTE'S BIRTHDAY.

Cost of a Federal Salute on the 7th September, 1857,	100 00
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EMIGRANT AGENT.

Paid F. Williston, for services
as Swedish Interpreter,
Special Police Officer, and
General Assistant to Scan-
dinavian Emigrants on their
arrival here; and for his

<i>Amounts carried forward,</i>	\$60,682 34	\$549,433 36
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<i>Amounts brought forward,</i>	\$60,682 34	\$549,433 36
aid and assistance in forwarding them to their destination in the Western country. Per special order of the City Council,	147 00	
HOUSE OF RECEPTION, <i>On Jail Lot,</i>		
Care of this House one year,	135 00	
POSTAGES AND EXPRESSES,	103 70	
LICENSES.		
Refunded to certain persons, License Fees paid by them which were not legally assessed,	90 92	
NATIONAL FLAG, &c.		
Cost of a new Flag Staff for the City Hall,	\$38 50	
Care of, and Repairing the Flags and Flag Staffs, and setting and housing the same, on public occasions,	51 00	
		89 50
RECORDING DEEDS.		
Payments to the Register of Deeds for this object,	98 50	
ANNUITIES.		
Payments to two individuals for Annuities granted to them by the City Government,	95 16	
ICE.		
For Public Offices,	56 50	
WASHING TOWELS.		
For City Hall,	39 25	
<i>Amounts carried forward,</i>	\$61,537 87	\$549,433 36

<i>Amounts brought forward,</i>	\$61,537 87	\$549,433 36
CARTING.		
Of Public Documents and other Jobbing,	36 87	
SOAP, SAND, &c.,		
For City Hall,	26 35	
POLICE STAKES, CHAINS, ROPES, &c.		
Used for closing Streets, on Public Days — Repairs of same,	27 21	
ABATING NUISANCES,	17 75	
BOUNDARY STONE.		
Cost of Removing the Bound- ary Stone between the City and Dorchester lines,	15 00	
STANDARD WEIGHTS AND MEAS- URES.		
Examination and Sealing of the same, as required by Statute,	10 42	
NOTICES.		
Cost of delivering Official Notices to Representatives and others,	8 05	
INK,	6 85	
		61,686 37
<i>Amount paid by Treasurer, per item No. 24 of his account,</i>	\$61,481 21	
<i>Add — amount not yet called for,</i>	242 78	
	\$61,723 99	
<i>Deduct balance of Transfers by Auditor,</i>	37 62	
	<u>\$61,686 37</u>	
<i>Amount carried forward,</i>		\$611,119 73

Amount brought forward,

\$611,119 73

INTERNAL HEALTH.

This item includes all the expenses of sweeping the Streets, collecting and depositing at the General Depot all the House Offal; also all work connected with the preservation of the Internal Health of the City.

The House Offal is contracted for by parties living out of the City. It is collected in the City Wagons and deposited at the Depot, in the rear of the South Stables, on Harrison Avenue, and there taken on board of Covered Wagons, and carried out of the City every morning at the expense of the Contractors.

Services of Laborers employed in Sweeping the Streets, Removing Street Dirt, &c., exclusive of the carting done by other than City teams, \$45,800 68

Services of Laborers employed in collecting the House Offal, Ashes, &c., 35,342 88

Services of three Blacksmiths, three Wheelwrights, one Harnessmaker, one Painter, one Foreman of the South yard, one Foreman of the North yard, two Stablers, and one Watchman, all of whom are constantly employed by the Department, 7,066 06

Grain, Hay, Straw, &c., used in the City Stables, 10,368 93

Broom Stuff, 724 45

Curry Combs, Collars, and Cards, 453 49

Shovels, Hoes and Manure Forks, 346 78

Brooms, Watering Pots, &c., 91 36

Chains, Tools, &c., 138 85

Buckets, Tubs and Baskets, 232 46

Amounts carried forward,

\$100,565 94

\$611,119 73

<i>Amounts brought forward,</i>	\$100,565 94	\$611,119 73
Stock used for Workshops, viz:		
Wood & Lumber,	\$1,527 47	
Iron and Steel,	639 08	
Leather,	418 39	
Hardware and Sad- dlery,	406 01	
	2,990 95	
Fuel for Shops and Offices,	264 75	
Paints, Lime and Brushes,	511 19	
Salary of the Con- ductor of the ve- hicle employed in conveying the In- mates of the So. Boston and Deer Island Institu- tions to and from the City,	576 00	
<i>The House of Indus- try pays \$156 per annum additional for this service.</i>		
Services of Driver of the Wagon used for convey- ance of Prisoners to and from the Station Houses to the City Lock- ups, and Jail,	742 00	
Services of Driver of the Wagon employed in the Removal of dis- eased persons by order of the Board of Public Institu- tions,	480 00	
	1,798 00	
<i>Amounts carried forward,</i>	\$106,130 83	\$611,119 73

<i>Amounts brought forward,</i>	\$106,130 83	\$611,119 73
Salary of an Assistant to the Superintendent,	1,012 00	
Horses, purchase of new and exchange of old,	5,279 00	
Soap, Sponge and Salt,	150 27	
Oil and Grease,	143 81	
Doctor's Bills, for attending sick and lame Horses, including Medicine,	230 13	
Cost of Shoeing part of the Horses kept in the North Stables, and which is necessarily done out of the establishment,	445 69	
Other Work done out of the Shops,	9 89	
Water Rates for Stables and Offal Stations,	658 75	
Repairs on Stables, viz:		
Lumber and Carpenters' Work, \$887 84		
Masons' Work & Clean'g Vaults,	26 25	
Plumbers' Work,	21 07	
Glass,	6 00	
Warming Apparatus,	6 00	
	947 16	
Gas,	135 60	
Printing,	184 34	
Stationery for Superintendent's Office,	43 56	
Tolls to East Boston Ferry Companies,	265 21	
Nuisances—Expenditures for abating Nuisances in various locations,	167 17	
New Tilbury for Superintendent,	146 52	
Washing for the Establishment,	70 51	
<i>Amounts carried forward,</i>	\$116,020 44	\$611,119 73

<i>Amounts brought forward,</i>	\$116,020 44	\$611,119 73
Additional Urinal Boxes in the Streets,	43 74	
Cost of collecting Ashes and House Dirt at East Boston,	2,436 04	
Drains and Cesspools.		
Cost of Constructing, Repair- ing and Cleaning,	972 73	
Legal Expenses and Damages,	153 67	
Cholera Hospital on the Fair Grounds.		
Fuel for Keeper,	11 00	
Posting Hand Bills,	10 86	
City Physician. Surgical In- struments,	13 50	
Chemical Analysis by Dr. Jackson, of five different samples of Milk,	*25 00	
Ice,	21 00	
Extra Carting,	6 00	
		119,713 98
<i>Amount paid by Treasurer, per item No. 23 of his account,</i>	\$119,684 38	
<i>Amount outstanding,</i>	82 60	
		\$119,766 98
<i>Transfer by Auditor to Public Buildings,</i>	53 00	
		\$119,713 98
<i>Amount carried forward,</i>		\$730,833 71

* MILK. — There had been numerous and serious complaints made to the Committee on Internal Health, of the quality of the milk from large suppliers, and there was a wide-spread suspicion that it was adulterated. On consultation with the Mayor, the Committee procured five samples from five different sources, and employed Dr. Jackson to analyze them. The result shows a great difference in richness, but a freedom from foreign matter.

The Doctor's Report was — "Eight fluid ounces of each sample set in glass vessels for cream. Nos. 1, 2 and 3 gave nearly the same proportion. Nos. 4 and 5 gave about twice as much as the others. All the samples come within the limits of pure milk, as to their richness in all the natural ingredients; and they are not adulterated."

Amount brought forward,

\$730,833 71

PUBLIC VACCINATION.

The number of persons vaccinated, free of expense, by the City Physician, at his office, No. 17 Niles Block, City Hall Avenue, during the year ending 30th of April, 1858, was 1,735; last year, 1,401.

The office hour of the City Physician, for Vaccination, is from 12 to 1 o'clock daily.

The number of Children examined and furnished with the Certificate of Vaccination required to entitle them to enter the Public Schools, was 730; last year, 827.

The number of Physicians belonging to Boston who have been gratuitously supplied with Virus is 360; last year, 418.

The various City Institutions have also been supplied at sundry times.

In consequence of the liberal supply of Virus from this office, the number of persons vaccinated during the year by private physicians has been large.

COUNTY JAIL.—*By the repeal of the Ordinance creating the office of "County Physician," the duty of attending all cases of sickness at the Jail has been again assigned to the City Physician.*

INSTRUCTORS — GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

For the Incidental Expenses of these Schools, including the ordinary Repairson the Houses, amounting to \$49,483 21, see GRAMMAR SCHOOLS, page 51.

Salaries paid to the Masters, Ushers and Female Teachers in all the Public Schools, except the Primary, viz:

Amount carried forward,

\$730,833 71

<i>Amount brought forward,</i>		\$730,833 71
Adams, corner of Lamson & Sumner Sts., East Boston,	\$7,028 12	
Bowdoin, on Myrtle street,	6,986 68	
Boylston, on Fort Hill,	8,999 14	
Brimmer, on Common street,	7,903 52	
Bigelow, on Fourth street, South Boston,	5,818 77	
Chapman, on Eutaw street, East Boston,	7,007 54	
Dwight, on Springfield street,	11,537 28	
Eliot, on North Bennet st.,	8,718 74	
Franklin, on Washington st.,	6,531 84	
High, on Bedford street,	\$9,697 26	
Drawing Master,	260 00	
French Master,	100 00	
		10,057 26
Hawes, on Broadway, South Boston,	6,939 64	
Hancock, on Richmond Place,	8,472 41	
Latin, on Bedford street,	\$9,284 56	
Drawing Master,	102 00	
French Master,	200 00	
		9,586 56
Lawrence, on Broadway, So. Boston,	8,486 33	
Lyman, at East Boston,	7,617 38	
Mayhew, on Hawkins st.,	7,329 16	
Normal, on Mason street,	\$5,511.30	
Drawing Master,	500 00	
French Master,	300 00	
		6,311 30
Phillips, on Pinckney street,	7,745 27	
Quincy, on Tyler street,	9,574 17	
<i>Amounts carried forward,</i>	\$152,651 11	\$730,833 71

<i>Amounts brought forward,</i>	\$152,651 11	\$730,833 71
Wells, on Blossom street,	6,930 95	
Winthrop, on Tremont street,	8,148 65	
Music Masters for all the Schools, except the High and Latin,	2,378 18	
<i>Per item No. 25 of Treasurer's account,</i>		170,108 89

*The Salaries of the Masters and Assistants in
these Schools are as follows :*

MASTERS.

*High, Latin and Normal, \$2,400 per annum
for the first year's service, with an increase
of \$100 for each additional year's service,
till the Salary amounts to \$2,800.*

*Grammar, 1st year, \$1,600, with an annual
increase of \$100, until it reaches \$2000.*

SUB MASTERS.

*High, and Latin, 1st year, \$1,600, with an
annual increase of \$100, until it reaches
\$2000.*

*Grammar, 1st year, \$1,600, with an annual
increase of \$100, until it reaches \$2000.*

USHERS.

*High, and Latin, 1st year, \$1,200, with an
annual increase of \$100, until it reaches
\$1,600.*

*Grammar, \$800, with an annual increase of
\$100, until it reaches \$1000.*

FEMALE ASSISTANTS.

Normal, Head Assistant, \$600.

Other Assistants, \$500.

Grammar, Head Assistant, \$500.

*Other Assistants, \$300, for the first
year, with an annual increase of
\$50, until it reaches \$450.*

VOCAL MUSIC.

For each School instructed, \$125 per annum.

<i>Amount carried forward,</i>		\$900,942 60
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Amount brought forward, \$900,942 60

INSTRUCTORS — PRIMARY SCHOOLS.

The amount paid this year for 214 Primary School Teachers, has been, 88,799 87

Per item No. 28 of Treasurer's account.

For the incidental expenses of these Schools, including the ordinary repairs on Houses, &c., amounting to \$38,006 02,—see Primary Schools.

The Salaries of the Primary School Teachers are fixed at \$300 for the first year, with an increase of \$50 per annum until it amounts to \$450 per annum.

INTEREST.

Amount paid for Interest on the Funded Debt, and on the usual Temporary Loans, obtained in anticipation of the Annual Revenue of the City.

Per item No. 55 of Treasurer's account, 118,733 37

N.B. This item does not include any charge for interest on the Water Debt, which is charged to the Water Works.

There has been \$57,033 01 received to the credit of this account, per item No. 85 of Treasurer's account.

LAMPS.

Gas for Street Lamps, viz :

City Proper, \$63,288 49

South Boston, 7,496 15

East Boston, 6,618 48

\$77,403 12

Fluid and Oil for same, including amount delivered to the other Departments, for which they are charged at the cost, (*see Income account*) viz :

Fluid, 39,018 gallons at an

Amounts carried forward, \$77,403 12 \$1,108,475 84

<i>Amounts brought forward,</i>	\$77,403 12	\$1,108,475 84
av'e cost of about		
57.07 cents,	\$22,269 15	
Oil, 464 galls., av.		
cost, about \$1.53,	711 35	
		22,980 50

Repairs of Lamps, viz:

By Contract since
1st May, 1857, \$3,500 00

Other repairs not
included in
Contract, viz:

New Glass, 260 75

Painting, 42 46

Repairs by Paint-
ers & Glaziers, 178 91

Letter'g Glasses,
&c., with names
of the Streets, 201 34

Rep's by Tinmen, 404 44

4,587 90

Lamplighters.

Paid Lighters for

Light'g & Clean'g

Gas Lamps, viz:

Boston Gas Co., \$10,249 09

So Boston, 913 94

East Boston, 776 90

11,939 93

Lighting and Clean-

ing all the Fluid

Lamps and some

244 Gas Lamps in

E. Boston, in the

first 5 months of

of the year, be-

fore the Contr'ct

for lighting by

the E. B. Co., 7,108 77

19,048 70

Amounts carried forward,

\$124,020 22

\$1,108,475 84

<i>Amounts brought forward,</i>	\$124,020 22	\$1,108,475 84
New Lamps, viz :		
24 Gas, at \$8 50,	\$204 00	
194 at \$8 00,	1,552 00	
One in front of the Trinity Church,	14 00	
	<u>\$1,770 00</u>	
Fluid Lamps —		
37 at \$4 00, .	148 00	
	<u>1,918 00</u>	
New Iron Brackets, Iron Posts, and other Iron Work,	2,270 82	
Service Pipes, underground, laid by the Gas Companies, viz :		
Boston Gas Co.,	\$2,113 83	
So. Boston,	265 46	
E. Boston,	200 88	
	<u>2,580 17</u>	
Gas Pipes and Fixtures, and Repairs of same,	1,669 57	
Salaries, viz :		
Superintendent of this Department, one year,	\$1,000 00	
Clerk, one year,	200 00	
	<u>1,200 00</u>	
Johnson's Burners, purchase of Johnson the right to use his Patent Burners for the whole City during the existence of Patent, or its renewal,	900 00	
New Wooden Posts, Resetting old ones, Painting, &c.,	680 50	
New Fluid Burners,	144 00	
Ladders. — New Ladders and Repairing old ones,	94 30	
New Cocks for Patent Burners,	93 75	
New Burners and Cones,	93 66	
Wicking for Fluid Lamps,	82 50	
<i>Amounts carried forward,</i>	<u>\$135,747 49</u>	<u>\$1,108,475 84</u>

<i>Amounts brought forward,</i>	\$135,747 49	\$1,108,475 84
New Fluid Cans, Measures, &c., and Repairing old ones,	53 14	
Carriage of Lamps, Posts, Irons, &c., to and from streets and Repair Shops,	52 86	
Repairing Fluid Burners and Canisters,	47 91	
Bat-wing Tips,	41 25	
Printing Blanks and Cards,	30 57	
Stationery for Superintendent's Office,	16 08	
Carriage Hire for Committee on Lamps,	18 50	
Repaving Streets,	9 60	
Signs for Office,	7 00	
		136,024 40

<i>Amount paid by Treasurer, per item No. 27 of his account,</i>	\$135,824 40
<i>Transfer by Auditor from Salaries,</i>	200 00
	\$136,024 40

N. B. *There has been received to the credit of this Department, \$85 29, being for Fluid supplied to other Departments of the City Government, during the year, and charged to them at cost and charges, per item No. 88 of Treasurer's account.*

The whole net cost to the City for Lighting the Streets the past year, is thus shown to be \$135,939 11, against \$126,608 62, net cost last year.

In April last the City was lighted with 2,663 Gas and 1,284 Fluid Lamps.

They are distributed as follows :

<i>City Proper,</i>	2,172	<i>Gas and</i>	565	<i>Fluid.</i>
<i>South Boston,</i>	228		356	
<i>East Boston,</i>	263		287	
<i>Washington Village, S. B.</i>	76			

There were thirteen lighting terms during the year, averaging $25\frac{1}{3}$ nights each.

<i>Amount carried forward,</i>		\$1,244,500 24
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Amount brought forward, \$1,244,500 24

The cost for Gas is one cent per hour for each Lamp, and for Fluid one to three gills to each Lamp, according to the length of time that the lighting is required.

Fluid at 60 cents per gallon is considered as cheap as Gas at one cent per hour.

The Gas Lamps are all cleaned, lighted and extinguished by the Gas Companies, who are allowed \$1 43 per night for every 100 Lamps.

The Gas Companies also have the sole charge of the underground Service Pipes, and keep them in repair at the expense of the City.

The Fluid Lamps are lighted and cleaned by men employed by the City, viz: three in South Boston, including Washington Village, two in East Boston, and seven in the City Proper. They are allowed at the rate of about \$1 56 per 100 Lamps per night.

LUNATIC HOSPITAL AT SO. BOSTON,

Now in the charge of the Directors of Public Institutions, which see.

Subsistence and Supplies for the House, exclusive of Clothing, Bedding, Furniture, and Fuel,	\$10,406 85
Clothing and Bedding,	1,863 09
Furniture — Household and other Furniture, cost of new and repairs of old,	920 30
Tools and Utensils,	47 51
Fuel,	2,613 43
Gas,	605 50
Cooking, Warming and Bathing Apparatus,	828 25

Amounts carried forward, \$17,284 93 \$1,244,500 24

Amounts brought forward, \$17,284 93 \$1,244,500 24

Repairs, &c., viz:

Carpenters' Work,	
and Lumber,	404 05
Paints, Oil, &c.,	219 08
Plumbing,	124 50
Mason Work,	81 11
Hardware, Nails &	
Glass,	84 68
Gas Fixtures,	52 81
Lime, Sand, Ce-	
ment and White-	
washing,	42 90
Slating,	39 65
Repairing Hydraul-	
ic Clothes Press,	20 66
Bell Hanging,	13 00
Paper Hanging,	6 50

1,088 94

Proportion of cost of altera-
tions of Rooms in Niles'
Block to fit them for the
accommodation of the Com-
mittee on Pub. Institutions,

450 00

Salaries of the Supervisors,
the Chaplain, Laundress,
Seamstress, Attendants, &
Assistants; and all the
other payments for Sal-
aries, and for hired Labor,
except the Superintendent,
who is also Resident Phy-
sician, which is charged
under the head of Salaries,

4,303 60

Salary of the Secretary of
the Board three quarters,
to 1 January, 1858,

75 00

Agricultural & Horticultural
Department, including the
cost keeping Horse & Wag-
gon; cost of Trees & Plants,

Amounts carried forward,

\$23,202 47 \$1,244,500 24

<i>Amounts brought forward,</i>	\$23,202 47	\$1,244,500 24
Seeds, Garden Tools and Implements, and all other expenses for improving and cultivating the Grounds, except Labor,	347 86	
Medical Department, Drugs, &c.,	401 18	
Expenses of Collations, &c., for entertainment of visitors,	316 75	
Carriage hire for Board of Visitors and for Transportation of Inmates,	301 92	
Water Rates,	225 00	
Stationery,	177 51	
Printing,	10 15	
Postage,	7 84	
Transportation of Supplies,	2 00	
		24,992 68
<i>Amount paid by Treasurer, per item No. 29 of his account,</i>	\$24,988 68	
<i>Add amount not called for,</i>	4 00	
	<u>\$24,992 68</u>	

LIBRARY.

Expenses of carrying on the Free Public Library in Mason Street, which is open to all the citizens of Boston every day, except Sunday, from 9 A. M. to 9½ P. M.

See Appendix.

Salaries, viz :

Librarian,	\$1,500 00
Superintendent of the Boylston Branch,	2,000 00
Male Assistants at Library,	501 25
Male Assist's at Boylston Br.,	1,179 04

Am'ts car'd forw'd, \$5,180 29

\$1,269,492 92

<i>Am'ts bro't forw'd,</i>	\$5,180 29	\$1,269,492 92
Female Assist's		
at Library,	960 81	
Female Assist's		
at Boylston Br.,	512 86	
Other assistance		
occasionally,	216 69	
		\$6,870 65
Books,	4,023 47	
Binding,	857 78	
Printing,	331 60	
Stationery and Blank Books,	123 88	
Fuel,	711 52	
Gas and Gas Fixtures,	299 51	
Insurance,	670 80	
Furniture,	200 97	
Postage,	51 52	
Carting, Freight on Foreign		
Books, Expresses, & Custom		
House Expenses,	565 63	
Rent of Building in Boylston		
Place, for Branch Library,		
3 quarters to 6th March,	637 50	
Carpenters' & Masons' Work		
on Rooms,	298 74	
Porter and Cleaning,	164 00	
Watchman,	365 00	
Blank Cards for Card Cata-		
logue,	75 00	
Water Rates,	17 00	
Ice for the season,	10 75	
		16,275 32
<i>Amount paid by Treasurer, per</i>		
<i>item No. 41 of his account,</i>	16,007 88	
<i>Add amount not yet called for,</i>	267 44	
	<u>\$16,275 32</u>	

LIBRARY BUILDING — See Appendix.

Final Payments to Contractors and others
on account of the Construction of the
Building, viz:

<i>Amount carried forward,</i>	\$1,285,768 24
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<i>Amount brought forward,</i>		\$1,285,768 24
Masons' Work and Stock,	\$47,455 77	
Carpenters' Work and Stock,	18,478 90	
Iron Work,	14,227 70	
Marble & Soapstone Work,	12,400 88	
Plaster and Stucco Work,	7,300 27	
Painting and Glazing,	4,004 98	
Painting Walls and Ceilings,	4,225 00	
Shelving and Numbering,	6,285 00	
Furniture,	2,933 71	
Warming Apparatus and set- ting same,	2,791 17	
Gas Fixtures,	2,501 48	
Architect,	2,200 00	
Plumbers' Work and Stock,	790 65	
Carting Rubbish, &c.,	750 29	
Paper Hangings,	708 10	
Paving, Flag Stone for Side- walks, &c.,	655 40	
Taking care of Building,	381 00	
Cleaning, Labor and Inciden- tal Expenses,	459 71	
Fuel,	311 00	
Clock,	140 00	
Copper Lanterns at Front Door,	123 00	
Speaking Tubes,	105 77	
Carving and Gilding City Seal,	45 00	

Per item No. 28 of Treasurer's acc't, 129,274 78

There has been received to the Credit of this account, \$224 06, per item No 89 of Treasurer's account. The whole cost of the Building to the City will be about \$365,000.

MARKET HOUSE.

For the Incidental Expenses of the Market House, exclusive of Repairs on the Building, which are charged to Public Buildings.

The Salary of the Superintendent, which is \$1,300 00, is charged to Salaries.

Amount carried forward, \$1,415,043 02

<i>Amount brought forward,</i>		\$1,415,043 02
Salary of the Deputy Superintendent, who is also a Police Officer, at the rate of \$900 per annum,	\$898 52	
Salary of the Keeper of Pub- lic Scales,	500 00	
Porter,	364 00	
Fuel,	594 25	
Gas,	465 00	
Gas Fixtures,	18 87	
Water Rates,	70 00	
Watchman,	93 00	
Expense of the Board of Aldermen to visit the Cat- tle Markets, at Cambridge and Brighton,	78 00	
Extra services of Police Offi- cers, paid to that Depart- ment,	49 50	
Warming Apparatus and Re- pairs,	29 85	
Sunday Sweeper,	26 00	
Printing,	18 15	
Newspaper and Stationery,	10 73	
Cleaning Paint,	12 00	
Brooms and Dirt Casks, and Carting,	13 50	
New Awning over Scales,	9 00	
<i>Per item No. 30 of Treasurer's account,</i>		3,250 37
<i>The Income from Rent of the Market House for this financial year has been \$47,307 40 and for the Hall over the Market, \$6,000, making the Rent from the whole Building \$53,307 48 against \$53,411 95 last year. This Market House, which is the only one with which the City has any connection, was com- menced, with the important improvements con- nected with it, in the year 1824, and finished in the year 1826. The first income derived from it was in the financial year 1826-27.</i>		
<i>Amount carried forward,</i>		\$1,418,293 39

Amount brought forward, \$1,418,293 39

The House covers 27,012 feet of ground ; and the streets contiguous, which were built at the same time, occupy 166,935 feet. The original cost of the Market House, and that portion of the land occupied by it, was estimated at the time to have cost the City only \$180,000.

MILITIA BOUNTY.

Paid to the members of the City Volunteer Militia, the Bounty allowed by the State to each individual, in conformity with an act of the Legislature, of May, 1849, and of April, 1853.

Per item No 56 of Treasurer's account, 9,789 00

N. B. This is a nominal expense to the City, as the State furnishes every year the amount which the City is required to pay for this purpose.

MOUNT HOPE CEMETERY.

This Cemetery is situated in the Towns of West Roxbury and Dorchester, about 5 miles from the Boylston Market House.

This ground contains 85 Acres, and was originally laid out by the Mount Hope Cemetery Corporation, in 1850.

Its cost to the Original Proprietors, up to 1st Nov., 1855, was represented to be \$58,700, including the improvements, viz: Stone Walls, Drains, Sidewalks, Receiving Tomb, old Dwelling House, Barn, Superintendent's Office, Horse and Cart, Cattle, Farming and Garden Tools, Barn Furniture, &c., and the Grading of about 427 of the Lots, which had been disposed of to individual purchasers, who still retain their title to the same.

This Ground and all its appurtenances was purchased by the City in conformity

Amount carried forward, \$1,428,082 39

<i>Amount brought forward,</i>	\$1,428,082 39
with an order of the City Council of the 20th August, 1857, at a fixed price of	35,000 00
<i>Per item No. 31 of Treasurer's account.</i>	
<i>For Incidental Expenses of the ownership since the purchase, amounting to \$1,597 36, see Incidental Expense account.</i>	

OVERSEERS OF THE POOR.

Paid to the Treasurer of this Board, for the benefit and special relief of those Poor persons in the different Wards of the City, who, without being Paupers, are proper objects of such assistance.

Per item No. 32 of Treasurer's account, 62,800 00

There has been received to the credit of this account the sum of \$3,382 81, per item No. 92 of Treasurer's account. The credit being deducted from the cost, as above, will reduce the net cost this year to \$59,417 19, against \$44,107 77 last year, and \$42,633 94, in 1855-56.

N. B. *A detailed account of the Expenditures by this Board is published by them annually, in three of the City Newspapers, in the month of January. Their last account, being to 31st December, 1857, will be found in the Appendix.*

OLD CLAIMS.

Amount of Bills and accounts against the City, which had been audited and allowed in former years, but which were not presented to the Treasury for payment till this year.

Per item No. 33 of Treasurer's account, 3,446 67

PAVING, GRADING & REPAIRS OF STS.

Cost of New Paving Stones,
Stone Blocks, Flag Stones,
Edge Stones and Curb
Stones,

\$36,005 70

Amounts carried forward,

\$36,005 70 \$1,529,329 06

<i>Amounts brought forward,</i>	\$36,005 70	\$1,529,329 06
Paving Gravel,	10,810 94	
Bricks used for Drains, Cess- pools and Sidewalks,	4,974 75	
Sand, Lime, Cement & Clay, used for same,	1,792 58	
Master Pavers and the other Master Workmen's Bills, viz :		
Paving,	\$22,406 45	
Masonry,	1,386 59	
Lumber and Car- penters' Work,	1,030 25	
Drains and Cess- pools,	628 26	
Stone Cutting,	370 11	
	\$25,821 66	
Earth Filling, &c.,	37,414 25	
Laborers employed by Super- intendent on Street Work, &c.,	35,316 87	
Teaming.—For Hire of Extra Teams, and Carting Mate- rials,	10,979 82	
Internal Health Department.		
Credited to this Department for the use of Horses, Carts, and Drivers, employed in Street Work, as the whole expense for constructing and of supporting the City Teams, is defrayed by the Internal Health Depart- ment,	3,246 25	
Mechanics.—Wages of one Blacksmith and one Wheel- wright, who are constantly employed in the yard for this Department,	1,218 46	
Wharfage on Paving Stones and Gravel,	1,852 56	
<i>Amounts carried forward,</i>		
	\$169,433 84	\$1,529,329 06

Amounts brought forward, \$169,433 84 \$1,529,329 06

NICOLSON PAVING.

Payment by the City towards
the cost of laying 364½
yards of this Pavement in
Chauncy Street, being at
the rate of \$1 78 per sq.
yard, \$648 52

Repairing the
Wood Paving in
Exchange St., 358 90

1,007 42

Grade Damages, viz:

E. Orange st., \$15,248 15

First st., S. B., 3,096 50

Chelsea st., E. B., 1,660 00

Old Road, M &

Fifth streets, 500 00

Cain's Wh'f, S. B., 300 00

Fayette street, 300 00

Bradford street, 150 00

Everett st., E. B., 80 00

Chestnut street, 12 93

Province street, 10 00

21,357 58

Tools and Utensils
for Shops, 208 46

Borax purchased for
Welding Tools, 5 50

213 96

Tolls to East Boston Ferry

Companies, 188 50

Printing for the Department, 112 68

Stationery for Superintend-
ent's office, 16 60

Re-numbering Streets, 84 18

Clerk Hire.— Allowance to
the Clerk of the Internal
Health Department, for
his assistance to

Amounts carried forward, \$192,414 76 \$1,529,329 06

<i>Amounts brought forward,</i>	\$192,414 76	\$1,529,329 06
the Superintendent,	\$204 00	
Extra Clerk hire,		
two months,	50 00	
		254 00
White Oak Butts,		55 69
New Street Signs and putting		
up the same,		54 76
Iron Work, Spikes and Nails,		39 26
Sharpening Picks out of the		
Shop,		50 68
Use of Sloop for freighting		
Stone,		30 00
Repairing Chaise for Super-		
intendent,		14 50

NEW YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Expended to Repair Damages to their Railroad Bridge in South Boston,	81 87	
		192,995 52

N. B. *The City has Bonds given to indemnify it for all loss and damages in consequence of building this Railroad, but the unfortunate turn in the affairs of the Company having involved all the bondsmen, they have not been able, as yet, to respond to their obligations on this account. The above amount, and other previous payments, make a total of \$8,419 16, expended for this purpose, and still remains a charge against the Company to be collected hereafter if practicable.*

<i>Amount carried forward,</i>	\$1,722,324 58
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<i>Amount brought forward,</i>		\$1,722,324 58
<i>Amount paid by Treasurer, per item No. 34 of his account,</i>	\$192,349 94	
<i>Add amount outstanding,</i>	645 58	
	<u>\$192,995 52</u>	

POLICE.

Services of the regular Day and Night Police Officers, including the Harbor Police, at \$2 per day each,	\$180,283 76	
Services of Detective Officers, at \$2 50 per day, viz: 4 for 11 months, and 5 for 1 month,	3,698 01	
One Superintendent of Hacks and Carriages, and one for Carts, Wagons, &c., at \$2 per day,	1,639 42	
Extra pay allowed to Police Officers for services rendered by them to the Department, out of their regular hours of service,	1,294 62	
Services of Officers who are stationed at the Theatres and at other places of public amusement or of business, where their services are needed,	1,726 99	
<i>These services are charged to the parties so benefited; the amounts are collected weekly by the Chief of Police, and are paid by him into the City Treasury.</i>		
Clerk's Salary,	1,000 00	
Printing for the Department,	252 54	
Stewards of the various Sta-		
<i>Amounts carried forward,</i>	<u>\$189,895 34</u>	\$1,722,324 58

<i>Amounts brought forward,</i>	\$189,895 34	\$1,722,324 58
tion Houses, and for care and ordinary cleaning of the Houses and Lock-ups,	1,489 56	
Gas, Oil, Fluid, Wicking and Gas Fixtures for the vari- ous Station Houses,	1,556 25	
Rent and Taxes on Station House No. 3, Leveret St.; and No. 4, at Boylston Market,	1,127 64	
Furniture, purchase of new and repairs of old, includ- ing the Furniture for new Station House No. 5, Ward XI,	1,307 53	
Bedsteads and Bedding,	1,137 87	
Washing Bedding,	135 94	
Fuel, and housing the same,	930 43	

BADGES.

Paid for Silver Badges, re-
quired to be worn by the
Police Officers, viz:

16 at \$3, \$48 00

237 at \$2.50, *new*
numbers, 592 50

40 at \$2, *for*
Councilmen, 80 00

26 at \$1.50, *for*
Special Police, 39 00

For licensed News-
paper Boys, 8 25

767 75

Cost of 80 Rattles and 125
Clubs for the Department,
and Repairing old ones, 123 35

Food for Prisoners while in
the City Lock-up under the
Court House, waiting trial,
viz:

<i>Amounts carried forward,</i>	\$198,471 66	\$1,722,324 58
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Amounts brought forward, \$198,471 66 \$1,722,324 58

Bread, \$359 15

Groceries & Meats, 254 09

613 24

CITY LOCK-UP.

Salary of the Steward of the
City Lock-up, under the
Court House, including
some extra assistance,
\$536 18

Salary of two Police Officers constantly employed
there, 1,460 00

1,996 18

Food furnished by Officers to
Prisoners and Lodgers at
the Station Houses, 231 28

Transportation of Prisoners
from Station Houses to the
City Lock-up under the
Court House and to the
Jail, 412 25

Of this amount \$327 75 is
credited to Internal Health
Department, which has
done most of the service.

Medical Attendance, by order
of Police Officers, on persons
arrested, and various
others needing such assistance,
600 52

Carriage and Chaise hire for
Chief, and for Officers on
special occasions, 541 92

Ferry Tolls, 102 04

CASH DISBURSEMENTS.

Refunded to several of the
Police Officers for
their travelling expenses

Amounts carried forward, \$202,969 09 \$1,722,324 58

<i>Amounts brought forward,</i>	\$202,969 09	\$1,722,324 58
and other expenses, to various Cities & Towns in search of fugitives from justice, as per orders from the Department,	\$282 09	
Carrying Prisoners to Lock-ups, and other cash disbursements in the discharge of their duty,	23 29	
		305 38
Gratuity and Expenses to the widow of E. W. Hodsdon, who was killed while in the discharge of his duty,	269 30	
Boats.—Hire of Steam Boat for Police Officers to suppress Gambling in the Harbor,	\$20 00	
Hire of Boat for use of the Harbor Police,	90 00	
Repairing Boat,	16 89	
Ballast Bags,	9 75	
		136 64
Handcuffs,	95 66	
Stationery for the Chief's Office, and for the various Stations,	333 92	
Removing Nuisances from Streets and elsewhere,	94 87	
Ice for the Station Houses,	84 55	
Postages and Telegraphic Dispatches,	52 13	
Travelling expenses of Offi-		
<i>Amounts carried forward,</i>		
	\$204,341 54	\$1,722,324 58

<i>Amounts brought forward,</i>	\$204,341 54	\$1,722,324 58
cers sent in search of criminals,	44 65	
Posting Hand Bills,	42 51	
Carting stolen goods, and the Ropes, Chains and Stakes required for closing up the Streets on public days,	38 15	
Advertising and Newspapers,	28 87	
Warming Apparatus at Station Houses,	25 08	
Small Repairs at the Station Houses,	26 24	
Plumbing Work at Station Houses,	15 97	
Chloride of Lime for Station Houses,	14 14	
Copying Ambrotypes of notable Rogues,	9 00	
Hand Hose for Station Ho.,	16 55	
		204,602 70
<i>Amount paid by Treasurer, per item No. 35 of his account,</i>	204,322 31	
<i>Add amount not yet called for,</i>	170 55	
<i>Transfer by Auditor,</i>	109 84	
	<u>\$204,602 70</u>	

PRIMARY SCHOOLS.

For General Expenses of all the Schools, see SCHOOLS and SCHOOL HOUSES.

For Salaries of Teachers, see INSTRUCTORS, page 83.

The contingent expenses of the Primary School Department, exclusive of the Salaries of Instructors, have been as follows, viz:

Repairs, and alterations of the School Houses, and of hired School Rooms, including the annual Whitewashing, &c., viz:

<i>Amount carried forward,</i>	<u>\$1,926,927 28</u>
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<i>Amount brought forward,</i>		\$1,926,927 28
Painting & Glazing,	\$4,990 39	
Mason's Work & Stock,	3,748 05	
Carpenter's Wk. and Stock,	3,021 59	
Slater's Work & Stock, and repairing Gutters and Snow Guards,	733 55	
Plumber's Work and Stock,	414 40	
Locksmith's Wk.	167 49	
Paper Hangings,	117 12	
Iron Work,	52 92	
Lightning Rods,	19 70	
Cost of one half of the division wall on Genesee street,	148 57	
		13,413 78
Fuel—Preparing the same for use, and housing it,	6,857 74	
Care and Cleaning of Rooms,	5,876 03	
Rent of hired School Rooms and Buildings,	3,065 23	
Furniture, viz:		
Desks, Chairs, Seats, &c.,	\$3,247 70	
Floor Mats,	253 13	
Curtains and inside Window Shades,	247 63	
Thermometers & Bells; Hard and Tin Ware; Crockery and Wooden Ware,	271 73	
<i>Am'ts car'd forw'd,</i>	\$4,020 19	\$29,212 78
		\$1,926,927 28

<i>Am'ts bro't forw'd,</i>	\$4,020 19	\$29,212 78	\$1,926,927 28
Floor Brushes,	77 67		
Coal Screens and			
Ash Barrels,	40 17		
Brooms,	28 75		
Timepieces and			
Clocks,	86 00		
		4,252 78	
Warming Apparatus —			
Purchase of new and Re-			
pairs of old,		1,758 40	
Water Rates for 213 Schools,			
at \$6 each,		1,278 00	
Books for Indigent Children,		1,030 05	
Printing and Cards,		318 01	
Paid for looking up and pro-			
viding for Truants in Wd.			
VII,		56 00	
Annual Cleaning and Repair-			
ing all the Timepieces, per			
contract,		100 00	
			38,006 02
<i>Payment by Treasurer, per</i>			
<i>item No. 39 of his account,</i>	\$37,487 98		
<i>Do. No. 40—P. S. Houses,</i>	158 23		
<i>Amount Outstanding,</i>	35 17		
<i>Transfers by Auditor from G. S.</i>	324 64		
		\$38,006 02	

There was in the employment of the City on the last of April, two hundred and fourteen Primary School Teachers, each of which has charge of one School. The Salaries vary from \$300 to \$450 per annum, according to experience. The amount paid this year, and charged under the head of INSTRUCTORS PRIMARY SCHOOLS, was \$88,799 87.

PRINTING AND STATIONERY.

N. B. *Additional items for Printing will be found charged under the following heads,*

<i>Amount carried forward,</i>		\$1,964,933 30
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Amount brought forward, \$1,964,933 30
viz: County of Suffolk, Schools and Primary Schools.

Printing City Documents and Blanks of various kinds; Notifications, Tax Bills, &c., including the cost of Paper,	\$6,559 90
Engraving and Lithography,	377 76
Blank Books and Binding,	974 99
Stationery for Public Officers, and for the members of the City Council,	697 34

8,609 99

<i>Amount paid by Treasurer, per item No. 38 of his account,</i>	8,620 49
<i>Deduct Transfer by Auditor to Incidental Expenses,</i>	10 50
	<u>\$8,609 99</u>

PUBLIC LANDS.

For Labor and Material in Grading the
following Streets, running from Harrison
and Shawmut Avenues, west to Tremont
street, viz:

Groton, Milford, Waltham, Brookline, Pembroke, Newton, Rutland, Con- cord, Worcester, Spring- field, Chester, Newland, Northampton, Camden, Union Park Street, and Chester Square,	\$9,667 14
Passage ways in the rear of all these Streets,	1,096 82

Making new Streets, viz:

<i>James Street, leading from Brookline to Concord St., east side of Wash- ington Street,</i>	1,738 98
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<i>Amounts carried forward,</i>	\$12,502 94	\$1,973,543 29
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<i>Amounts brought forward,</i>	\$12,502 94	\$1,973,543 29
<i>Northfield Street, between Camden and Lenox Sts., east of Tremont,</i>	3,266 44	
<i>Avenue A, from Tremont Street, west, to line of Boston Water Power Co.,</i>	1,470 00	

EXTENSION OF STREETS.

For Labor and Materials in
extending the following
Streets, from Tremont St.,
westwardly, viz:

Northampton, Chester, Springfield, Worcester, Concord, Rutland, New- ton, Pembroke, Brook- line, Canton and Union Park Streets,	10,624 17
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Passage ways in the rear of all these Streets,	1,562 35
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Repurchase of Land—with a view of laying out more advantageously, some of the Squares on the Neck lands, and to avoid large claims for damages in con- sequence of the improve- ments contemplated,—the land not required being re- sold for the benefit of the City,	29,204 66
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Grading a new Square at So. Boston, between Broadway, Second, and M and N Sts.,	6,000 00
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Building Stone Wall rear of Burial Ground on Wash- ington Street,	3,990 80
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Building Stone Wall in pas- sage way rear of Union Park,	907 49
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<i>Amounts carried forward,</i>	\$69,528 85	\$1,973,543 29
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<i>Amounts brought forward,</i>	\$69,528 85	\$1,973,543 29
Building Stone Wall west end of Brookline Street,	300 00	
Sewers, Drains and Side- walks,	2,505 13	
Damages on Upton Street,	339 50	
Watering Tremont Road,	172 50	
Trees, and setting out in various places,	160 13	
Stationery for Superintend- ent's Office,	6 37	
		73,012 48
<i>Amount paid by Treasurer, per item No. 37 of his account,</i>	\$72,712 48	
<i>Add Transfer from South Bay,</i>	300 00	
	<u>\$73,012 48</u>	

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

*Expended for alterations and improvements on
the Public Buildings, so called, which in-
cludes all the Buildings belonging to the City,
except the School Houses and the County
Buildings.*

OLD STATE HOUSE.

Sundry Repairs, viz:

Painting & Glaz- ing,	\$1,516 49
Mason's Work, Whitening and Painting,	254 05
Carpenter's Wk. and Stock,	229 79
Paper Hanging,	87 55
Ball and Vane,	56 00
Warming Appar- atus,	52 62
Slating,	48 50
Plumber's Work,	39 06
Covering Doors,	19 25
Venetian Blinds,	9 64

2,312 95

<i>Amounts carried forward,</i>	\$2,312 95	\$2,046,555 77
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Amounts brought forward, \$2,312 95 \$2,046,555 77

FANEUIL HALL.

Carpenter's Work and Stock,	\$56 95
Slater's Work,	42 52
Plumbers' Work,	25 61
Painting and Glaz- ing,	14 25
Cleaning Windows,	12 50
Mason's Work,	10 95
Warming Apparatus,	2 25

165 03

CITY HALL.

Carpenter's Work and Stock,	221 88
Painting & Paper- ing,	128 08
Slating and Warm- ing Apparatus,	170 44
Gas Fixtures and Burners,	65 41
Mason's Work and Whitewashing,	65 24
Locksmith,	26 76
Plumbing,	41 70

719 51

MARKET HOUSE.

Carpenter's Work and Stock,	491 63
Slating,	177 71
Hoisting Wheel,	84 25
Mason's Work and Whitewashing,	66 99
Plumbing and Cop- per Trunk,	56 07
Painting,	51 32
Calking Floors,	48 67

976 64

CITY BUILDING.

Painting and Glaz- ing,	\$285 29
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Am'ts car'd forw'd, \$285 29

\$4,174 13 \$2,046,555 77

<i>Am'ts bro't for'd,</i>	\$285 29	\$4,174 13	\$2,046,555 77
Carpenter's Work,	201 28		
Slating,	52 04		
Masonry & White-			
washing,	46 50		
Plumbing,	45 26		
Gas Fixtures,	35 90		
Warming Appara-			
tus,	10 92		
Locksmith,	6 87		
		684 06	

STATION HOUSES.

Repairing and Improving Station Houses, viz :

No. 6, at South Boston.

Mason's Work and White-washing \$956 28, Carpenter's Work & Stock, \$766 87, Warming Apparatus, \$217 56, Painting & Glazing, \$182 49, Gas Fixtures, \$81 89, Iron Work, \$73 10, Copper Gutters and Slating, \$65 90, Window Shades and Fixtures, \$5 00,

2,349 09

Station House No. 3, Leveret Street.

Carpenter's Work and Stock, \$326 69, Painti'g and Glazing, \$310 29, Mason's Work & White-washing, \$48 05, Paving, \$38 45, Window Shades and Fixtures, \$30 75, Warming Apparatus, \$24, Gas Fixtures, \$15 88, Paper Hangings, \$14 09, Plumbing, \$5 08, Iron Work, \$4 50, Bell Hanging, \$4 00,

821 78

Am'ts car'd forw'd, \$8,029 06 \$2,046,555 77

Am'ts bro't forw'd, \$8,029 06 \$2,046,555 77

Other Station Houses.

Carpenter's Work & Stock,	
\$1,290 26, Painting and	
Glaz'g, \$1,154 43, Plumb-	
ing, \$390 64, Mason's	
Work & Whitewashing,	
\$257 66, Gas Fixtures,	
\$255 00, Warming Ap-	
paratus, \$179 52, Paper	
Hanging, \$139 18, Iron	
Work, \$93 71, Day Light	
Reflectors, \$24, Cleaning	
Vaults, \$14 00, Window	
Shades and Fixtures,	
\$2 50,	3,800 90

Total for Station Houses, \$6,971 77.

WARD ROOMS.

Carpenter's Work	
and Stock,	58 98
Gas Fixtures,	36 55
Locksmith,	75
	96 28

CHOLERA HOSPITAL on the Fair
Grounds, Albany Street.

Mason's Work,	40 00
Plumbing,	13 65
Carpenter's Work,	13 00
	66 65

NILES BLOCK.

Plumbing,	76 16
Carpenter's Work	
and Stock,	36 30
Painting and Let-	
tering Signs,	33 50
Gas Fixtures,	16 96
Repairing Lock,	50
	163 42

Amounts carried forward, \$12,156 31 \$2,046,555 77

<i>Am'ts bro't forw'd,</i>	\$12,156 31	\$2,046,555 77
POUND, AT EAST BOSTON.		
Ground Rent, one year,	\$25 00	
Carpenter's Work and Lumber,	160 40	
		185 40
BRIDGE ESTATE, COURT STREET.		
Repairing Sidewalks, &c.,	10 75	
LIBRARY ROOMS, MASON STREET.		
Gas Fixtures,	3 90	
HAY SCALES.		
Repairing Weights, Beam, &c., at the North Scales,	16 00	
HOUSE OF RECEPTION.		
Repairing Roof,	\$11 41	
Plumbing,	6 25	
		17 66
PLANS, &c.		
For several Buildings, being an old bill settled by compromise,	500 00	
CARRIAGE HIRE AND FERRY TOLLS.		
For Superintendent, includ- ing the Superintendence of Work on Deer Island Alms House,	431 50	
STATIONERY.		
For Superintendent's Office,	57 59	
		13,379 11
<i>Amount paid by Treasurer, per item No. 36 of his account,</i>	13,451 47	
<i>Add amount outstanding,</i>	23 13	
		\$13,474 60
<i>Deduct balance of Transfers by Auditor,</i>	95 49	
		\$13,379 11
<i>Amount carried forward,</i>		\$2,059,934 88

Amount brought forward, \$2,059,934 88

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.

See HOUSE OF CORRECTION, HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, AND LUNATIC HOSPITAL.

See also the Appendix.

SEWERS AND DRAINS.

Cost of Construction and contingent expenses of new Common Sewers, Drains and Cess-pools, for over and underground Drainage; and for Cleaning and Repairing of old ones, in the following Streets, viz:

CITY PROPER.

Bowdoin Street, Bedford St., Belcher's Lane, Bartlett Street, Bulfinch Street, Batterymarch Street, Charter Street, Curve Street, Court Square, Court Street, Chardon Street, Friend Street, Harrison Avenue, Hanover Avenue, Ivers Street, Kingston Street, Market Square, Malden Street, Purchase St., Province Street, Ridgway Lane, Revere Street, Shawmut Avenue, Sudbury Street, Vine Street, Washington Street, near School Street, Bedford Street, State Street, and Dock Square.

SOUTH BOSTON.

A Street, Broadway, Baldwin Street, D Street, F Street, Gates Street, K St., Midland Street, Old Road and Second Street.

EAST BOSTON.

Chelsea Street, Cottage Street, Porter Street.

The amount, length and cost of Sewers laid this year has been as follows:

Amount carried forward, \$2,059,934 88

<i>Amount brought forward,</i>		\$2,059,934 88
<i>In the City Proper, exclusive of the Public Lands, but including Dedham St. Sewer,—</i>		
10,213 feet, \$52,905 34		
P. L., 930 ft., 1,416 97		
S. B., 4,672 ft., 7,850 41		
E. B. 1,184 ft., 3,081 47		
Cost of Materials, viz :		
Brick,	\$5,455 02	
Lumber and Treenails,	1,382 26	
Lime, Sand, Cement, Oil, &c.,	1,812 21	
Gravel, for filling,	297 05	
Nails, Spikes and Iron		
Curbs,	115 83	
Master Workmen,	5,095 65	
Laborers,	13,196 45	
Carting Materials and Re- moving Earth, &c.,	662 84	
Tools, &c.,	14 15	
Cost of a new <i>Gwynne Drain Pump</i> and Ma- chinery for operating the same,	319 05	
Piles, and Driving same,	190 50	
Engineering for the pur- pose of compiling a new and correct set of plans of all the Sewers, through the Twelve Wards of the City. — Wards XI and XII being now com- pleted,	461 31	
Keeping Horse and Chaise for Superintendent,	165 28	
One year's rent of right of way for a Common Sewer, running through		
<i>Amounts carried forward,</i>	\$29,167 60	\$2,059,934 88

<i>Amounts brought forward,</i>	\$29,167 60	\$2,059,934 88
Commercial Street, and emptying into Harris' Dock,	2 00	
Powder for Blasting Rock, and other Incidental Ex- penses,	26 40	
Paving,	557 86	
Stone Curb for Manholes,	6 00	
Printing, Stationery, and Binding Plans,	46 20	
Manhole Covers, furnished by the Internal Health Department,	352 00	
Water for making Mortar,	75 00	
Tolls to E. Boston Ferry Companies,	50 00	
		30,283 06

DEDHAM STREET SEWER. *See page 40.*

*The amount of Sewers laid this year has
been as follows:*

<i>In City Proper,</i>	11,143 feet.
<i>South Boston,</i>	4,672 "
<i>East Boston,</i>	1,184 "
	<u>16,999 feet.</u>

*Amount paid by Treasurer, per item No. 42 of
his account,*

	\$30,304 31
<i>Transfer by Auditor to Ded- ham Street Sewer,</i>	21 25
	<u>\$30,283 06</u>

SOUTH BAY LANDS.

Payments this year on Wm.
Evans' Contract for filling
up these Lands,

\$204,166 21

Salary of Superintendents,
viz:

<i>Amounts carried forward,</i>	\$204,166 21	\$2,090,217 94
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<i>Amounts brought forward,</i>	\$204,166 21	\$2,090,217 94
Stephen Tucker,		
one month,	\$100 00	
J. H. Hazelton,		
nine months to		
1st January,	900 00	
	1,000 00	
<i>None employed since 1st January.</i>		
Salary of Assistant Superintendent to 1st January, -		
225 days, at \$2 50,	562 50	
Salary of Inspector of Carts,		
while employed in Team-		
ing earth and other filling,	277 50	
Iron Bolts, Braces and other		
Iron Work,	1,160 15	
Hard Pine Timber, for Bol-		
sters,	1,035 72	
Cutting down 48 Oak Fenders		
on wharf No. 2, and mak-		
ing and putting up Bolsters,	1,002 00	
Engineering,	1,366 37	
Damages to Vessels on ac-		
count of falling in of Rocks		
from the old sea wall,	467 30	
Piloting Vessels through the		
Channel, rendered neces-		
sary from same cause,	210 00	
Reference Fees, on a question		
with Evans, on his Con-		
tract,	200 00	
Removing Ballast, &c., from		
front of Platforms,	154 94	
Digging out Stone & Gravel;		
and work on wharf wall,	122 00	
Stakes and Poles, and other		
small expenses,	41 08	
One copper-fastened Boat		
and Oars,	40 00	
Cutting down wall at one of		
the platforms,	32 00	
<i>Amounts carried forward,</i>	\$211,837 77	\$2,090,217 94 .

<i>Amounts brought forward,</i>	\$211,837 77	\$2,090,217 94
Stone Cutting,	20 63	
Hardware for Engineers,	12 19	
Rafting and Hauling Piles & Timber from old Bridge,	90 00	
		211,960 59
<i>Amount paid by Treasurer, per item No. 46 of his account,</i>	\$211,530 34	
<i>Add amount not yet called for,</i>	300 00	
<i>Transfer by Auditor from Engineering,</i>	430 25	
	212,260 59	
<i>Deduct, Transfer to P. Lands,</i>	300 00	
	\$211,960 59	

SALARIES.

Paid the Salaries of the following City Officers for the year ending 31st March 1858, viz:

MAYOR.

Alexander H. Rice, 1st April 1857, to 4th January 1858, at \$4,000 00,	\$3,032 88
F. W. Lincoln, Jr., 4th Jan'y, to 1st April 1858, at \$4,000 00,	967 12
	4,000 00

TREASURER.

F. U. Tracy,	\$3,000 00
Clerk hire for Office, including the services of one Special Clerk, employed to pay off the laboring men of the Paving and Internal Health Departments,	6,500 00

<i>Am'ts car'd forw'd,</i>	\$9,500 00	\$4,000 00	\$2,302,178 53
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Am'ts bro't forw'd, \$9,500 00 \$4,000 00 \$2,302,178 53

Extra Allowance in
the Tax Season,
by Special Vote
of the City Coun-
cil, 800 00

10,300 00

Deduct.

Salary of one Clerk
who attends ex-
clusively to col-
lecting the Water
Rates, and which
I transfer to the
account of Water
Works, 1,200 00

9,100 00

CITY CLERK.

S. F. McCleary, 2,300 00
Assistant Clerks, 2,600 00

4,900 00

CITY SOLICITOR.

John P. Healey, 3,000 00
Clerk hire and Of-
fice expenses, 400 00

3,400 00

AUDITOR OF ACCOUNTS.

Elisha Copeland, 2,500 00
Clerk hire, 2,200 00

4,700 00

CLERK OF COMMON COUNCIL.

W. P. Gregg, 1,200 00

ASSESSORS' DEPARTMENT.

George Jackson, As-
sessor one year
to 1st April, 1,500 00
Henry Sargent,
same, 1,500 00
John D. Richardson,
same, 1,500 00

Am'ts car'd forw'd, \$4,500 00 \$27,300 00 \$2,302,178 53

<i>Am'ts bro't forw'd,</i>	\$4,500 00	\$27,300 00	\$2,302,178 53
Geo. E. Head, same,	1,500 00		
Assistant Principals, or per Diem As- sessors, at \$4 per day each, while in Streets, and \$3, when in the Office acting as Assistant Assessors, viz :			
Benja'n Fes- senden, 36 days at \$4,	\$144 00		
17 days at \$3,	51 00		
		195 00	
Theophilus Stover, 27½ days at \$4,	110 00		
4 days at \$3,	12 00		
		122 00	
Cyrus Wash- burn, 34 days at \$4,	136 00		
17 days at \$3,	51 00		
		187 00	
J. W. Mer- riam, 25 days at \$4,	100 00		
19 days at \$3,	57 00		
		157 00	
A. R. Holden, 24 days at \$4,	96 00		
13 days at \$3,	39 00		
		135 00	
<i>Am'ts car'd forw'd,</i>	\$6,796 00	\$27,300 00	\$2,302,178 53

Am'ts bro't forw'd, \$6,796 00 \$27,300 00 \$2,302,178 53

George Ea-
ton, 28
days at
\$4, \$112 00
16 days at
\$3, 48 00
————— 160 00

J. G. Davis,
20 days at
\$4, 80 00
17 days at
\$3, 51 00
————— 131 00

W. H. Lane,
46 days at
\$4, 184 00
17 days at
\$3, 51 00
————— 235 00

Benj. Dodd,
21 days at
\$4, 84 00
17 days at
\$3, 51 00
————— 135 00

Assist't Assessors,
of which there are
24, being 2 from
each Ward, at \$3
per day each, while
on duty, 3,006 00

Secretary's Salary, 150 00

Clerk Hire for the
Department, 4,278 12

Carriage Hire for
Ward 2, East B., 18 00
—————

14,909 12

CIVIL ENGINEER.

James Slade, 2,800 00
—————

Am'ts car'd forw'd, \$2,800 00 \$42,209 12 \$2,302,178 53

<i>Am'ts bro't forw'd,</i>	\$2,800 00	\$42,209 12	\$2,302,178 53
<i>Assistant Engineer.</i>			
N. H. Crafts,	1,200 00		
		4,000 00	
POLICE DEPARTMENT.			
Daniel J. Coburn,			
Chief,	2,200 00		
L. A. Ham, Deputy,	1,500 00		
		3,700 00	
PORT PHYSICIAN, at <i>Deer Island.</i>			
J. M. Moriarty,		200 00	
CITY PHYSICIAN.			
H. G. Clark,		1,000 00	
SUPERINTENDENT OF STREETS.			
Alfred T. Turner,		1,700 00	
SUPERINTENDENT OF SEWERS AND DRAINS.			
Simeon B. Smith,		1,000 00	
SUPERINTENDENT OF HEALTH.			
Ezra Forristall,		1,500 00	
SUPERINTENDENT OF THE LUNATIC HOSPITAL.			
C. A. Walker,		1,500 00	
SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS.			
Samuel C. Nottage,		1,500 00	
SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC LANDS.			
Robert W. Hall,		1,500 00	
CITY REGISTRAR AND SUPT. OF BURIAL GROUNDS.			
N. A. Apollonio,	\$1,200 00		
Clerk to do.,	850 00		
<i>Assistant Registrar.</i>			
Fees for collecting			
4,181 Births, as			
required by the			
Statute of 1849,			
ch. 202,	418 10		
Extra Clerk Hire,	40 00		
		2,508 10	
<i>Amounts carried forward,</i>		\$62,317 22	\$2,302,178 53

Amounts brought forward, \$62,317 22 \$2,302,178 53

HARBOR MASTER.

Samuel Cook, 1,000 00

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Chief Engineer.

George W. Bird, \$1,200 00

Clerks.

F. A. Colburn, from
1st April, 1857, to
1st March 1858,
full year allowed, 800 00

George H. Allen,
from 1st March
to 1st April, 66 66

2,066 66

*The Salaries of the Assistant
Engineers, \$250 per annum
each, are charged to the Ap-
propriation for the Fire De-
partment.*

MARKET HOUSE.

Superintendent.

Charles B. Rice, 1,300 00

*The Salaries of one Police
Officer, one Weigher and
one Porter, \$1,762 52, are
charged to the Appropriation
for the Market House.*

SECRETARY TO COMMITTEES.

J. L. Swift, at \$700
per annum, includ-
ing a balance due
him last year, 742 02

S. C. Burr, from 21st
January 1858, at
\$1,200 00, 226 85

968 87

MESSENGER TO THE CITY COUNCIL.

O. H. Spurr, 1,200 00

Assistant Messenger.

J. E. Hunt, 300 00

1,500 00

Amounts carried forward, \$69,152 75 \$2,302,178 53

<i>Amounts brought forward,</i>	\$69,152 75	\$2,302,178 53
BRIDGES.		
<i>Federal Street Bridge.</i>		
E. C. Leman, Supt.,	1,000 00	
<i>Dover Street Bridge.</i>		
A. J. Gaffield, Supt.,	500 00	
<i>Mt. Washington Ave. Bridge.</i>		
J. W. Leatherbee, Jr., Supt.,	1,300 00	
<i>Chelsea Street Bridge.</i>		
E. T. Stowers, Supt.,	200 00	
<i>Meridian Street Bridge.</i>		
Abner Knight, Supt.,	300 00	
	3,300 00	
FANEUIL HALL.		
Henry Taylor, Supt. and Ass't,	300 00	
		72,752 75
<i>Amount paid by Treasurer, per item No. 43 of his account,</i>	73,952 75	
<i>Transfer by Auditor viz.,</i>		
<i>To W. Works,</i>	1,200 00	
<i>To Lamps,</i>	200 00	
	1,400 00	
	72,552 75	
<i>Amount outstanding,</i>	200 00	
	\$72,752 75	

STEAMER HENRY MORRISON.

This Boat runs from the City to Deer and Rainsford Islands for the accommodation of the City and State Pauper Establishments there.

She is about 147 tons burthen, was built in Williamsburg, New York, in the year 1854.

Captain, Engineer and hands,		
one year,	\$3,324 00	
Fuel,	2,109 66	
Repairs of Boat, including		
\$897 80 for Copper,	1,964 67	
<i>Amounts carried forward,</i>	\$7,398 33	\$2,374,931 28

<i>Amounts brought forward,</i>	\$7,398 33	\$2,374,931 28
Repairs of Boiler and Engine,	397 78	
Painting,	442 31	
Dockage,	805 00	
Hire of the Steamer Belle while the Morrison was under Repairs,	265 00	
Water, two years supply to 1st January, 1859,	385 12	
Oil,	100 60	
Tallow,	33 60	
Chandlery, Paints and Tools,	69 68	
Custom House Inspection, & Renewal of Papers,	26 00	
Repairing Warming & Cooking Apparatus,	10 00	
Repairing Hose,	14 50	
New Spy Glass,	15 00	
Oil Cloth for Floors,	10 88	
Pilot License for Captain,	7 00	
This amount received by the Captain of the Boat last year, for services rendered two vessels in distress, & paid by him into the City Treasury, now refunded by order of the City Council, and ordered to be distributed between the Captain and his Crew,	70 00	

Per item No. 44 of Treasurer's account, 10,050 80

STATION HOUSE, WARD XI.

Cost of the new Brick Station House for Police Station No. 5, erected on a lot of land on East Dedham Street.

Land, 3,372 feet at \$1 per foot, purchased last year, and charged in that account, \$3,372.

Amount carried forward, \$2,384,982 08

<i>Amount brought forward,</i>		\$2,384,982 08
Mason Work and Materials, per contract,	\$6,777 00	
Carpenter's and other Work and Materials,	3,800 00	
Extra Mason Work for Side- walks, Bank Division Wall, and Whitewashing Base- ment,	842 52	
Extra for Fence, Coal Bin, & extra Plumbing,	216 01	
Warming Apparatus,	256 58	
Plans and Specifications,	100 00	
Hanging Bells,	23 00	
Cleaning Windows, &c.,	22 12	
Large Gas Lantern in front of House,	17 89	
<i>Per item No. 45 of Treasurer's account,</i>		12,055 12
<i>There has been received to the credit of this House, \$403 01, as per item No. 101 of Treasurer's account. This amount deducted from the above leaves as cost of the build- ing,</i>		\$11,652 11
<i>Add cost of Land, paid last year,</i>	3,372 00	
<i>Makes a total of,</i>	<u>\$15,024 11</u>	

STATE TAXES.

Paid the Balance due on the State Tax for 1856, which was withheld last year to offset a County Balance claimed of the State,	\$41,872 05	
Paid our proportion of the State Tax for 1857,*	296,073 00	
<i>Per items Nos. 58 & 59 of Treasurer's account,</i>		337,945 05
<i>Amount carried forward,</i>		\$2,734,982 25

* Being 32.90 per cent., or nearly one-third of the whole State Tax.

Amount brought forward,

\$2,734,982 25

SCHOOLS AND SCHOOL HOUSES.

The net Expenditures by the City during the year, for carrying on the Public Schools, viz: one High, one Latin, one Normal, eighteen Grammar, and two hundred and fourteen Primary, including the Repairs of the Houses, Salaries, Furniture, Fuel, and all Incidental Expenses of the same, amounted to \$345,294 61. The whole Expenditure on account of Schools amounted to \$345,519 61.

The details comprising these items will be found under the following heads, viz:

GRAMMAR, HIGH, LATIN AND NORMAL SCHOOLS.

Incident'l Expenses
of this class of
Schools, as per
details on page
56, \$49,483 21

INSTRUCTORS.

Being for the Sal-
aries of all the
male and female
Teachers now
employed in these
Schools, includ'g
Music, Drawing,
and French Mas-
ters, as per de-
tails on the 82d
page, 170,108 89
219,592 10

Less—Credits in
income account, 254 94
\$219,337 16

PRIMARY SCHOOLS.

Incident'l Expenses,
as per details on
page 102, 38,006 02
Instructors, as per
details on page
83, 88,799 87

Am'ts car'd forw'd, \$126,805 89 \$219,337 16 \$2,734,982 25

Am'ts bro't forw'd, \$126,805 89 \$219,337 16 \$2,734,982 25

Less—Credits in

income acc't, 848 44

125,957 45

Total Current Expenses of
carrying on all the Pub-
lic Schools, for the year, }

345,294 61

Divided as follows:

Incident'l Expen-

ses, \$86,770 87

Salaries, 258,523 74

\$345,294 61

*In addition to which sum there
has been expended for new
Houses, as follows:*

NEW GRAMMAR SCHOOL HOUSES,

viz:

On account of new House in
Ward XI,

225 00

Total for the year,

\$345,519 61

The cost of School Houses, including Land
and Expenditures for extensive alterations
and repairs to the first of May, 1858, is
estimated as follows:

Grammar and High, \$1,133,000 00

Primary, 535,000 00

\$1,668,000 00

TEMPORARY CITY LOAN.

Paid off the amount borrowed this year,
temporarily, for City purposes, in antici-
pation of the annual Taxes, in conformity
with orders of the City Council, of 5th
May and 17th September, 1857,

1,144,120 00

Amount paid by the Treasurer,

per item No. 47 of his acc't, \$1,141,120 00

Amount outstanding,

3,000 00

Amount paid as above,

\$1,144,120 00

Amount carried forward,

\$3,879,102 25

Amount brought forward, \$3,879,102 25

UNLIQUIDATED STREET CLAIMS.

For Widening and Extending Streets.

(See also *Widening Streets*, page 128.)

The following payments have been made this year, in settlement for Land and other Damages on account of Widening and Extending Streets, made prior to the commencement of this financial year, and which claims were not settled at the time the improvements were made, viz :

Bowdoin Square — Bowdoin Square Baptist Society,	\$9,638 65	
Blackstone Street—Hancock,	500 00	
Congress Street—Spooner,	2,788 00	
Dorchester Avenue—O. Colony Railroad; Moody & Norris; Kenney,	6,800 00	
Federal Street—South Cove Corporation; Wingate,	1,947 50	
Green Street—Prescott,	225 00	
Marshall and Union Streets, Capen's heirs,	19,360 00	
New St., East of Custom Ho. —Long Wharf and Central Wharf Corporations,	15,000 00	
School Street—Jenks,	1,729 00	
Union Street—Davis; Alley's heirs,	13,608 00	
Union Park—Ritchie,	142 10	
Washington Street — Redman's heirs; Tuckerman's heirs; Mann; Holbrook; H. & Miller; Baur; Lear; and others,	34,066 25	
		105,804 50
<i>Amount paid by Treasurer, per item No. 48 of his account,</i>	\$103,337 50	
<i>Add Transfer by Auditor from Widening Streets,</i>	2,467 00	
	<u>\$105,804 50</u>	
<i>Amount carried forward,</i>		\$3,984,906 75

Amount brought forward,

\$3,984,906 75

WIDENING STREETS.

(See also Unliquidated Claims, p. 127.)

The following payments have been made in settlement of Land Damages, and other claims on account of Wid'g, Exten'g, & other improvements made in the Streets, the present financial year, say between the 30th April, 1857, and 1st May, 1858, viz :

Adams Street— <i>Trull,</i>	\$350 00
Battery Street— <i>Russell,</i>	14,514 00
Charles Street— <i>Vinal ; Taylor's heirs ; Warren ; Butler,</i>	29,220 00
Chardon Street— <i>Edmands,</i>	14,486 00
Chester Sq.— <i>Warren ; Bowman,</i>	1,500 00
Devonshire Street — <i>Smith ; Black ; Thayer ; Ford ; Evans ; Sears' heirs ; Cheever,</i>	65,761 35
Eliot Street— <i>Way,</i>	70 00
Federal Street— <i>Cutler ; Westcott ; Robinson,</i>	2,404 50
First Street, South Boston— <i>Houston & Pierce ; Shattuck,</i>	1,081 25
Gridley St.— <i>Holbrook ; Jones ; Williams,</i>	280 64
Hanover Street— <i>Ropes ; Codman ; Homer's heirs,</i>	25,299 50
Hanover and Court Streets— <i>Merriam,</i>	1,500 00
Hawkins Street— <i>Barnard,</i>	3,000 00
Ivers St.— <i>Bowman & Trull ; Barnard,</i>	31,586 00
Minot Street— <i>Brown,</i>	400 00
North St.— <i>Field, Converse & Co. ; Thompson ; Conner,</i>	1,265 00
Pearl, Purchase, and Gridley Streets— <i>Tirrell ; Buckman,</i>	15,864 00
Pearl and High St.— <i>Holbrook,</i>	8,881 90
Pearl Street— <i>Preston,</i>	5,406 50
Summer St.— <i>Trinity Church,</i>	1,068 13

Amounts carried forward,

\$223,938 77 \$3,984,906 75

<i>Amounts brought forward,</i>	\$223,938 77	\$3,984,906 75
Union Street— <i>Slade; Coffin,</i>	16,350 00	
Vine Street— <i>Brown,</i>	1,550 00	
Water Street— <i>Carter; Jeffries,</i>	82,240 00	
Washington Street— <i>Silsbee;</i>		
Boardman; <i>Jay,</i>	3,422 40	
Clerk hire for Committee,	350 00	
		327,851 17
<i>Amount paid by Treasurer, per item No. 49 of his account,</i>	\$293,008 17	
<i>Add Water Street, item No. 52,</i>	37,240 00	
<i>Amount outstanding,</i>	70 00	
	\$330,318 17	
<i>Deduct, Transfer to U. Claims,</i>	2,467 00	
	\$327,851 17	

WATER WORKS.

The payments on account of the Water Works for the present year have been as follows :

Payments on Drafts drawn by the Cochituate Water Board,	\$92,605 85
Salary of the Water Registrar, one year,	1,200 00
Salary of the Treasurer's Water Clerk, one year,	1,200 00
Cost of the annual visit by the City Government and invited guests, to view the line of the Works,	459 82
	95,465 67

<i>Amount paid by the Treasurer, per item No. 50 of his account,</i>	\$94,240 67
<i>Add, Transfer by Auditor, from Salaries,</i>	1,200 00

Am'ts car'd forw'd, \$95,440 67 \$95,465 67 \$4,312,757 92

Am'ts bro't forw'd, \$95,440 67 \$95,465 67 \$4,312,757 92

*Add amount not yet
called for,* 25 00

\$95,465 67

Interest paid by the Treas-
urer this year, on Loans
obtained on account of the
Water Works,

Per item No. 57 of his account, 280,748 31

376,213 98

*The amount received to the credit of the Water
Works this year, from all sources, was \$309,-
628 22, per item No. 107 of Treasurer's
account.*

*For details of payments on account of the
Water Works, from the commencement of the
work, see Appendix.*

WATER SCRIP.

*Payments on account of the Permanent Water
Loan, being Certificates of City Stock, with
Coupons attached, issued for money borrowed
on account of the construction of the Water
Works, and which Scrip is known as the
BOSTON WATER SCRIP.*

Of this Loan there became due in this
financial year, all of which has been paid
or provided for in the Auditor's Drafts,

307,000 00

*Amount paid by Treasurer, per
item No. 51 of his account,* \$306,000 00

Amount not yet called for, 5,000 00

\$311,000 00

*Notes due and outstanding last
year, paid this year,*

4,000 00

\$307,000 00

Amount carried forward,

\$4,995,971 90

Amount brought forward, \$4,995,971 90

WARD ROOM AND ENGINE HOUSE,
WARD VII.

Cost of a lot of Land with a
Building thereon on Pur-
chase Street, containing
1,851 sq. ft., purchased for
a Ward Room and Engine
House, at a cost of \$7,000 00

Survey, Plans and Specifica-
tions for Alterations, 75 00

Gas Fixtures, 68 00

Cost of Altering the Estate
so as to fit it for the pur-
pose intended, *bill not yet
rendered.*

Per item No. 5 of Treasurer's account, 7,143 00

Total Expenditures on CITY ACCOUNT, }	<u>\$5,003,114 90</u>
for the year 1857-58, }	

*For Expenditures on account of SUFFOLK COUNTY, see County
Accounts.*

Auditor's Office, 30th June, 1858.

ELISHA COPELAND,

Auditor of Accounts

CITY INCOME.

Statement of the INCOME received on account of the CITY
OF BOSTON, during the financial year
1857-58.

*Commencing with the first day of May, 1857, and ending with
the last day of April, 1858.*

*N. B. The Income on account of the COUNTY OF SUFFOLK,
which comprises the City of Boston, and the towns of Chelsea,
North Chelsea and Winthrop, is contained in another statement.*

*☞ The City of Boston pays all the County Expenses, owns all
the County Buildings, and receives all the County Income.*

ARMORIES.

Received from the State, in reimbursement,
in part, of the amount paid by the City
to Military Companies, for rent of their
Armories,

Per item No. 70 of Treasurer's account, \$4,800 00

AUDITOR OF ACCOUNTS.

Received from him, in reimbursement of the
amount charged on page 28, of Expend-
itures,

Per item No. 110 of Treasurer's accounts, 300 00

Amount carried forward, \$5,100 00

Amount brought forward, \$5,100 00

BRIDGES.

Received for sale of old materials,
Per item No. 73 of Treasurer's account, 20 00

BOSTON HARBOR.

Received from the Harbor
 Master, for Stone sold
 which was raised from a
 sunken vessel in the Har-
 bor, \$63 70

Received from the East Bos-
 ton Ferry Company, for
 one-half the expense of
 breaking out Ice, 12 50

Per item No. 74 of Treasurer's account, 76 20

BURIAL GROUNDS.

Received from the City Registrar, who is
 now the acting Superintendent of Burial
 Grounds, for Fees, &c.,

Per item No. 72 of Treasurer's account, 497 50

BONDS AND MORTGAGES.

Received in Cash, as follows,—being for
 first cash payment on Bonds received for
 sales of Lands made this year, and for
 payments on Bonds and Mortgages which
 were on hand on the first day of May,
 1857, viz:

On account of Neck Lands,	\$173,953 17
City Wharf,	19,119 11
South Boston	
Lands,	6,712 20
Arsenal Lot,	4,332 00
Revere Street	
Land,	3,988 32
Jail Lands,	1,279 47
East Boston	
Lands,	692 00

Amounts carried forward, \$210,076 27 \$5,693 70

<i>Amounts brought forward,</i>	\$210,076 27	\$5,693 70
Sale of Primary School House and Lot in South Street Court,	650 00	
<i>Per item No. 71 of Treasurer's account,</i>		210,726 27

CITY DEBT.

Amount obtained on City Notes issued this year for Loans authorized by the City Government, at various times, for the following objects, viz :

Widening Streets,	\$260,000 00
Public Lands,	199,200 00
South Bay Improvements,	125,000 00
Library Building,	115,000 00
East Boston and Chelsea Bridge,	57,000 00
Albany Street Damages,	50,000 00
Friend Street Extension,	47,000 00
City Hospital, Worcester Street,	45,200 00
Station House, Ward XI,	38,000 00
Water Street Widening,	37,500 00
North Free Bridge,	36,000 00
Mount Hope Cemetery,	35,000 00
Dedham Street Sewer,	25,000 00
Brown's Claim,	20,500 90
Charles Street Extension,	21,000 00
Paving, Appropriation of 1855-56,	20,000 00
Police Station Ho., Wd. I,	16,000 00
Grammar School House, East Boston,	13,000 00
	<u>\$1,160,400 00</u>

House Correction at D. I., viz :

On building,	\$6,000 00
On sea walls, &c.	2,000 00
	<u>8,000 00</u>

<i>Per item No. 75 of Treasurer's account,</i>	1,168,400 00
<i>Amount carried forward,</i>	<u>\$1,384,819</u>

Amount brought forward, \$1,384,819 97

CITY REGISTRAR.

Received from this Officer, for Certificates
of Intentions of Marriage issued by him,

Per item No. 76 of Treasurer's account, 1,291 50

CITY CLERK.

Received from the City Clerk, for the fol-
lowing Fees, &c., collected by him, viz :

Recording Mortgages of
Personal Property, Me-
chanics' Liens and Cer-
tificates of Joint Stock
Companies, \$1,017 28

Licenses for Billiard Sa-
loons, 240 00

For use of Faneuil Hall, 157 00

Certificates under the City
Seal, 25 00

Licenses for Intelligence
Offices, 11 00

Licenses to minors to sell
Newspapers, 9 00

Recording Goods found, 0 25

Per item No. 77 of Treasurer's account, 1,459 53

EXTERNAL HEALTH.

Amount received from the Port Physician,
being the legal Fees collected by him
from vessels boarded and inspected on
their arrival here from foreign ports,

Per item No. 78 of Treasurer's account, 135 00

ENGINEERING.

Giving Grades of Streets to Builders,

Per item No. 79 of Treasurer's account, 201 00

Amount carried forward, \$1,387,907 00

Amount brought forward, \$1,387,907 00

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Received from the Chief Engineer, for old
Hose, &c., sold by him,

Per item No. 80 of Treasurer's account, 60 00

FRIEND STREET.

Contributions received this year from the
abutters on Friend Street, in part pay-
ment for the advantages to accrue to
them in consequence of the continuation
of said Street through from Hanover to
Union Streets,*

Per item No. 81 of Treasurer's account, 1,500 00

GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

Received for Coal furnished
by the Normal School to
the Public Library in Ma-
son Street,

\$249 81

Received from Auditor,

5 13

Per item No. 82 of Treasurer's account, 254 94

HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

Received from this Institution, being the
proceeds of Labor of the inmates, in-
cluding sales of Fruit, &c.,

Per item No. 83 of Treasurer's account, 24,369 67

HOUSES OF INDUSTRY, REFORMATION,
&c.,

Received from the Directors,
for proceeds of the Labor
of the inmates in those
establishments, including
the sale of Vegetables, &c.,

\$2,046 56

Amounts carried forward, \$2,046 56 \$1,414,091 61

* Amount received last year on this account was \$3,100.

<i>Amounts brought forward,</i>	\$2,046 56	\$1,414,091 61
Received from the Commonwealth, for transportation of Paupers by Railroad to the various State Alms Houses,	370 17	
<i>Per item No. 84 of Treasurer's account,</i>		2,416 73

INTERNAL HEALTH.

Received from the Contractors for the House Offal for one year,	\$8,500 00	
Sales of House Ashes, Dirt and Manure,	5,473 82	
Received for Materials sold to, and Work done for, the Public Land Department,	4,003 75	
Received from the Superintendent of Paving Department, for use of Teams employed by that Department,	3,246 25	
<i>N. B. All the Teams owned by the City are kept at the expense of the Internal Health Department.</i>		
From the County of Suffolk, for conveying Prisoners from Station Houses to City Lock-up,	1,047 75	
From Police Department, for same,	672 25	
Received from individuals, in reimbursement of expenditures by the City for abating nuisances on their premises,	653 55	
From Sewer Department, for Manhole Covers furnished from the shops of this Department,	356 12	
<i>Amounts carried forward,</i>	\$23,953 49	\$1,416,508 34

<i>Amounts brought forward,</i>	\$23,953 49	\$1,416,508 34
From Fire Department, for		
38 new Reservoir Covers,	190 00	
Sales of Carts, Harnesses,		
Sleds, and old Horses not		
needed by the Department,	162 92	
Carting Ashes and Snow		
from sundry places at the		
request and at the cost of		
the applicants,	25 61	
For transportation of Pau-		
pers to Deer Island, for		
Overseers of the Poor,	13 63	
Received from Auditor,	109 73	
<i>Per item No. 86 of Treasurer's account,</i>		24,455 38

INTEREST.

Received as follows, viz :

On Bonds, Mortgages, and		
Stock negotiated,	\$37,281 12	
Deposits in Bank,	13,662 68	
Delinquent Taxes, &c.,	6,045 75	
Delinquent Rents,	43 46	
<i>Per item No. 85 of Treasurer's account,</i>		57,033 01

INCIDENTAL EXPENSES.

Received from Auditor and City Solicitor,
in reimbursement by Individuals for ex-
penses paid by the City for the support
of their relatives in the State Lunatic
Hospitals at Taunton and Worcester,

Per item No. 87½ of Treasurer's account, 534 92

INSTRUCTORS PRIMARY SCHOOLS.

Received for Interest on		
Trust Funds,	\$348 00	
Received from Auditor,	115 42	
<i>Per item No. 87 of Treasurer's account,</i>		463 42
<i>Amount carried forward,</i>		\$1,498,995 07

Amount brought forward, \$1,498,995 07

LAMPS.

Received from the Superintendent of Lamps,
being payments for Oil and Fluid supplied by his Department to sundry other Departments of the City,

Per item No. 88 of Treasurer's account, 85 29

LANDS.

See Public Lands.

LIBRARY.

Received from City Treasurer, for Interest on Trust Funds, \$3,660 00

Received from Librarian, for Fines collected, 139 19

Per item No. 98 of Treasurer's account, 3,799 19

LIBRARY BUILDING.

Balance of the \$2000 advanced to the Commissioners in 1854-55 for defraying the Expenses of Plans, Estimates, &c.,

Per item No. 89 of Treasurer's account, 224 06

MILITIA BOUNTY.

Received from the Commonwealth, in reimbursement of what the City had advanced to its Volunteer Militia, in conformity with the requirement of the Act of 24th March, 1840,

Per item No. 91 of Treasurer's account, 9,756 00

MARKET.

Amount received from Superintendent of Market, for sales of Coal to occupants of Stalls during the year,

Per item No. 90 of Treasurer's account, 416 00

The rents of the Market House are included under the head of Rents.

Amount carried forward, \$1,513,275

Amount brought forward, \$1,513,275 61

OVERSEERS OF THE POOR.

Received from the Overseers, for Collections by them from other Cities and Towns for support of their Poor,	\$1,654 77	
Received from the Common- wealth, in reimbursement of payments made by this Board for burial of State Paupers,	1,728 04	
<i>Per item No. 92 of Treasurer's account,</i>		3,382 81

POLICE.

Received for Licenses for Theatres, and other places of Public Amusement, in- cluding the payment re- ceived for services of Po- lice Officers, placed there at the City's expense,	\$2,845 50	
Licenses for Trucks, Wagons, and other vehicles,	2,217 00	
Dog Licenses,	1,330 00	
Received from the owners of lost articles, in reimburse- ment of the cost of adver- tising the same,	12 50	
Sale of Badges to Special Police Officers,	38 00	
Rent of Stand on Haymarket Square,	4 00	
Received for Street Lanterns broken,	4 50	
Received from Auditor,	5 92	
Refunded by Police Officers to whom cash was fur- nished for Travelling Ex- penses, &c., a balance of	32 15	
<i>Per item No. 94 of Treasurer's account,</i>		6,489 57
<i>Amount carried forward,</i>		\$1,523,147 99

Amount brought forward, \$1,523,147 99

PUBLIC LANDS.

Received in Cash, for sales of Lands, &c.,
made in cases where no Bonds or Mort-
gages were received, viz:

Union Park, \$3,471 96

Contribution by
Proprietors
of U. Park for
improvement
of same, 5,247 40

8,719 36

From Superintendent of Sew-
ers, for right of entry into
Sewers made at the ex-
pense of the Public Land
Appropriation, 2,018 62

Sale of Land at South Bos-
ton, 1,263 75

Rent from Agricultural Fair
Grounds, 750 00

Sale of Primary School Ho.
and Lot on Franklin Street, 400 00

Sales of Grass and old Ma-
terials, 198 91

Rent of Jail Lands, 133 34

Per item No. 97 of Treasurer's account, 13,483 98

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

Received from Auditor,

Per item No. 95 of Treasurer's account, 15 91

PAVING, &c.

For Assessments for laying
Edgestones and Sidewalks, \$9,068 99

Reimbursement for Paving
the Metropolitan Railroad
Track on Tremont Street, 3,608 89

Labor done and charged to

Amounts carried forward, \$12,677 88 \$1,536,647 88

<i>Amounts brought forward,</i>	\$12,677 88	\$1,536,647 88
Water Works, Lamp Department, and County of Suffolk,	200 90	
For Materials sold,	111 75	
<i>Per item No. 93 of Treasurer's account,</i>		12,990 53

PRIMARY SCHOOLS.

Received for Rent of part of a Building on Myrtle Street, hired for the accommodation of Primary Schools,		
<i>Per item No. 96 of Treasurer's account,</i>		385 02

RENTS.

The income from Rents during the year has been as follows, viz :

MARKET HOUSE.

Stalls,	\$35,571 72	
Cellars,	9,561 84	
Outside Stands,	1,430 00	
Public Scales,	743 92	
		\$47,307 48
Hall over Market House,	6,000 00	
Lancers' Room,	723 59	
Total for the Market Ho. } and Quincy Hall, }		\$54,031 07

FANEUIL HALL.

Stores, Cellars, and Chambers,	5,166 53
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OLD STATE HOUSE.

Lower Floor,	\$5,750 00	
Basement,	3,150 00	
Chambers,	2,381 25	
		11,281 25

WHARF PROPERTY.

Jail Wharf in Cambridge Street,	1,400 00
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BRIDGE ESTATE.

At the junction of Court and Tremont Streets;

<i>Amounts carried forward,</i>	\$71,878 85	\$1,550,023 43
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Amounts brought forward, \$71,878 85 \$1,550,023 43

purchased in 1849, with
others which were re-
moved for the purpose
of widening both of those
Streets,

1,800 00

CITY BUILDING, Court Square.

*All this Building except a
portion of the attic, is now
occupied for City pur-
poses, viz :*

*Water Registrar, City Reg-
istrar, Superintendent of
Burial Grounds, Chief
Engineer of Fire Depart-
ment, Office of the Electric
Telegraph, and Superin-
tendent of Lamps.*

One Attic,

5 00

HERSEY HALL.

Over the Old Hancock
School House, in Hano-
ver Street,

225 00

CELLARS.

Two under the City Hall,

312 50

LANDS, VIZ :

The Gravel Farm
in Dedham, \$80 00

Land at the junc-
tion of Ann &
Commercial
Streets, 100 00

Land on Brook-
line Street, 95 50

On Harrison Av., 122 50

On Newton St., 30 00

At City Point,
South Boston, 45 00

Sale of Grass, 65 00

538 00

Amounts carried forward,

\$74,759 35 \$1,550,023 43

Amounts brought forward, \$74,759 35 \$1,550,023 43

OLD JAIL LANDS.

Rent of Land & Buildings, 583 34

TOWN SLIP.

Foot of Belcher's Lane,
between Rowe's Wharf
and Foster's Wharf, 75 00

Per item No. 99 of Treasurer's account, 75,417 69

REGISTRAR, *See City Registrar.*

STEAMER HENRY MORRISON.

Received for earnings of the Boat, viz :

From Commonwealth, for
transportation of Pau-
pers, Stores, &c., to and
from Rainsford Island, \$2,191 00

From House of Industry,
&c., for transportation
of Materials, Paupers,
Stores, &c., to and from
Deer Island, since Aug.,
1855, 5,858 12

Other earnings of the Boat, 470 00

Per item No. 101 of Treasurer's account, 8,519 12

SEWERS AND DRAINS.

Received for assessments on
sundry persons, for their
proportion of the cost of
new Sewers, and for the
right to enter old ones, \$3,911 01

Received from the Superin-
tendent of Sewers, for col-
lections made by him on
the same account, 1,814 73

Per item No. 100 of Treasurer's account, 5,725 74

STATION HOUSE, WARD XI.

Received from Superintendent of Public
Buildings, on this account,

Per item No. 102 of Treasurer's account, 403 01

Amount carried forward, \$1,640,088 99

Amount brought forward, \$1,640,088 99

SCHOOL FUND.

From Commonwealth for the City's proportion of the Income from the State School Fund,

Per item No. 104 of Treasurer's account, 6,136 79

TEMPORARY CITY LOANS.

Received on Loans negotiated under orders of the City Council, of 5th May and 17th September, 1857, authorizing the Treasurer to borrow such money as might be wanted, not exceeding \$1,000,000, in anticipation of the income of the financial year 1857-58, — said Loan to be repaid before the close of the financial year, viz: 30th April, 1858,

Per item No. 108 of Treasurer's account, 1,144,120 00

TAXES.

Received for Taxes collected during the year, viz:

On Tax for year 1857,	\$2,111,429 72
1856,	99,742 40
1855,	8,215 31
1854,	648 78
1853,	252 24
Years prior,	426 17

Per item No. 105 of Treasurer's account, 2,220,714 62

WIDENING STREETS.

Rents of Estates taken,	\$1,000 00
Old Materials,	862 33
Abutters,	496 00

Per item No. 105 of Treasurer's account, 2,358 33

WEIGHING FEES.

Received for Weighing Fees at the South Scales,

Per item No. 106 of Treasurer's account, 36 15

Amount carried forward, \$5,013,454 88

Amount brought forward,

\$5,013,454 88

WATER WORKS.

Receipts on this account, viz:

Water Rents.

Due in 1858, \$239,494 55

1857, 56,633 67

1856, 384 03

\$296,512 25Shutting off and letting on
Water, in cases of non-
payment of Water Rates,
viz:

Due in 1858, 752 00

1857, 508 00

1856, 84 00

1,344 00

Mortgage Notes.

Received on Notes and
Mortgages collected this
year,

4,970 89

Interest on Mortgage Notes,
and for Discount and In-
terest on Water Scrip,
sold or paid before matur-
ity,

2,126 08

Water Board.

Payments by this Board
into the Treasury, viz:

Shutting off and

letting on Wa-

ter, for repairs

& for waste, \$2,389 75

Sale of Real Es-

tate,

1,182 05

Repairs of Ser-

vice Pipe, &c.,

for individu-

als,

581 63

Rents, Sales of

Wood, Grass,

&c.,

256 57

Am'ts car'd forw'd,

\$4,410 00

\$304,953 22

\$5,013,454 88

Am'ts bro't forw'd, \$4,410 00 \$304,953 22 \$5,013,454 88

Rent of Arches
under the Bea-
con Hill Water
Reservoir, 225 00
Sale of an old
Shanty, 40 00

4,675 00

Per item No. 107 of Treasurer's account, 309,628 22

*Total amount received for Water Rents up
to 30th April, 1858, \$2,002,907 45.*

*The estimated Income for the year 1857-58
was \$295,000.*

*The estimated Income for the year 1858-59
is \$300,000.*

Total Income on CITY ACCOUNT, for the } year 1857-58,	<u>\$5,323,083 10</u>
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*For Income on account of the COUNTY OF SUFFOLK, see
County Account, page 158.*

Auditor's Office, June 30th, 1858.

ELISHA COPELAND,

Auditor of Accounts.

COUNTY EXPENDITURES.

STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES ON ACCOUNT OF THE COUNTY OF SUFFOLK, DURING THE FINANCIAL YEAR 1857-58.

*Commencing with the first day of May, 1857, and ending with
the last day of April, 1858.*

PAYMENTS ON THE MAYOR'S DRAFTS.

*For amounts drawn for by the Mayor, in the usual form, and
paid through the Auditor's Office, viz :*

For sundry Alterations and Improvements on
the County Buildings, viz :

COURT HOUSE.

Carpenter's Work and Stock,	\$671 17	
Warming Apparatus,	285 86	
Washing Windows & Clean- ing,	222 75	
Painting and Glazing,	98 87	
Water Rates,	95 00	
Locksmith's Work,	82 50	
Gas Fixtures,	76 75	
Plumber's Work,	67 81	
Repairing Fence and Iron Work,	28 95	
Mason's Work and White- washing,	28 62	
Preparing Base for Bust of Judge Wilde,	27 08	
		1,685 36

Amount carried forward,

\$1,685 36

Amount brought forward, \$1,685 36

PROBATE OFFICE AND REGISTRY OF DEEDS.

Water Rates,	\$10 00	
Gas Fixtures,	8 40	
Masonry and Whitewashing,	6 00	
Iron Work and Locksmith,	4 25	
		28 65

JAIL.

Carpenter's Work and Lum- ber,	\$1,397 16	
Paving Yard,	1,077 33	
Painting new outside Win- dows and Cupola,	447 48	
Plumber's Work and Water Pipe,	362 90	
Repairing Steam Heating Ap- paratus,	221 98	
Slating,	280 20	
Glazing,	206 50	
Masonry and Whitewashing,	91 86	
Iron Work,	63 98	
		4,149 39

SALARIES.

Superior Court.

Chief Justice from 1st April, 1857, to 8th Mar., 1858, <i>full year allowed,</i>	\$3,200 00
Associate Justices at \$3000 each, per an'm, viz., two one year each, and one three quarters of a year,	8,250 00
Clerk. <i>The Salary of this Officer is paid by Fees from his Office.</i>	
Assistant Clerk, J. A. Wil- lard, to May 4th, at the rate of \$1,500; from May 4th to April 1st, at the rate of \$1,800,	1,770 48

Amounts carried forward, \$13,220 48 \$5,863 40

Amounts brought forward, \$13,220 48 \$5,863 40

*The above Salaries are all fixed
by the State, but are payable
out of the City Treasury.*

Police Court.

Judge Cushing,	\$2,200 00
Judge Rogers,	2,200 00
Judge Russell,	2,200 00
	6,600 00

Clerk.

Thomas Power, 1,800 00

First Assistant.

Wm. Knapp, 1,600 00

Second Assistant.

Seth Tobey, 1,500 00

Third Assistant.

D. E. Smith,
one quar-
ter, \$225 00

J. Homer,
three
quar's, 675 00

900 00

12,400 00

Supreme Judicial Court.

Clerk's Salary, (*fixed by State*), 1,500 00

Keeper of the Court House.

Wm. Easterbrook, 700 00

*Keeper of the Police and Justices'
Court Rooms, and other service.*

H. C. Stratton,
one year, \$500 00

Do. as the County
Treasurer's Clk
to pay Witness
Fees at the Court
House, as soon

<i>Am'ts car'd forw'd,</i>	\$500 00	\$27,820 48	\$5,863 40
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<i>Am'ts bro't forw'd,</i>	\$500 00	\$27,820 48	\$5,863 40
as due, per Spécial Order of Mayor and Aldermen, 31st Dec., 1853,	500 00		
		1,000 00	
J. D. Coburn, for services in Police Court, in Paying Witness and Officers' Fees, and keeping an account of amounts received for trans- portation of Prisoners from 1st October, 1857, to 1st April, 1858,		350 00	
<i>Keeper of Probate Office and Reg- istry of Deeds.</i>			
C. P. Gould, Care and Clean- ing one year,		350 00	
<i>Chaplain to Jail.</i>			
Perez Mason, 3 quarters, at \$500 per annum,		375 00	
			29,895 48
FURNITURE, viz :			
For Court House,	\$2,556 85		
For Registry of Deeds and Probate Offices,	131 12		
For Jail,	135 10		
			2,823 07
FUEL.			
For Court House,	\$1,164 61		
For Registry of Deeds and Probate Offices,	194 11		
			\$1,358 72
GAS LIGHT, viz :			
For Court House,	\$1,049 10		
For Registry of Deeds and Probate Offices,	23 22		
			1,072 32
WARMING APPARATUS.			
For Registry of Deeds and Probate Offices,			35 18
<i>Amount carried forward,</i>			\$41,048 17

<i>Amount brought forward,</i>		\$41,048 17
PRINTING, STATIONERY, Blank Books, &c.		
Probate Office.		
Printing,	\$152 91	
Stationery and Binding,	552 18	
County Treasurer, <i>Stationery</i> ,	29 99	
		735 08
WASHING, CLEANING WINDOWS AND FLOORS.		
In Registry of Deeds and Probate Office,		42 50
CITY LOCK-UPS UNDER THE COURT HOUSE.		
Medical Attendance on Pris- oners, &c.,	\$27 00	
Gas Fixtures,	8 22	
Furniture, Bedding, &c.,	11 83	
		47 05
ICE.		
For Court House,		14 47
WATER RATES.		
For House of Reception,		10 00
CONVEYING PRISONERS.		
To the Internal Health Department for con- veying Prisoners from the Station Houses to the City Lock-up, and to the Jail,		1,392 25
OLD COUNTY DOCUMENTS.		
Paid for arranging old County Documents, found in cellar of Court House, and in the office of Clerk of Supreme Judicial Court,		35 00
INDEXES FOR REGISTRY OF DEEDS.		
Paid D. S. Gilchrist for serv- ices in preparing six vol- umes of arranged Indexes of Deeds for the County of Suffolk, viz :		
<i>Amount carried forward,</i>		\$43,324 52

<i>Amount brought forward,</i>		\$43,324 52
Two volumes "Grantor" and "Grantee" for the year 1857,	\$993 30	
Two volumes of "Grantor" Indexes, comprising the letters A and D, for the years 1800 to 1854, in- clusive,	845 38	
Two volumes same, com- prising the letters E, F, and G,	1,124 33	
		* 2,963 01

HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

Alterations and Improvements by Order of the City Council, 22d December, 1857,	888 85
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COUNTY ROADS.

Damages allowed for land taken to lay out, widen and straighten sundry Roads in Chelsea and North Chel- sea, as per award of the County Commissioners of Middlesex Co.,	\$4,389 35	
Cost and Incidental Expenses of the same,	533 93	
		\$4,923 28
Cost of repairing Point Shir- ley Road and Removing Snow and Ice from the same, viz :		
<i>Amounts carried forward,</i>	\$4,923 28	\$47,176 38

* By the Statute of 1856, ch. 292, the County Commissioners in each County are required to procure in each year, a copy of the Indexes of the preceding year, in which the "Grantors'" and "Grantees'" names are to be arranged in lists, according to their surnames. The County Commissioners were authorized by the same act to have all the Indexes to the records now existing similarly arranged, if they see fit so to do. It was under this law that the above named volumes were compiled, by order of the Board of Aldermen as County Commissioners.

<i>Amounts brought forward,</i>	\$4,923 28	\$47,176 38
Lumber and Carpenter's Work, \$380 17		
New Fence on the Causeway, 71 35		
Carting Dirt, Snow and Ice, 275 59		
Gravel, 83 20		
	810 31	
		5,733 59
		\$52,909 97

<i>Amount paid by Treasurer, per item No. 120 of his account,</i>	\$52,803 47
<i>Transferred by Auditor from other accounts,</i>	6 50
<i>Amount not yet called for,</i>	100 00
	\$52,909 97

COUNTY DRAFTS.

The following payments were made on requisitions by the County authorities, made directly on the County Treasurer, and are not drawn for by the Mayor; nor are they in any way under the control or supervision of the City authorities, viz :

SUPREME JUDICIAL COURT.

Jurors' Fees,	\$4,693 00	
Witness Fees,	1,407 81	
Constables' Fees,	1,317 85	
Incidental Expenses,	744 00	
Sheriff,	604 99	
Clerk,	553 30	
Messenger,	354 00	
Cost of Plaintiff in Error,	327 74	
Crier,	268 00	
Deputy Sheriff,	38 00	
Hack hire,	7 55	
<i>Per item No. 126 of Treasurer's account,</i>	\$10,316 24	
<i>Amounts carried forward,</i>	\$10,316 24	\$52,909 97

Amounts brought forward, \$10,316 24 \$52,909 97

SUPERIOR COURT.

Jurors' Fees, \$15,636 41
 Constables' Fees, 3,272 65
 Messenger, 1,407 17
 Sheriff, 1,020 80
 Clerk, 438 70
 Crier, 1,024 00
 Deputy Sheriff, 771 00
 Chelsea Justices, 306 92
 Officers, 557 35
 Witnesses, 13 81
 Inciden'l Expenses, 3,666 55

Per item No. 123 of Treasu-
rer's account,

28,115 36

MUNICIPAL COURT.

Witness Fees, \$18,886 25
 Constables' Fees, 12,254 34
 Grand & Traverse
 Jurors, 11,096 20
 Clerk, 6,242 01
 Officers of the Po-
 lice Court, 1,982 93
 Inciden'l Expenses, 1,728 47
 Crier, 1,573 30
 Hack hire, 791 75
 Deputy Sheriff, 787 82
 Sheriff, 741 34

Assistant District
 Attorney, 50 00

Chelsea Justices &
 Officers, 282 83

Per item No. 122 of Treasu-
rer's account,

56,417 24

. POLICE COURT.

Constables, \$13,976 89
 Witnesses, 7,068 78
 Truant Officers, 210 22
 Jurors, (*Justices'*
 Court,) 17 68

Per item No. 125 of Treasu-
rer's account,

21,273 57

Amounts carried forward, \$116,122 41 \$52,909 97

Amounts brought forward, \$116,122 41 \$52,909 97

INQUESTS.

Jurors' Fees, \$4,295 42
 Coroners' Fees, 1,813 39
 Medical Examinations, 694 00
 Constables, 548 71
 Witnesses, 482 63
 Scribes, 453 50
 Inciden'l Expenses, 151 85

Per item No. 124 of Treasurer's account,

8,439 50

BOARD OF COUNTY ACCOUNTS.*

Allowance to members of this Board for their services, \$234 00

Salary to the Clerk of this Board, for one year, 150 00

Criers and Officers of the Police and Justices Courts, 366 00

Printing for Police & Justices' Court, 586 50

Stationery & Blank Books, 363 35

Salary of the Messenger of the Police and Justices' Courts, 155 15

Copyist and extra Clerks in the Police and Justices' Courts, 1,025 00

Reform School.

Cost of application for entries into the Re-

Am'ts car'd forw'd, \$2,880 00 \$124,561 91 \$52,909 97

* This Board is composed of the Judge of Probate, and the three Justices of the Police Court. They receive \$3 each, per day, when on duty.

<i>Am'ts bro't forw'd,</i>	\$2,880 00	\$124,561 91	\$52,909 97
form School			
for Girls, at			
Lancaster,	133 64		
Hack hire,	66 95		
Sheriff, for care			
of Prisoners in			
Jail,	337 50		
<i>Per item No. 121 of Treasu-</i>			
<i>rer's account,</i>		3,418 09	

JAIL ACCOUNTS.

Balance of the Jail
accounts, being
for expense of
keeping Prison-
ers, &c., in the
County Jail,

<i>Per item No. 127 of Treasu-</i>			
<i>rer's account,</i>	26,469 44	154,449 44	

Total Expenditure on COUNTY ACCOUNT } for the year 1857-58,		\$207,359 41
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THE PAYMENTS <i>by the County Treasurer, on</i>		
<i>County account, for the year, amounted to</i>	\$207,252 91	
<i>Add Amount not yet called for,</i>	100 00	
<i>Transfer by Auditor of items from the City</i>		
<i>account, amounting to,</i>	6 50	

<i>Total as above,</i>	\$207,359 41
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Auditor's Office, June 30th, 1858.

ELISHA COPELAND,

Auditor of Accounts.

COUNTY INCOME.

STATEMENT OF THE RECEIPTS ON ACCOUNT OF THE COUNTY OF SUFFOLK,

During the financial year 1857-58.

*Commencing with the first day of May, 1857, and ending with
the last day of April, 1858.*

COUNTY BALANCES.

Received for County Balances, due and withheld, viz:

For the year 1856,	\$75,674 45
For the year 1857,	70,924 91

Per item No. 143 of Treasurer's account,

\$146,599 36

MUNICIPAL COURT.

Received from the Sheriff of the County, for Fines and Costs taxed in the Municipal Court,

<i>Per item No. 130 of County Treasurer's account,</i>	6,203 75
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Received from the Deputy Jailer, for the same,

<i>Per item No. 131 of County Treasurer's account,</i>	6,232 85
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Amounts carried forward,

\$12,436 60	\$146,599 36
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<i>Amounts brought forward,</i>	\$12,436 60	\$146,599 36
Received from the Clerk of the Municipal Court, for half surplus fees, <i>Per item No. 136 of County Treasurer's account,</i>	2,450 96	
		14,887 56

SUPREME JUDICIAL COURT.

Received from the Clerk, for half surplus fees, <i>Per item No. 137 of County Treasurer's ac- count,</i>		613 42
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SUPERIOR COURT.

Received from the Clerk, for fees, <i>Per item No. 138 of County Treasurer's ac- count,</i>		5,718 76
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POLICE COURT.

Received from the Clerk, for Fines and Cost, <i>Per item No. 133 of County Treasurer's ac- count,</i>		17,030 91
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JUSTICES' COURT.

Fees in Justices' Court, <i>Per item No. 134 of County Treasurer's ac- count,</i>		3,350 18
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FINES.

Received from the Master of the House of Correction, for Fines and Costs col- lected by him, <i>Per item No. 135 of County Treasurer's account,</i>	560 00	
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Received from the Keeper of
the Alms House at Deer
Island, for Fines and Costs
collected by him,

<i>Per item No. 139 of County Treasurer's account,</i>	1,125 73	
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<i>Amounts carried forward,</i>	\$1,685 73	\$188,200 19
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<i>Amounts brought forward,</i>	\$1,685 73	\$188,200 19
Received from Justices in Chelsea, for Fines,		
<i>Per item No. 132 of County Treasurer's account,</i>	340 00	
		2,025 73

FORFEITED RECOGNIZANCES.

Received from the District Attorney on
this account,

*Per item No. 140 of County Treasurer's ac-
count,* 251 66

RENT OF JAIL.

Received from Deputy Jailer, for use of Jail
to confine United States Prisoners,

*Per item No. 142 of County Treasurer's ac-
count,* 248 13

TRANSPORTATION OF PRISONERS.

Received for Transportation of Prisoners
from Station Houses to Jail,

*Per item No. 141 of County Treasurer's ac-
count,* 1,783 25

Total Income on COUNTY ACCOUNT, for }	\$192,508 96
the year 1857-58,	

Auditor's Office, 30th June, 1858.

ELISHA COPELAND,

Auditor of Accounts.

COUNTY AGGREGATES.

The EXPENDITURE on COUNTY ACCOUNT, as per details on page 157, amounted to		\$207,359 41
The INCOME on this account, as per details on page 160, amounted to		192,508 96
Balance against the County,		<u>\$14,850 45</u>
Balance against the County, as above,	\$14,850 45	
Add, Balance on page 158, which should have been re- ceived from the Common- wealth last year, but which was withheld,	<u>75,674 45</u>	
Real Balance against the County this year,		\$90,524 90
Balance against the County last year,	\$144,376 40	
Deduct the above amount which should have been re- ceived that year,	<u>75,674 45</u>	
Real Balance against the County last year,		<u>68,701 95</u>
		<u>\$159,226 85</u>
Balance per account of last year,	\$144,376 40	
Balance per account this year,	<u>14,850 45</u>	
		<u>\$159,226 85</u>

A G G R E G A T E S

OF THE

R E C E I P T S A N D P A Y M E N T S

FROM THE

C I T Y A N D C O U N T Y T R E A S U R Y ,

DURING THE FINANCIAL YEAR

1 8 5 7 - 5 8 .

According to the Treasurer's accounts, the gross amount of actual RECEIPTS into the General Treasury, (*City and County*,) between the last day of April, 1857, and the first day of May, 1858, was as follows:

On City account,	\$5,323,083 10
On County account,	192,508 96

\$5,515,592 06

The balance in the Treasury at the commencement of the year, was	98,538 70
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\$5,614,130 76

The gross amount of actual PAYMENTS from the General Treasury, (*City and County*,) during the same period, was as follows:

On City account,	\$5,003,595 00
On County account,	207,252 91

Total Payments,	5,210,847 91
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<i>Balance on the 30th April, 1858, per } Treasurer's account, }</i>	\$403,282 85
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GENERAL AGGREGATES.

OF THE WHOLE AMOUNT of Expenditures for the year, there was drawn for by the Mayor, through the Auditor's Office, after the same had been previously authorized and approved by the Committee on Accounts, the sum of \$4,305,362 47

The following sums were paid by the Treasurer, on accounts and requisitions which do not pass through the Auditor's Office, and are not drawn for by the Mayor, viz:

COUNTY OF SUFFOLK.

Paid on orders and requisitions from the Board of County Accounts, and other County authorities, \$154,449 44

INTEREST.

Payments of Interest on the City Debt, as it became due, 118,733 37

MILITARY BOUNTY MONEY.

Payments on roll and requisition from the Adjutant General of the State, approved by the Board of Mayor and Aldermen, 9,789 00

OLD CLAIMS.

Accounts audited and allowed in previous years, but not paid till this year, 3,446 67

OUTSTANDING NOTES.

Amount of Drafts drawn by the Auditor for Notes due last year, but not presented at the Treasury for payment till this year, viz:

Amounts carried forward, \$286,418 48 \$4,305,362 47

<i>Amounts brought forward,</i>	\$286,418 48	\$4,305,362 47
On account of		
City Debt,	\$7,700 00	
Water Scrip,	4,000 00	
	11,700 00	

WATER WORKS.

Interest on the Temporary and on the Permanent Water Loans, paid as they became due, all of which are chargeable to the Water Works,	280,748 31
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STATE TAX.

Paid on account of State Tax, viz:	
Balance due on the Tax of 1856,	\$41,872 05
Tax for 1857,	296,073 00
	337,945 05

916,811 84

\$5,222,174 31

Deduct, Amount of Drafts
drawn by the Auditor this
year, but not presented at
the Treasury for payment
at the time of closing up
these accounts, viz:

Bills and accounts,	\$3,326 40	
Temporary City Debt,	3,000 00	
Water Scrip,	5,000 00	
	11,326 40	
	\$5,210,847 91	

Which is the amount of the payments by the Treasurer, as
per his account, viz:

On City Account,	\$5,003,595 00
On County Account,	207,252 91
	\$5,210,847 91

TREASURER'S BALANCE.

THE TREASURER'S BALANCE at the close of the year 1857-58, which amounts to \$403,282 85, is made up of the following items, viz:

CASH BALANCE on hand 1st May, 1857,		
<i>Per Report No. 45, page 166,</i>		98,538 70
<i>Deduct, payments of outstanding items due in the year 1856-57, not called for in that year, but paid this year, viz:</i>		
CITY DEBT,	\$7,700 00	
WATER SCRIP,	4,000 00	
	<u>11,700 00</u>	

Which left the balance due to the Sinking Fund, on the 1st May, 1857, as per Statement in Report 45, page 166,	}	\$86,838 70
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Add—Receipts in 1857-58, viz:

SINKING FUND.

Receipts belonging to the Sinking Fund of 1857-58, viz:

On Bonds and Mortgages, including the first cash payment on each lot of Land sold this year,	\$210,726 27	
Cash received on Sales of Pub. Lands, not included above,	13,483 98	
Amount appropriated from the City Taxes of 1857, for the reduction of the City Debt,	80,000 00	
Excess of actual Income over the <i>estimated</i> In-		
<i>Amounts carried forward,</i>	<u>\$304,210 25</u>	<u>\$86,838 70</u>

<i>Amounts brought forward,</i>	\$304,210 25	\$86,838 70
come; less the excess of the <i>actual</i> Expendi- tures over the <i>estimated</i> Expenditures, as stated on page 20,	85,064 71	
		389,274 96
		476,113 66
<i>Deduct, payments as charged by the Auditor, viz:</i>		
WATER SCRIP,	307,000 00	
CITY DEBT,	19,500 00	
		326,500 00
		149,613 66
<i>Add—Excess of Interest re- ceived on the Library Trust Funds (\$3,660) over the extra payments beyond the Library appropriation, (\$1,275 32,)</i>	2,384 68	
WATER SCRIP due and charged off; but not yet called for,	5,000 00	
TEMPORARY CITY LOANS due and charged but not yet called for,	3,000 00	
Excess of Loans obtained this year, over payments, and which excess repre- sents the unfunded debt of last year, as stated on page 168 of that year's Report,	427,414 59	
		437,799 27
<i>educt, also, advances made by the Treas- urer this year, in anticipation of Loans authorized but not yet negotiated, viz:</i>		
<i>Amount carried forward,</i>		\$587,412 93

<i>Amount brought forward,</i>		\$587,412 93
On regular City Affairs,	\$136,013 13	
On account of Pub. Lands,	35,000 00	
South Bay,	13,116 95	
		184,130 08
Balance in the Treasury at the close of } the year, 30th April, 1858, }		\$403,282 85

The above Balance is subject to the following payments,
viz:

TEMPORARY CITY DEBT.

For Notes due this year but not called for at the closing up of these accounts, the Interest on the same being stopped,	\$3,000 00
WATER SCRIP, same,	5,000 00
LIBRARY, Balance due the Trustees,	2,384 68
	10,384 68

SINKING FUND.

For the Balance which belongs to the Committee on the Reduction of the City Debt; as does also the amount of \$184,- 130 08, advanced, as above stated, in an- ticipation of Loans authorized, but not yet negotiated,	392,898 17
	\$403,282 85

CITY DEBT.

THE EXISTING CITY DEBT, *exclusive of the Water Loans*, amounts to \$3,560,368 74; and it will be due and payable as follows:

TRUST FUNDS, viz.: For the benefit of the	
Public Library,	\$61,000 00
Overseers of the Poor,	1,100 00
Public Schools,	2,050 00

64,150 00

At the decease of a certain individual,	20,000 00
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84,150 00

In the financial year,	1858-59,	9,000 00
	1859-60,	365,600 00
	1860-61,	200,800 00
	1861-62,	193,792 00
	1862-63,	214,200 00
	1863-64,	71,125 00
	1864-65,	229,500 00
	1865-66,	101,166 66
	1866-67,	33,000 00
	1867-68,	866,200 00
	1868-69,	23,000 00
	1872-73,	6,000 00
	1873-74,	9,000 00
	1877-78,	71,500 00
	1878-79,	583,205 00
	1882-83,	145,000 00
	1883-84,	70,000 00
	1884-85,	100,000 00

Total *Funded Debt*, \$3,376,238 66

In addition to this amount there is due to the Sinking Fund for amounts advanced in the year 1857-58, on loans authorized, but not yet negotiated, the sum of

184,130 08

Thus making the total of the Debt, <i>funded</i> }	}	\$3,560,368 74
and <i>unfunded</i> , on the 30th April, 1858,		

Against this amount of \$3,560,368 74, there is to the credit of the Committee on the Reduction of the City Debt, on page 200, the sum of \$577,028 25, which is exclusively applicable to the reduction of the same; besides Bonds and Mortgages, amounting to \$531,118 84.

The average ANNUAL INTEREST on the above *Funded Debt*, is about 5.132 per cent., viz.:

On 583,205 00 at $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.,	\$26,244 22
2,055,533 66 at 5 per cent.,	102,776 68
737,500 00 at 6 per cent.,	44,250 00
<u>\$3,376,238 66 at 5.132 per cent.,</u>	<u>\$173,270 90</u>

CHARACTER OF THE FUNDED CITY DEBT,

Exclusive of the WATER DEBT, as it stood at the close of the financial year 1857-58, viz: on the 30th April, 1858.

Amount of 5 per cent. Stock, issued under the Order of the 25th December, 1825, for the purchase of an Estate for the improvement of Court Street, <i>Payable at the decease of a person having a life interest in the Estate,</i>	\$20,000 00
Balance of 5 per cent. Stock, issued under the Order of 3d January, 1835, authorizing a loan to meet certain deficiencies of Appropriations, <i>School Funds—held in Trust,</i>	2,050 00
Balance of 5 per cent. Stock, issued under the Order of the 6th June, 1839, authorizing a Loan for the purchase of certain Estates on School street, in front of the City Hall, <i>Payable in the financial year 1859-60,</i>	37,500 00
Balance of 5 per cent. Stock, issued under the Order of 28th April, 1840, authorizing a loan to defray, in part, the expenses of the financial year 1840-41, <i>Payable in the financial year 1860-61,</i>	5,000 00
Balance of 5 per cent. Stock, issued under the Order of 15th April, 1844, authorizing a loan of \$30,000, to defray the expense of widening Fleet street, <i>Payable in the financial year 1865-66,</i>	5,166 66
<i>Amount carried forward,</i>	<u>\$69,716 66</u>

<i>Amount brought forward,</i>	\$69,716 66
Balance of Stock, issued under the Order of 3d November, 1848, authorizing a loan to an amount not exceeding \$275,000, to meet the cost of building the New Jail,	
<i>Payable in the financial year 1859-60,</i>	3,300 00
Balance of Stock, issued under the Order of 15th October, 1849, authorizing a loan of \$50,000, for the improvement of the Neck Lands, and filling up the South Bay Flats,	
<i>Payable as follows : in the financial years</i>	
1859-60, at 5 per cent., \$10,000 00	
1862-63, at 5 per cent., 3,000 00	
	13,000 00
Balance of 5 per cent. Stock, issued under the Order of 18th April, 1850, authorizing an additional loan of \$207,000, for the purpose of building the New Jail,	
<i>Payable in the financial year 1860-61,</i>	114,800 00
Balance of 5 per cent. Stock, issued under the Order of 1st July, 1850, authorizing a loan of \$50,000, for improvement of the Public Lands, and filling up the South Bay,	
<i>Payable in the financial year 1860-61,</i>	4,000 00
Balance of 5 per cent. Stock, issued under the Order of 11th July, 1850, authorizing a loan of \$105,000, for completing the New Alms House, at Deer Island,	
<i>Payable in the financial year 1861-62,</i>	750 00
Balance of Stock, issued under the Order of 7th of July, 1851, authorizing a loan to an amount not exceeding \$50,000, for filling	
<i>Amount carried forward,</i>	\$205,566 66

<i>Amount brought forward,</i>	\$205,566 66
up the South Bay, and improvement of the Public Lands,	
<i>Payable as follows: in the financial years</i>	
1861-62, at 6 per ct., \$2,900	
at 5 per ct., 3,400	
	\$6,300 00
1863-64, at 5 per ct.,	5,625 00
	11,925 00
Balance of 5 per cent. Stock, issued under the Order of 8th December, 1851, authorizing a loan to meet, in part, the amount of Debt (\$344,384 45) maturing in that financ'l year,	
<i>Payable as follows: in the financial years</i>	
1859-60,	\$1,000 00
1861-62,	84,542 00
	85,542 00
Amount of 6 per cent. Stock, issued under the Order of 19th February, 1852, authorizing the investment of the Bigelow Donation to the Public Library,	
<i>Payable to the Chairman of the Committee on the Public Library, for the time being,</i>	1,000 00
Balance of 5 per cent. Stock, issued under the Order of 1st March, 1852, authorizing a loan not exceeding \$71,500, to be added to the appropriations for that financial year,	
<i>Payable in the financial year 1861-62,</i>	32,000 00
Balance of 5 per cent. Stock, issued under the Order of 1st of March, 1852, authorizing a loan to an amount not exceeding \$50,000, for the purpose of filling up the South Bay, and for other improvements of the Public Lands,	
<i>Payable in the financial year 1861-62,</i>	34,000 00
Amount of 5 per cent. Stock, issued under the Order of 26th April, 1852, authorizing a loan to an amount not exceeding \$16,700, to be added to the appropriations for the financial year 1851-52,	
<i>Payable in the financial year 1861-62</i>	16,000 00
<i>Amount carried forward,</i>	
	\$386,033 66

<i>Amount brought forward,</i>	\$386,033 66
Amount of Stock issued under the Order of 27th September, 1852, authorizing a loan for the purpose of re-building the Boylston School House,	
<i>Payable in the financial years</i>	
1863-64, at 5 per cent.,	1,000 00
1882-83, at 5 per cent.,	20,000 00
	21,000 00
Amount of 6 per cent. Stock, issued under the Order of 4th October, 1852, authorizing an additional loan to complete the improvements on the Public Lands and South Bay.	
<i>The BATES Donation of \$50,000 to the Public Library was invested under this order.</i>	
<i>Payable to the Mayor of the City, for the time being,</i>	50,000 00
Amount of 5 per cent. Stock, issued under the Order of 8th November, 1852, authorizing a loan for \$3,150, for building a wharf on the City Water Lot on Condor Street, East Boston,	
<i>Payable in the financial year 1863-64,</i>	3,000 00
Balance of 5 per cent. Stock, issued under the Order of 12th November, 1852, authorizing a loan to be added to the appropriation for Paving,	
<i>Payable in the financial year 1882-83,</i>	38,000 00
Amount of 6 per cent. Stock, issued under the Order of 14th February, 1853, for the purpose of building a new Workshop and Chapel at the House of Correction.	
<i>The PHILLIPS Donation of \$10,000 to the Public Library was invested under this order.</i>	
<i>Payable to the Mayor of the City, for the time being,</i>	10,000 00
<i>Amount carried forward,</i>	\$508,033 66

<i>Amount brought forward,</i>		\$508,033 66
Balance of 5 per cent. Stock, issued under the Order of 13th December, 1852, authorizing a loan to be added to the appropriation for Internal Health,		
<i>Payable in the financial year 1882-83,</i>		21,000 00
Amount of 5 per cent. Stock, issued under the Order of 17th December, 1852, authorizing a loan to be added to the appropriation for the Common,		
<i>Payable in the financial year 1882-83,</i>		3,000 00
Amount of 5 per cent. Stock, issued under the Order of 27th December, 1852, authorizing a loan to be added to the appropriation for Paving,		
<i>Payable in the financial year 1882-83,</i>		33,000 00
Amount of 5 per cent. Stock, issued under the Order of 27th December, 1852, authorizing a loan for paying off, in part, the City Debt becoming due in the financial year 1852-53,		
<i>Payable in the financial years</i>		
1863-64,	\$6,000 00	
1877-78,	20,000 00	
1882-83,	10,000 00	
		36,000 00
Amount of 5 per cent. Stock, issued under the Order of 7th February, 1853, authorizing a loan to be added to the appropriation for Incidental Expenses,		
<i>Payable in the financial years</i>		
1872-73,	\$6,000 00	
1877-78,	10,000 00	
		16,000 00
Balance of 5 per cent. Stock, issued under the Order of 28th February, 1853, authorizing		
<i>Amount carried forward,</i>		\$617,033 66

<i>Amount brought forward,</i>		\$617,033 66
a loan of \$48,500, to be added to the annual appropriations for 1852-53,		
<i>Payable in the financial years</i>		
1863-64,	\$2,000 00	
1882-83,	20,000 00	
		22,000 00
Balance of Stock issued under the Order of 3d March, 1853, authorizing a loan to meet in part the amount of \$810,900, of City Debt due in the financial year 1854-55,		
<i>Payable in the financial years</i>		
1878-79, at 4½ per cent.,	\$583,205 00	
1883-84, at 5 per cent.,	12,000 00	
		595,205 00
Amount of 5 per cent. Stock, issued under the Order of 1st April, 1853, authorizing a loan to be added to the annual appropriation for 1852-53,		
<i>Payable in the financial year 1877-78,</i>		40,000 00
Amount of 5 per cent. Stock, issued under the Order of 18th July, 1853, authorizing a loan for the improvement of the Public Lands, and filling up the South Bay,		
<i>Payable in the financial year 1873-74,</i>		3,000 00
Amount of Stock issued under the Order of 25th July, 1853, authorizing a loan for the erection of a new Primary School House, Ward Room and Engine House in Warren Street, Ward 9,		
<i>Payable in the financial years</i>		
1863-64, at 5 per cent.,	\$3,000 00	
1873-74, at 5 per cent.,	3,000 00	
		6,000 00
Balance of 5 per cent. Stock, issued under the Order of the 10th October, 1853, author-		
<i>Amount carried forward,</i>		\$1,283,238 66

<i>Amount brought forward,</i>	\$1,283,238 66
izing a loan for the purchase of a Lot on Boylston street, for the Public Library,	
<i>Payable in the financial year 1883-84,</i>	58,000 00
<i>Amount of 5 per cent. Stock, issued under the Order of 10th October, 1853, for an addition to the appropriation for new Gas Fixtures for the Street Lamps,</i>	
<i>Payable in the financial year 1873-74,</i>	3,000 00
<i>Amount of 5 per cent. Stock, issued under the Order of 28th February, 1853, authorizing a loan of \$48,500, to be added to the annual appropriations for the financ'l year 1852-53,</i>	
<i>Payable in the financial year 1864-65,</i>	27,000 00
<i>Amount of 5 per cent. Stock, issued under the Order of the 21st of March, 1853, author- izing a loan of \$34,700, for the purchase of a lot of Land on Somerset street, as a site for the Public Library,</i>	
<i>Payable in the financial year 1864-65, at 5 per cent.,</i>	33,000 00
<i>Amount of Stock issued under the Order of 15th December, 1853, authorizing a loan of \$100,000, towards the appropriations for the financial year 1853-54,</i>	
<i>Payable in the financial years</i>	
1859-60, at 5 per cent.,	\$1,000 00
1864-65, at 5 per cent.,	97,500 00
	98,500 00
<i>Amount of 5 per cent. Stock, issued under the Order of the 31st December, 1853, author- izing a loan of \$12,000, to be added to the appropriation for Public Lands,</i>	
<i>Payable in the financial year 1864-65,</i>	12,000 00
<i>Amount carried forward,</i>	\$1,514,738 66

<i>Amount brought forward,</i>		\$1,514,738 66
Amount of 5 per cent. Stock, issued under the Order of 31st December, 1853, authorizing a loan of \$10,000, to be added to the appropriation for the Police Department, <i>Payable in the financial year 1884-85,</i>		10,000 00
Amount of 5 per cent. Stock, issued under the Order of 17th February, 1854, authorizing a loan of \$46,000, to be added to the appropriations for that financial year, <i>Payable in the financial year 1884-85,</i>		46,000 00
Amount of 5 per cent. Stock, issued under the Order of 20th February, 1854, authorizing a loan of \$19,000, to be added to the appropriations for that financial year, <i>Payable in the financial year 1884-85,</i>		19,000 00
Amount of 5 per cent. Stock, issued under the Order of the 13th March, 1854, authorizing a loan of \$20,000, to be added to the appropriation for the House of Industry &c., <i>Payable in the financial year 1884-85,</i>		20,000 00
Amount of 5 per cent. Stock, issued under the Order of 10th April, 1854, authorizing a loan for the purpose of filling up the South Bay, <i>Payable in the financial years</i>		
1864-65,	\$1,000 00	
1884-85,	5,000 00	
		6,000 00
Amount of Stock, issued under the Order of 16th October, 1854, authorizing a loan for an amount not exceeding \$18,000, on account of the new Grammar School House at South Boston, <i>Payable in the financial years</i>		
1864-65, at 5 per cent.,	\$1,500 00	
1865-66, at 5 per cent.,	14,000 00	
On demand, O. P., at 6 per cent.,	1,100 00	
		16,600 00
<i>Amount carried forward,</i>		\$1,632,338 66

<i>Amount brought forward,</i>		\$1,632,338 66
Amount of 5 per cent. Stock, issued under the Order of 23d January, 1855, authorizing a loan of \$50,000, on account of the improvement of the Public Lands, and filling up the South Bay,		
<i>Payable in the financial year 1864-65,</i>		41,000 00
Amount of 5 per cent. Stock, thus far issued under the Order of 18th April, 1855, authorizing a loan for \$150,000, being in part of the Annual Appropriations for the year 1855-56,		
<i>Payable in the financial year 1865-66,</i>		9,000 00
Amount of 5 per cent. Stock, issued under the Order of 2d May, 1855, authorizing a loan for \$30,000, on account of the alteration of the Alms House at Deer Island, to fit it for a House of Correction,		
<i>Payable in the financial years</i>		
1858-59,	\$5,000 00	
1860-61,	3,500 00	
1865-66,	19,000 00	
		27,500 00
Amount of 5 per cent. Stock, issued under the Order of 16th May, 1855, authorizing a loan to an amount not exceeding \$12,000, on account of the new House of Correction at Deer Island,		
<i>Payable in the financial year 1865-66,</i>		1,000 00
Amount of Stock, issued under the Order of 30th May, 1855, authorizing a loan for \$60,000, to pay for the Mount Washington Avenue, and Bridge,		
<i>Payable in the financial years</i>		
1860-61, at 5 per cent.,	\$9,000 00	
1864-65, at 5 per cent.,	9,000 00	
1865-66, at 5 per cent.,	29,000 00	
		47,000 00
<i>Amount carried forward,</i>		\$1,757,838 66

<i>Amount brought forward,</i>		\$1,757,838 66
Amount of 5 per cent. Stock, issued under the Order of 7th June, 1855, authorizing a loan for \$19,000, to pay for a piece of Land on which to locate a new Grammar School House in Ward VI,		
<i>Payable in the financial years</i>		
1860-61,	\$2,000 00	
1865-66,	17,000 00	
		19,000 00
Amount of Stock, issued under the Order of 12th June, 1855, authorizing an additional loan for the building of the Public Library,		
<i>Payable in the financial years</i>		
1858-59, at 5 per cent.,	\$4,000 00	
1859-60, at 5 per cent.,	44,000 00	
1861-62, at 5 per cent.,	19,200 00	
1865-66, at 5 per cent.,	7,000 00	
1866-67, at 5 per cent.,	20,000 00	
		94,200 00
Amount of 5 per cent. Stock, issued under the Order of 12th July, 1855, authorizing a loan for the purchase of an additional lot of Land, adjoining the Public Library Lot,		
<i>Payable in the financial year 1859-60,</i>		24,000 00
Amount of 5 per cent. Stock, issued under the Order of 18th September, 1855, authorizing a loan to the amount of \$50,000, on account of the Expenditures on the Public Lands and the South Bay improvements,		
<i>Payable in the financial year 1859-60,</i>		49,500 00
Amount of 5 per cent. Stock, issued under the Order of 15th January, 1856, authorizing a loan for \$50,000, on the same account as the above,		
<i>Payable in the financial years</i>		
1859-60,	\$49,000 00	
1866-67,	1,000 00	
		50,000 00
<i>Amount carried forward,</i>		\$1,994,538 66

<i>Amount brought forward,</i>	\$1,994,538 66
Amount of 5 per cent. Stock, issued under the Order of 22d January, 1856, authorizing a loan of \$50,000, on account of the extension of Friend street,	
<i>Payable in the financial year 1859-60,</i>	50,000 00
Amount of 5 per cent. Stock, issued under the Order of 10th July, 1856, authorizing a loan to the amount of \$140,000, on account of the cost of extending Friend street,	
<i>Payable in the financial years</i>	
1859-60,	\$26,000 00
1861-62,	1,000 00
1866-67,	12,000 00
1867-68,	54,000 00
	93,000 00
Amount of 5 per cent. Stock, issued under the Order of 25th August, 1856, authorizing a loan on account of the expenditures on the Public Lands and the South Bay improvements,	
<i>Payable in the financial year 1859-60,</i>	50,300 00
Amount of 5 per cent. Stock, issued under the Order of 30th December, 1856, for the same purpose,	
<i>Payable in the financial year 1859-60,</i>	20,000 00
Amount of 6 per cent. Stock, issued under the Order of the 16th May, 1855, being balance of a loan of \$12,000, authorized to defray the expense of fitting up the Alms House at Deer Island, to receive the inmates of the House of Correction at South Boston,	
<i>Payable in the financial year 1867-68,</i>	6,000 00
Amount of 6 per cent. Stock, issued under the Order of the 20th November, 1855, authorizing a loan for the erection of Fences, and a Sea Wall at Deer Island,	
<i>Payable in the financial year 1867-68,</i>	2,000 00
<i>Amount carried forward,</i>	\$2,215,838 66

<i>Amount brought forward,</i>		\$2,215,838 66
Amount of 6 per cent. Stock, issued under the Order of the 27th June, 1855, authorizing a loan for the purchase of an estate for a new Station House in Ward I,		
<i>Payable in the financial year 1867-68,</i>		16,000 00
Amount of 6 per cent. Stock, issued under the Order of the 3d July, 1855, authorizing a loan for the erection of the new Dwight School House in Ward XI,		
<i>Payable in the financial years</i>		
1862-63,	\$12,500 00	
1867-68,	25,500 00	
		38,000 00
Amount of 6 per cent. Stock, issued under the Order of the 20th November, 1855, author- izing a loan for an additional appropriation for the Paving Department,		
<i>Payable in the financial year 1867-68,</i>		5,000 00
Amount of 6 per cent. Stock, issued under the Order of 29th December, 1855, authorizing a loan for the erection of a new (<i>Adams</i>) School House at East Boston,		
<i>Payable in the financial years</i>		
1862-63,	\$1,000 00	
1867-68,	12,000 00	
		13,000 00
Amount of 6 per cent. Stock, issued under the Order of 26th February, 1856, authorizing a loan for an additional appropriation for the Paving Department,		
<i>Payable in the financial year 1867-68,</i>		15,000 00
Amount of 6 per cent. Stock, issued under the Order of 13th June, 1856, authorizing a loan for defraying in part the expenses of the new Library Building,		
<i>Payable in the financial years</i>		
1862-63,	\$3,000 00	
1867-68,	62,000 00	
		65,000 00
<i>Amount carried forward,</i>		\$2,367,838 66

<i>Amount brought forward,</i>		\$2,367,838 66
Balance of 6 per cent. Stock, issued under the Order of the 10th July, 1856, authorizing a loan of \$140,000, to defray the expense of the Extension of Friend street,		
<i>Payable in the financial years</i>		
1862-63,	\$2,000 00	
1867-68,	45,000 00	
		47,000 00
Amount of 6 per cent. Stock, issued under the Order of 18th July, 1856, authorizing a loan for the erection of a Free Bridge between East Boston and Chelsea,		
<i>Payable in the financial year 1867-68,</i>		17,000 00
Amount of 6 per cent. Stock, issued under the Order of 22d October, 1856, authorizing a loan for the payment of Damages occasioned by the Change of Grade of Albany street,		
<i>Payable in the financial year 1860-61,</i>		25,000 00
Amount of 6 per cent. Stock, issued under the Order of 22d October, 1856, authorizing a loan to defray the expense of Widening the Draw, and making other improvements on Federal Street Bridge,		
<i>Payable in the financial year 1867-68,</i>		36,000 00
Amount of 6 per cent. Stock, issued under the Order of the 5th December, 1856, authorizing an additional loan for the construction of the Free Bridge between East Boston and Chelsea,		
<i>Payable in the financial years</i>		
1862-63,	\$2,000 00	
1867-68,	38,000 00	
		40,000 00
Amount of 6 per cent. Stock, issued under the Order of 15th December, 1856, authorizing a loan for the payment of the claim of		
<i>Amount carried forward,</i>		\$2,532,838 66

<i>Amount brought forward,</i>		\$2,532,838 66
Brown's heirs for land taken for the Faneuil Hall Market Improvement,		
<i>Payable in the financial years</i>		
1862-63,	\$2,500 00	
1867-68,	18,000 00	
		20,500 00
Amount of 6 per cent. Stock, issued under the Order of 17th December, 1856, authorizing a loan for the Extension of Charles street,		
<i>Payable in the financial year 1867-68,</i>		21,000 00
Amount of 6 per cent. Stock, issued under the Order of 3d February, 1857, authorizing an additional loan to defray the Damages consequent on the Alteration of the Grade of Albany street,		
<i>Payable in the financial years</i>		
1860-61,	\$20,000 00	
1867-68,	5,000 00	
		25,000 00
Amount of Stock, issued under the Order of 18th March, 1857, authorizing a loan for defraying the cost of South Bay and Public Land Improvements,		
<i>Payable in the financial years</i>		
1862-63, at 5 per cent.,	\$14,500 00	
1867-68, at 5 per cent.,	23,700 00	
1867-68, at 6 per cent.,	11,000 00	
		49,200 00
Amount of 6 per cent. Stock, issued under the Order of 5th May, 1857, authorizing a loan for erection of the Library Building,		
<i>Payable in the financial years</i>		
1862-63,	\$1,000 00	
1867-68,	49,000 00	
		50,000 00
Amount of 6 per cent. Stock, issued under the Order of 5th May, 1857, authorizing a loan		
<i>Amount carried forward,</i>		\$2,698,538 66

Amount brought forward, \$2,698,538 66
 to defray the Expense of Public Lands and
 South Bay Improvements,

Payable in the financial years

1861-62,	\$2,000 00
1862-63,	1,000 00
1867-68,	97,000 00

100,000 00

Amount of 6 per cent. Stock, issued under the
 Order of 20th May, 1857, authorizing a
 loan, on account of the Widening of Water
 street,

Payable in the financial years

1862-63,	\$3,000 00
1867-68,	34,500 00

37,500 00

Part of 5 per cent. Stock, issued under the
 Order of 27th July, 1857, authorizing a
 loan of \$500,000, for the general Expendi-
 tures on account of Widening Streets,

Payable in the financial years

1860-61,	\$1,500 00
1862-63,	200,500 00
1867-68,	56,500 00
1877-78,	1,500 00

260,000 00

Amount of Stock, issued under the Order of
 20th August, 1857, authorizing a loan for
 the purpose of defraying the Expenses of the
 South Bay Improvements,

Payable in the financial years

1860-61, at 5 per cent.,	\$1,000 00
1862-63, at 5 per cent.,	2,000 00
1864-65, at 5 per cent.,	7,500 00
1867-68, at 5 per cent.,	21,000 00
1867-68, at 6 per cent.,	43,500 00

75,000 00

Amount carried forward,

\$3,171,038 66

<i>Amount brought forward,</i>		\$3,171,038 66	
Amount of 6 per cent. Stock, issued under the Order of 20th August, 1857, authorizing a loan for the Improvement of Public Lands,			
<i>Payable in the financial year 1867-68,</i>			50,000 00
Amount of 6 per cent. Stock, issued under the Order of 20th August, 1857, authorizing a loan for the Purchase of the Mount Hope Cemetery,			
<i>Payable in the financial years</i>			
	1862-63,	\$7,000 00	
	1867-68,	28,000 00	
			35,000 00
Amount of 6 per cent. Stock, issued under the Order of 30th September, 1857, authorizing a loan for the purpose of constructing a Common Sewer through Dedham street, for the accommodation of that part of the city which is south of Dedham street,			
<i>Payable in the financial year 1867-68,</i>			25,000 00
Amount of 5 per cent. Stock, issued under the Order of 19th October, 1857, authorizing a loan for the purchase of an estate on Wor- cester and Springfield streets, for the pur- pose of a City Hospital,			
<i>Payable in the financial years</i>			
	1860-61,	\$15,000 00	
	1862-63,	10,200 00	
	1867-68,	20,000 00	
			45 200 00
Amount of 5 per cent. Stock, issued under the Order of 9th December, 1857, authorizing a loan for the South Bay Improvements,			
<i>Amount carried forward,</i>		\$3,326,238 66	

<i>Amount brought forward,</i>		\$3,326,238 66
<i>Payable in the financial years</i>		
1862-63,	\$4,500 00	
1867-68,	45,500 00	
		50,000 00
Total amount of the Funded City Debt, exclusive of the Water Debt, as it stood on the 30th April, 1858,	}	\$3,376,238 66
The amount of the Funded Debt, as above, is		\$3,376,238 66
Amount of Unfunded Debt, as stated on page 167, is		184,130 08
Total Am't of the Funded and Unfunded City Debt, 30th April, 1858.	} 	\$3,560,368 74

WATER DEBT.

In addition to the City Debt, as herein stated, there exist Loans made on account of the WATER WORKS, as follows, viz. :

On the issue of BOSTON WATER SCRIP, authorized by Legislative Acts of 30th March, 1846, and 1st May, 1849, as follows :

On Bonds of *One thousand dollars* each, payable in Boston, to the amount of \$2,595,000 00

On *Sterling Bonds*, bearing interest at the rate of $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., to the amount of £400,000, in sums of £100, £200, and £500 each, payable in London, for which we have realized here, including exchange, 1,949,711 11

Total on Water Scrip, \$4,544,711 11

Balance due on TEMPORARY WATER LOANS, being amounts borrowed temporarily, on City Notes, in the usual form, payable at various times, in anticipation of the issue of Water Scrip on terms satisfactory to the City, 180,250 00

Making the total Debt, Permanent and Temporary, remaining on account of the Water Works, on the 30 April, 1858, \$4,724,961 11

The PERMANENT LOANS, or those on Boston Water Scrip, become due as follows :

In the financial years 1858-59,	\$200,000 00	
1859-60,	803,000 00	
1860-61,	426,000 00	
1861-62,	408,000 00	
1862-63,	20,000 00	
1867-68,	50,000 00	
1870-71,	688,000 00	
(Sterling Bonds,) 1872-73,	1,949,711 11	
	<u> </u>	<u>\$4,544,711 11</u>
Amount carried forward,		<u>\$4,544,7</u>

Amount brought forward, \$4,544,711 11

The average Annual Interest on the above amount, being the Water Scrip, is about
 • 4.85 per cent., viz.:

On \$2,277,000 00 at 5 per ct.,	\$113,850 00
14,000 00 at 5½ pr ct.,	770 00
304,000 00 at 6 pr ct.,	18,240
1,949,711 11 at 4½ pr ct.,	87,737 00

Tot'l, \$4,544,711 11 at 4.84, is	\$220,597 00
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The TEMPORARY WATER LOANS become due as follows:

<i>In the financial years</i>	1858-59,	\$170,500 00
	1859-60,	2,250 00
	1860-61,	6,000 00
	1861-62,	1,500 00

180,250 00

The average Annual Interest on which is nearly six per cent., viz.:

On \$176,500 00 at 6 per cent.,	\$10,590 00
3,750 00 at 5 per cent.,	187 50

\$180,250 00 at 5.945, is	\$10,777 50
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Total amount of Permanent and Temporary Water Debt, as above,	}	\$4,724,961 11
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The average Annual Interest on the whole Water Debt is
 4.85 per cent.

CITY DEBT PAID OFF IN 1857-58.

The following Statement shows the amount of CITY DEBT PAID OFF, during the financial year 1857-58, and the character of the same, (*exclusive of the Water Debt*;) being all the City Debt that became due in that year,—*per statement in Report No. 45, page 167*, plus \$5,000 00 payable on demand.

Part of Stock, issued under the Order of 27th September, 1852, authorizing a loan for the purpose of rebuilding the Boylston School House,	\$1,500 00	
On demand, at 6 per cent.,	1,500 00	
		\$3,000 00
Part of 5 per cent. Stock, issued under the Order of 27th December, 1852, authorizing a loan to be added to the appropriation for Paving,		1,000 00
Part of 5 per cent. Stock, issued under the Order of 7th February, 1853, authorizing a loan to be added to the appropriation for Incidental Expenses,		1,000 00
Part of 5 per cent. Stock, issued under the Order of the 21st March, 1853, authorizing a loan of \$34,700, for the purchase of a lot of land on Somerset street, as a site for the Public Library,		
Payable on demand,		1,000 00
Part of Stock, issued under the Order of the 25th July, 1853, authorizing a loan for the erection of a new Primary School House and Engine House in Warren street, Ward IX,		
Payable on demand, at 6 per cent.,	600 00	
Amount carried forward,		\$6,600 00

<i>Amount brought forward,</i>	\$6,600 00
Part of Stock, issued under the Order of the 15th December, 1853, authorizing a loan of \$100,000 toward the Appropriations for the financial year 1853-54,	
<i>Payable on demand, at 6 per cent.,</i>	1,000 00
Part of Stock, issued under the Order of the 16th October, 1854, authorizing a loan for an amount not exceeding \$18,000, on account of the new Grammar School House at South Boston,	1,000 00
Part of Stock, issued under the Order of the 30th May, 1855, authorizing a loan for \$60,000, to pay for the Mount Washington Avenue and Bridge,	\$9,000 00
<i>On demand, at 6 per cent.,</i>	1,000 00
	10,000 00
Part of Stock, issued under the Order of the 12th June, 1855, authorizing an additional loan for the building of the Public Library.	
<i>Payable on demand, at 6 per cent.,</i>	900 00
	<u>\$19,500 00</u>

WATER DEBT PAID OFF.

The amount of WATER DEBT paid off, during the financial year 1857-58, has been as follows:

WATER SCRIP — all that became due in this financial year, per statement in Report No. 45, page 180,	\$306,000 00
Also one certificate due 1867-68,	1,000 00
	<u>\$307,000 00</u>

INCREASE OF THE CITY DEBT.

The amount borrowed this year has been \$1,168,400,
and was for the following objects, viz:

HOUSE OF CORRECTION AT DEER ISLAND.

To defray the expense of
fitting up the Alms House,
to receive inmates of the
House of Correction lo-
cated at South Boston,

On Order of 16th May, 1855, \$6,000 00

For the erection of a Sea-
Wall, Fences, &c., for the
protection of the same,

On Order of 20th Nov., 1855, 2,000 00

8,000 00

NEW STATION HOUSE, WARD I.

For the purchase of an estate for the erec-
tion of a building for this purpose,

On Order of 27th June, 1855, 16,000 00

NEW DWIGHT SCHOOL HOUSE.

For the erection of a new Grammar School
House in Ward XI, as a substitute for
the Old Dwight,

On Order of 3d July, 1855, 38,000 00

PAVING DEPARTMENT.

Addition to the appropria-
tions made in the year
1855-56, for the Paving
Department,

On Order of 20th Nov., 1855, \$5,000 00

26th Feb., 1856, 15,000 00

20,000 00

Amount carried forward,

\$82,000 00

<i>Amount brought forward,</i>		\$82,000 00
NEW SCHOOL HOUSE AT EAST BOSTON.		
For the erection of a new Grammar School		
House (<i>the Adams</i>) at East Boston,		
On Order of 29th December, 1855,		13,000 00
NEW LIBRARY BUILDING.		
On account of the cost of the new Library		
Building, on Boylston street, viz.:		
On Order of 13th June, 1856,	\$65,000 00	
5th May, 1857,	50,000 00	
		115,000 00
EXTENSION OF FRIEND STREET.		
Balance on Order of 10th July, 1856, author-		
izing a loan of \$93,000,		47,000 00
EAST BOSTON AND CHELSEA FREE BRIDGE.		
For the erection of a new Free Bridge		
between East Boston and Chelsea, viz.:		
On Order of 18th July, 1856,	\$17,000 00	
5th Dec., 1856,	40,000 00	
		57,000 00
ALBANY STREET DAMAGES.		
To pay the damages occasioned by raising		
the grade of Albany street, viz.:		
On Order of 22d Oct., 1856,	\$25,000 00	
3d Feb., 1857,	25,000 00	
		50,000 00
FEDERAL STREET BRIDGE.		
For cost of widening the Draw, and other		
improvements on the Federal St. Bridge,		
On Order of 22d October, 1856,		36,000 00
FANEUIL HALL MARKET IMPROVEMENTS.		
For the settlement of the old claim of Sam-		
uel Brown's heirs, for land taken at the		
time these improvements were made,		
On Order of 15th December, 1856,		20,500 00
CHARLES STREET EXTENSION.		
For building the Bridge, and other expense		
of this work,		
On Order of 17th December, 1856,		21,000 00
<i>Amount carried forward,</i>		\$441,500 00

<i>Amount brought forward,</i>	\$441,500 00
PUBLIC LAND AND SOUTH BAY IMPROVEMENTS, viz.:	
<i>On Order of 18th March, 1857,</i>	\$49,200 00
5th May, 1857,	100,000 00
	149,200 00
WATER STREET WIDENING.	
For the purchase of Estates, made necessary by the Widening of Water street,	
<i>On Order of 20th May, 1857,</i>	37,500 00
WIDENING STREETS.	
In part of the loan of \$500,000, author- ized to meet the expense of Street Widen- ings made, and to be made, this financial year,	
<i>On Order of 27th July, 1857,</i>	260,000 00
SOUTH BAY IMPROVEMENTS.	
<i>On Order of 20th Aug., 1857,</i>	\$75,000 00
9th Dec., 1857,	50,000 00
	125,000 00
PUBLIC LANDS.	
For Improvements of the Public Lands, other than the South Bay,	
<i>On Order of 20th August, 1857,</i>	50,000 00
MOUNT HOPE CEMETERY.	
For the purchase of this Cemetery,	
<i>On Order of 20th August, 1857,</i>	35,000 00
DEDHAM STREET SEWER.	
For cost of laying a new Sewer in Dedham street, for the special purpose of drain- ing the section of the City south of that street,	
<i>On Order of 30th September, 1857,</i>	25,000 00
CITY HOSPITAL.	
For purchase of the Lying-in Hospital Es- tate, on Worcester and Springfield streets, with a view of converting it into a free City Hospital,	
<i>On Order of 19th October, 1857,</i>	45,200 00
	<u>\$1,168,400 00</u>

OBJECTS OF THE CITY DEBT,

As it stood on the 30th of April, 1858.

The present City Debt (*exclusive of the Water Debt*) appears to have been contracted on orders for the following purposes, viz :

Albany Street Damages,	\$50,000 00
Bigelow Library Trust Fund,*	1,000 00
Boylston School House, Fort Hill,	21,000 00
Charles Street Extension,	21,000 00
City Hospital,	45,200 00
Dedham Street Sewer,	25,000 00
East Boston and Chelsea Free Bridge,	57,000 00
Faneuil Hall Market Improvements,	20,500 00
Federal Street Bridge,	36,000 00
Friend Street Extension,	190,000 00
Grammar School House, Ward VI,	19,000 00
Grammar School House, Ward XI (<i>New Dwight</i>),	38,000 00
Grammar School House, E. Boston (<i>New Adams</i>),	13,000 00
Grammar School House, S. Boston (<i>Lawrence</i>),	16,600 00
House of Correction at Deer Island,	36,500 00
House of Correction, at South Boston, <i>New</i> <i>Work Shop and Chapel</i> ,	10,000 00
Library Building,	324,920 00
Mount Hope Cemetery,	35,000 00
Mount Washington Avenue and Bridge,	47,000 00
New Alms House at Deer Island,	750 00
New Jail,	118,100 00
New Station House, Ward I,	16,000 00
Old Debts, Renewal of,	717,019 55
Ordinary Expenditures,	451,407 45
Paving Department,	20,000 00
Public Land and South Bay Improvements,	493,925 00
Public Lands, <i>exclusive of South Bay</i> ,	50,000 00
South Bay Improvements, <i>exclusive of P. Lands</i> ,	125,000 00
Street Widenings and Extensions,	330,666 66
Squares in School street, front of City Hall,	37,500 00
Ward Room and Engine House in New Pri- mary School House, Ward IX,	6,000 00
Wharf Lot at East Boston,	3,150 00
Total Funded Debt, 30 April, 1858,	\$3,376,238 66

* The Bates Library Fund, \$50,000, and the Phillips Library Fund, \$10,000, were invested under Orders authorizing loans for City purposes; while the Bigelow Fund was invested under a special order for that purpose.

CONSOLIDATED FUNDED DEBT

OF THE CITY, ON THE 30TH APRIL, 1858.

The NET AMOUNT of the Consolidated Funded Debt of the City, on the 30th April, 1858, was \$7,524,171 52, and is made up of the following items, viz:

FUNDED CITY DEBT.

As per statement on p. 186, \$3,376,238 66

WATER DEBT.

As per statement on p. 188, 4,724,961 11

\$8,101,199 77

To meet which there is a cash balance in the Treasury, exclusively applicable to this purpose, as per statement on page 201, of

577,028 25

\$7,524,171 52

There are also Bonds and Mortgages on hand to the amount of \$531,118 84, which are specially appropriated to this object, by the Ordinance on Finance.

 *The Unfunded Debt amounts to \$184,130 08, as per statement on page 167.*

INDEBTEDNESS OF THE CITY.

Relative condition of the Indebtedness of the City on the first day of May, 1857, and the first day of May, 1858.

The amount of Funded and Unfunded City Debt, (<i>exclusive of the Water Debt,</i>) on the first day of May, 1857, was,	\$2,654,753 25
Amount of Water Debt, 1 May, 1857,	5,031,961 11
	7,686,714 36

To meet which there was a balance in the Treasury, belonging to the Sinking Fund, or " <i>Committee on the Reduction of the Debt,</i> " as stated on page 189 of Report No. 45, amounting to,	514,253 29
Net Indebtedness 1st May, 1857,	\$7,172,461 07

The amount of the Funded and Unfunded City Debt, 1st May, 1858, <i>as per statement in this Report, page 168,</i> is	3,560,368 74
The amount of the Water Debt, <i>per page 187,</i> is	4,724,961 11
	\$8,285,329 85

The amount to the credit of the Sinking Fund, for 1857-58, as stated on page 201, is	577,028* 25
	\$7,708,301 60
Net Debt 1st May, 1858,	\$7,708,301 60
Net Debt 1st May, 1857,	7,172,461 07
Net increase of Debt in the year 1857-58,	\$535,840 53

SINKING FUND.

The following amounts were received during the year on account of the SINKING FUND, being items which are required to be placed, every year, to the credit of the Committee on the Reduction of the City Debt, by the 9th Section of the Ordinance on Finance, viz :

BONDS AND MORTGAGES.

Amount paid in on this account, which includes the first cash payment on Land Sales, <i>as per details on page 133,</i>	\$210,726 27
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LAND SALES.

Amount of other cash payments this year, on this account, <i>per details on page 141,</i>	13,483 98
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ANNUAL APPROPRIATION.

From the City Taxes, as required by Ordinance,	80,000 00
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SURPLUS BALANCES.

Being the Cash Balance remaining in the Treasury at the close of this year, arising from the excess of the <i>actual</i> income over the <i>estimated</i> income; less excess of the actual expenditures over the appropriations for the ordinary purposes of the City, as stated on page 20,	85,064 71
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	\$389,274 96
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REDUCTION OF THE CITY DEBT.

By the Eighth Section of the Ordinance on Finance, (*R. O.*, page 162,) the Mayor, the President of the Common Council, and the Chairman of the Joint Committee of Finance on the part of the Common Council, are constituted THE COMMITTEE ON THE REDUCTION OF THE CITY DEBT, whose duty it is to cause all money passed to their credit in the Books of the Auditor of Accounts, to be applied to the purchase or payment of the Capital of the Debt of the City, in the manner they may, from time to time, deem expedient; and it is the duty of the Auditor and of the Treasurer of the City, to conform to all orders in writing, in this respect, which shall be made and signed by all the members of said Committee.

The *Ninth* Section of said Ordinance requires that "all balances of money remaining in the Treasury at the end of any financial year; all receipts in money on account of the sale of real estate of any description, now belonging, or which may hereafter belong to the City; all receipts on account of the principal sum of any bond or note, now owned, or which may hereafter be owned by the City; and also of the Annual City Tax, in every future year, a sum that shall not be less than three per centum of the amount of the principal of the City Debt, (and never less than FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS in each year,) shall be appropriated to the payment or the purchase of the Capital of the City Debt."

The *Tenth* Section of the said Ordinance makes it the duty of the Auditor annually to pass to the credit of the Committee on the Reduction of the City Debt, all receipts in money, the proceeds of either of the sources before mentioned, and

the said amount out of the *Annual Tax*; and provides that the sums so passed to the credit of said Committee shall be drawn from the Treasury of the City, for the payment or the purchase of the Capital of the City Debt, in the manner before mentioned, *and in no other mode, and for no other purpose whatsoever.*

The annexed statement of the account with the Committee on the Reduction of the City Debt, will show what payments have been made on that account this year, in conformity with the provisions of the Ordinance; and what amount remained to the credit of the Committee at the close of the financial year.

DR.

The Committee on the Reduction of the

[illegible]

City Debt for the Financial Year 1857-58.

CR.

1858. April 30.	By Balance per last year's account, <i>Report</i> 45, <i>page</i> 193,	
		\$514,253 29
	By this amount of the Annual Taxes, specifically appropriated to the reduction of the City Debt, in conformity with the 9th section of the Ordinance on Finance, which requires that not less than 3 per cent. of the amount of the City Debt, and never less than \$50,000, shall be annually appropriated to this object,	80,000 00
	By amount of Cash received on account of Sales and other Income from the Public Lands, <i>as per details on page</i> 141,	13,483 98
	By amount of Cash received for first instalment on Bonds taken for Lands sold this year, and for payments made on the Bonds and Mortgages which were on hand at the commencement of the year, <i>as per details on page</i> 133,	210,726 27
	By excess of the <i>Actual</i> Cash Income this year over the <i>Estimated</i> Income from the ordinary sources of City Revenue — less the Excess of Cash Payments over the appropriations — <i>as per statement on page</i> 20,	85,064 71
		\$903,528 25
1858. April 30.	By Balance as above,	\$577,028 25
	Which amount is exclusively appropriated to the redemption of the City Debt — as is also the amount of Bonds and Mortgages on hand, amounting to \$531,118 84, besides the proceeds of all Sales of the Public Lands.	
	The above Balance is to be met by the Cash Balance in the Treasury at this date, and by the proceeds of Loans already authorized by the City Council, but not yet negotiated.	

COST OF THE WATER WORKS.

THE WHOLE COST OF THE WATER WORKS to the City, up to the 1st day of May, 1858, is as follows:

Net payments by the WATER COMMISSIONERS, from June, 1846, to 4th January, 1850, <i>as</i> <i>per statement in Report 43, page 185,</i>	\$3,996,069 83
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Net payments by the WATER BOARD of 1850, (5th January, 1850, to 4th January, 1851,) <i>as</i> <i>per statement on same page,</i>	358,010 47
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Net payments by the COCHITUATE WATER BOARD, 5th January, 1851, to 30th April, 1858, <i>as per details on page 205,</i>	595,868 03
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Net payments by the Water Commissioners and by the two Water Boards, all of which were paid by their Drafts on the City Treasurer,	4,949,948 33
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To which is to be added the payments by the City, which were not drawn for by either of the Water Boards, viz:

In 1847-48, per Report 36, p. 62,	\$3,377 13
1848-49, per Report 37, p. 58,	13,457 81
1849-50, per Report 38, p. 69,	1,736 23
1850-51, per Report 39, p. 85,	10,242 47
1851-52, per Report 40, p. 85,	2,775 03
1852-53, per Report 41, p. 91,	6,516 00
1853-54, per Report 42, p. 94,	2,959 83
1854-55, per Report 43, p. 110,	4,465 54
1855-56, per Report 44, p. 134,	1,963 08
1856-57, per Report 45, p. 129,	2,721 45
1857-58, per this Report, p. 129,	2,859 82

53,074 39

Add also the payments for interest, (including discounts and premiums on Water Scrip thus far negotiated,) viz:

In 1846-47, per Report 35, p. 66,	\$6,011 50
1847-48, per Report 36, p. 62,	127,412 01
1848-49, per Report 37, p. 59,	182,095 10
1849-50, per Report 38, p. 69,	234,173 52

<i>Amounts carried forward,</i>	\$549,692 13	\$5,003,022 72
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<i>Amounts brought forward,</i>	\$549,692 13	\$5,003,022 72
1850-51, per Report 39, p. 86,		
\$282,192 79, less credit on		
p. 101, \$1,487 50,	280,705 29	
1851-52, per Report 40, p. 85,		
\$310,421 05, less credit on		
page 99, \$8,323 89,	302,097 16	
1852-53, per Report 41, p. 91,	303,984 30	
1853-54, per Report 42, p. 95,	268,714 62	
1854-55, per Report 43, p. 110,	262,519 38	
1855-56, per Report 44, p. 135,	264,740 22	
1856-57, per Report 45, p. 195,	264,448 36	
1857-58, per this Report, p. 130,	280,748 31	
		2,777,649 77
		7,780,672 49

The INCOME collected by the City has been as follows, viz :

WATER RENTS.

1848-49, per Report 37, p. 71,	\$15,933 01
1849-50, per Report 38, p. 83,	142,704 65
1850-51, per Report 39, p. 100,	136,290 75
1851-52, per Report 40, p. 99,	183,987 56
1852-53, per Report 41, p. 104,	193,941 81
1853-54, per Report 42, p. 110,	206,736 22
1854-55, per Report 43, p. 125,	250,429 82
1855-56, per Report 44, p. 150,	284,189 49
1856-57, per Report 45, p. 195,	292,181 89
1857-58, per this Report, p. 146,	296,512 25
	\$2,002,907 45

OTHER INCOME.

1852-53, Report 41, p. 104,	1,003 00
1853-54, Report 42, p. 110,	2,295 12
1854-55, Report 43, pp. 125-26,	2,184 94
1855-56, Report 44, p. 151,	3,603 20
1856-57, Report 45, pp. 145-6,	4,285 76
1857-58, per this Report, p. 146,	8,440 97
	2,024,720 44

NET Cost to the City on the 30th April, }	
1858, all income being deducted, }	
	\$5,755,952 05

STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES MADE BY THE
COCHITUATE WATER BOARD.

From 5th January, 1851, to 30th April, 1858.

Land and Water Rights,	-	-	-	-	\$41,004	67
Land and other Damages,	-	-	-	-	12,987	82
Jamaica Pond Aqueduct,	-	-	-	-	46,057	78

RESERVOIRS, viz :

Beacon Hill,	-	-	-	\$8,317	64
South Boston,	-	-	-	1,667	20
East Boston,	-	-	-	4,578	33
Brookline,	-	-	-	11,131	73
Marlboro',	-	-	-	1,447	64
Whitehall,	-	-	-	219	59
					27,362 13
Salaries,	-	-	-	-	56,573 81
Water Works,	-	-	-	-	7,209 60
Covering Water Pipes, East Boston,	-	-	-	-	4,015 49
Proving Yard and Repair Shop,	-	-	-	-	17,460 63
Main Pipe,	-	-	-	-	115,368 63
Service Pipe,	-	-	-	-	50,428 87
Office Expenses—Rent, Furniture, &c.,	-	-	-	-	14,854 69
Stop Cocks,	-	-	-	-	11,901 40
Laying Main Pipe,	-	-	-	-	36,246 08
Service Pipe,	-	-	-	-	21,248 56
Water Meters and Repairs,	-	-	-	-	11,585 75
Taxes,	-	-	-	-	7,966 62
Printing,	-	-	-	-	2,996 50
Carting,	-	-	-	-	4,685 80
Wagon Hire, for Superintendent,	-	-	-	-	1,473 50
Travelling Expenses,	-	-	-	-	2,891 18
Miscellaneous Expenses,	-	-	-	-	6,538 31
Fountains,	-	-	-	-	2,277 81
Tools,	-	-	-	-	4,876 92
Oil, Lanterns, &c.,-	-	-	-	-	755 83
Postage and Expresses,	-	-	-	-	218 92
Aqueduct Repairs,	-	-	-	-	19,594 92
<i>Amount carried forward,</i>					\$528,582 22

<i>Amount brought forward,</i>		\$528,582 22
Lake Cochituate, - - - - -		11,692 56
Tolls and Ferriages, - - - - -		1,199 67
Hydrants, - - - - -		7,035 05
Hydrant and Stop Cock Boxes, - - -		4,993 40
Engine Hose, - - - - -		445 85
Repairing Streets, - - - - -		7,538 29
Main Pipe, - - - - -		6,983 37
Service Pipe, - - - - -		9,317 43
Stop Cocks, - - - - -		4,956 62
Hydrants, - - - - -		8,040 91
Shutting off and Letting on Water, -		16,494 69
Blowing off Water Pipes and Hydrants, -		3,716 10
Blacksmith Shop, Stock, &c., - - -		6,497 98
Plumbing Shop, Stock, &c., - - -		4,527 00
Pipe Yard and Shop, (including land), -		25,653 37
Stable, - - - - -		3,877 72
Repairing Boxes on the Bridges, - - -		1,324 17
Engine Boiler, &c., - - - - -		229 48
Expenditures,		653,105 88
Income on page 206,		57,237 85
Net Expenditures,		<u>\$595,868 03</u>

RECEIPTS FROM COCHITUATE WATER BOARD.

From 5th January, 1851, to 30th April, 1858.

N. B. This account is exclusive of Water Rents and amounts received for shutting off and letting on water for non payment of rates, none of which have been collected by this Board; but have all been paid into the City Treasury.

Sales of Real Estate, - - - - -	\$13,860 52
Old Material and Machinery, - - -	6,228 71
Steam Engine and Boiler, - - -	1,294 88
Iron Pipe, - - - - -	493 83
Old Buildings, - - - - -	418 80
Grass, - - - - -	495 87
Broken Stone, - - - - -	250 00
One Horse, - - - - -	150 00
Engineering Instruments, - - -	28 00
Laying and Repairing Service Pipes, Shutting off and Letting on Water for Repairs, &c.,	24,650 58
Rents of Land and Buildings, - - -	4,879 88
Discount on Taxes, - - - - -	294 15
Labor and Material, - - - - -	4,192 63
Income,	<u>\$57,237 85</u>
Expenditures by the Cochituate Water Board,	\$653,105 88
Receipts from do. do. do. do.	<u>57,237 85</u>
Net Expenditures by the Cochituate Water } Board, to 30th April, 1858, }	<u>\$595,868 03</u>

A P P E N D I X .

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.

The House of Industry at Deer Island, the Boylston Asylum and House of Reformation for Juvenile Offenders, and the Lunatic Hospital at South Boston, are all under the government of a board of twelve gentlemen who are styled "**THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS FOR PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.**" They are elected by concurrent vote of the City Council. One of the Board must be a member of the Board of Aldermen, two must be members of the Common Council, and nine must be chosen from the citizens at large. They are to be elected in the month of January. Of the persons elected at large, three retire each year, and their places are supplied by new members, chosen by the City Council to serve three years. The Alderman and the two members of the City Council are to be chosen annually. Old members hold over until their places are filled by new ones. Each Director is subject to removal by the City Council for cause. Vacancies are to be filled by the concurrent vote of the City Council.

The Board is to be organized annually by the choice of a *President* from their own Board, and a *Clerk* at large. A majority constitute a quorum for business.

This Board exercise all the power heretofore conferred on the Directors of the House of Industry, the Overseers of the House of Correction, and the Visitors of the Lunatic Hospital. They may appoint such subordinate agents or assistants as they choose, and fix their compensation, subject to the approval of the City Council. Quarterly Reports are to be made by the Board to the City Council, of their Expenditures, and an *Annual Report* embracing all the Expenditures for each Insti-

tution in detail: the number of inmates, the admissions, discharges, births, deaths, and such other information as they may deem to be for the public interest.

Rules and Regulations for the government of the various Institutions are to be made by the Board, but they must be approved by the City Council.

The Master of the House of Correction is elected by the City Council, and his salary is fixed by them.

The Board of Directors may select some suitable Physician as *Superintendent of the Lunatic Hospital*, but his salary is fixed by the City Council, and he is removable at their pleasure. He is to perform the duties of Physician to such other Institutions under the charge of the Board as they shall require. He shall have the control, under the direction of the Board, of all officers, attendants, patients, grounds, buildings, and appurtenances of said Hospital.

The *Superintendent of the Deer Island Institution*, and all officers, overseers and attendants of that establishment, are appointed and their salaries are fixed by the Board of Directors.

The Board for the year 1858 is composed of the following members:

Hon. MOSES KIMBALL, *President*.

Alderman GEO. A. CURTIS.

Councilmen PELHAM BONNEY AND JAS. H. BEAL.

For one year, THACHER BEAL, STEPHEN TILTON AND DR. JNO. FLINT.

For two years, M. KIMBALL, OTIS KIMBALL, S. P. OLIVER.

For three years, EZRA H. BAKER, SETH ADAMS, TIM. C. KENDALL.

The Directors meet every Friday, at 3½ P. M., at their office, Nos. 8 and 10 Niles Block, City Hall Avenue.

Early in December last, the City Poor from the House of Industry at South Boston had been comfortably lodged in the Brick Alms House at Deer Island, and the inmates of the wooden buildings on the Island had also been transferred to the same house.

The following extracts from the Report made to the City Council by the Directors of Public Institutions, for the doings for the last nine months of the year 1857, viz: from 1st April to 31st December, are submitted for the information of the public.

DEER ISLAND HOSPITAL.—Expenses, exclusive
of the cost of Repairs and Alterations of
the buildings,
Income,

\$46,218 29
1,179 09

\$45,039 20

Cost of furnishing, and alterations and repairs
of Buildings,

\$10,486 65

INMATES.

At the Island, March 31, 1857, - - 443
Admitted, - - - - - 252
Committed, - - - - - 1,193
Born, - - - - - 4

1,892

Discharged, - - - - - 1,350
Died, - - - - - 28
Remaining, Dec. 31, 1857, - - - 514

1,892

RESULT OF LABOR — FOR 9 MONTHS.

Have cut and made for the House of Industry, all the Cloth-
ing, with the following additions:

277 Jackets, 252 pairs Pants.

Have cut, and sent to the City unmade, 375 Jackets, 327
pairs Pants, for Boylston School and House of Reformation.

FARM PRODUCE.

Hay, 60 tons; Cabbages, 2,500; Beets, assorted, 1,200 bush.;
Turnips, assorted, 1,200 bush.; Carrots, 1,500 bush.; Parsnips,
200 bush.; Onions, 500 bush.; Celery, 1,500 bunches; Barley,
200 bush.; Potatoes, 150 bush.; Barley Straw, 5 tons; Corn,
40 bush.; Pumpkins, 1,200; Squashes, 150; Tomatoes, 150
bush.; 3 tons Corn and Oat Fodder.

In addition to which 1,405 days of labor were expended for
various improvements in and about the buildings and grounds.

HOUSE OF REFORMATION.

Boys in School 31st March, 1857, 151
Received since from Police Court, 86

237

Discharged by expiration of sentence, 42
by order of Police Court, 27
Indentured, 7

76

Boys in School 31st December, 1857,

161

Average for the year, 155.

Those discharged remained in the House, on an average, 18 months.

Parentage — American, 21; Irish, 134; English, 3: other nations, 3. Total, 161.

Ages of Inmates.—10 of 8 years; 13 of 9 years; 34 of 10 years; 34 of 11 years; 65 of 12 years; 31 of 13 years; 32 of 14 years; 8 of 15 years; 5 of 16 years; 3 of 17 years. Average age, 11 years and 9 months.

Fatherless, 59; motherless, 42; full orphans, 42.

BOYLSTON ASYLUM AND HOUSE OF REFORMATION.

Expenditures,	\$17,654 70
Receipts,	515 19

For nine months ending 31st } December, 1857, }	\$17,139 51
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In the Asylum 31st December, 1857:

Boys,	92	
Men attendants,	3	
Females,	17	
		112

HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

Total Expenses for year 1857,	\$53,298 71
Receipts,	22,240 25

\$31,058 46

Average number of Prisoners,	491
Net cost of each per week,	\$1 21

Whole number committed:

Males,	942	
Females,	434	
		1,376
Adults,	1,020	
Minors,	356	
		1,376

LUNATIC HOSPITAL.

Number of inmates 30th November, 1857:

Males,	79	
Females,	126	
		205

Nativity — Boston, 56; Massachusetts, 24; elsewhere, 25.

POLICE DEPARTMENT.

This Department is under the immediate direction of the Mayor. It is employed in the detection of criminals, and has the superintendence of places of public amusement, carriages, wagons, trucks, pawn brokers' and junk shops, intelligence offices, &c., &c.

THE POLICE FORCE of the City on the 30th day of April, 1858, consisted of one Chief, one Deputy, and 269 men.

The office of the CHIEF OF POLICE is in the City Hall, Court Square. It is open every day in the year from eight o'clock in the morning to six o'clock in the evening; and some one is always there ready to attend to complaints.

There are eight Station Houses; six being located in the City proper, and one each in South Boston and East Boston.

Each Station House has one Captain, two Lieutenants and two Sergeants,* and a suitable number of Police Officers.

The Station Houses are open at all hours of the day and night.

The Day Police Officers go on duty at 8 o'clock A. M., and continue till 6 o'clock P. M.

The night service commences at 6 o'clock P. M., and continues till 8 o'clock A. M.

FEES.—All the fees received by the Police Officers as witnesses in cases brought before the Police Court are deducted from their regular pay, a return of the same being made monthly to the Auditor of Accounts by an officer of the Court; so that no Police Officer can derive any pecuniary benefit from complaints in that Court, whether made by him-

** Except the Harbor Police, Station 8, where none have yet been appointed.*

self or by *others*, for violation of any *Laws of the State*, or *Ordinances of the City*.

GRATUITIES.—No member of the Police Department is authorized to receive, either directly or indirectly, any money, gift, or compensation of any description, from any citizen, or other person, for services rendered while on duty, without having first obtained permission therefor from the Mayor, or from the Chief of Police.

EXTRA PAY.—No extra compensation or allowance of any kind can be paid to any Police Officer, except upon a claim sanctioned by the Chief of Police; and on an order of the Board of Aldermen, approved by the Mayor, specially authorizing its payment.

CORONERS' JURIES.—Police men are not allowed to serve on Coroner's Juries. In cases where their services are *required* on such juries as witnesses, or otherwise, no fees are allowed them.

WATER WORKS.

The Boston Water Works are managed by an independent Board known as the COCHITUATE WATER BOARD. They are chosen annually, by concurrent vote of the two branches of the City Council, on the first Monday of January, or within sixty days thereof. The Ordinance requires that the Board shall consist of one Alderman, one member of the Common Council, and five citizens at large. They hold their offices for one year, and until others are chosen in their places, unless removed by the City Council. They may be reelected annually, but no member can serve more than five years consecutively. They have the whole management of the Water Works, except the fixing of the Water Rates. They receive no compensation for their services. They are required to make a Report to the City Council in the month of January, in each year, containing "a statement of the condition of all the Water Works, and of the lands and other property connected therewith, with an account of all the receipts and expenditures, together with any information or suggestions which they may deem important; and they shall, at the same time, transmit to the City Council the Report of the City Engineer and the Water Registrar."

The Report of the Engineer, above referred to, is required to contain a statement of the general condition of the Works, with an account in detail of all the expenditures of his department relating to the same, and such other matters as he or the Board may deem expedient. The Water Registrar is required to give, in his annual Report to the Water Board, a statement of the number of water takers; the number of cases where water has been cut off; the number and amount of abatements; the expenditures of his department, and such other matters as he or the Water Board may deem expedient.

The bills and accounts against the Water Works, after being approved and allowed by the Water Board, are sent to the Auditor's Office for settlement, and they are audited, allowed, and paid in the same way as other bills against the City.

The Water Rates are established by the City Council, and can only be changed by the concurrent vote of the two Boards.

THE COCHITUATE WATER BOARD,

For the year 1858, is composed of the following gentlemen, viz :

<i>President,</i>	JOHN H. WILKINS.
<i>Alderman,</i>	BENJAMIN JAMES.
<i>Councilman,</i>	TISDALE DRAKE.
<i>Citizens,</i>	EBEN JOHNSON,
	THOMAS P. RICH,
	SAMUEL HALL,
	SAMUEL HATCH.

In compliance with that part of the Ordinance on Finance which requires the City Auditor, in his Annual Report of Receipts and Expenditures, to give an account of all the property belonging to the City, the following abstracts from the Reports of the Water Board, the City Engineer, and Water Registrar, made to the City Council in January last, are herewith submitted. These abstracts will furnish some account of the City's property in the Works, and will also give to the citizens some information on the state of the Works, which they can obtain in no other way, as the Reports of the Water Board to the City Council have but a limited circulation.

The Report dated 15th January last expresses the belief of the Board that the Works were never in a more safe and efficient condition.

The quality of the water is now very good, and has been throughout the year, except for a few days in the fall, just after some very heavy rains, when a slight vegetable taste, similar to what has been before observed, was found in it.

The strength of the *Conduit* has been thoroughly tested during the past year. The table shows the different heights at which the water has been running, and the number of days in each month at the different heights, it being understood that the conduit is but *six feet four inches* in height.

It will be seen by this table that in 142 days the conduit has been run less than full; in 36 days just full, and in 187 days it has been running with a head on it varying from *four inches* to *two feet eight inches*. The table also shows that the great pressures have been put on it in all seasons of the year.

The original design was to keep the water running at a depth not exceeding 4 feet 4 inches. Had we been compelled to keep the flow down to this point, there would not have been a single day in the year in which the City would have had a full supply.

Brookline Reservoir.

This reservoir is in good condition. In the early part of the year the new circular screens were put into the gate house, and have worked perfectly well during the entire season. Leaves, rubbish, and fish are much more easily removed from them than from the upright ones. They are also more easily repaired when necessary.

Beacon Hill Reservoir.

This reservoir leaked last October a little more than at any previous time during the last four years.

When the water was first let into it there were more leaks and worse ones than at present; but being mostly through the crown of the inside arches, the water ran off through the drains originally built for that purpose, under the reservoir, in anticipation of the leaks.

All structures of stone and brick, built to contain water above ground, if of any great magnitude, leak more or less. Beacon Hill Reservoir leaks as little as any one in the country.

After the water was first let into it, the leaks gradually decreased, occasioned by the sediment in the water being deposited in the minute crevices of the masonry.

Once in each year the water is all drawn off, and the reservoir cleaned out. This was done in October last. There is generally from one to three inches of deposit on the bottom. The leaks are worse soon after it is cleaned out than at any other time. They gradually decrease as the sediment collects.

SALE OF USELESS PROPERTY.

Having in the year 1856 disposed of a large part of the land lying near the lake, and along the line of the conduit, the Board have disposed of no parcel during the last year.

A proper disposition of the Marlborough Reservoir has, however, been a subject of consideration and anxiety with the Board. This reservoir covers 300 acres of land. As it is, it is and can be of no use whatever to the City, and is capable of yielding little or no income, while the damage done to the roads by raising the water is a constant source of expense, besides the amount annually paid for taxes. Under these circumstances the Board arrived at the conclusion that the whole property attached to this reservoir should be sold. The Board were led last summer to suppose that if the water were drawn down entirely, the meadows and shore land could be disposed of for more money than could be realized from their sale as a mill privilege. The Board therefore ordered the water to be drawn down last autumn. But when the lands were laid bare, and more particular examination made into the City's rights, it was deemed expedient to abandon the idea of selling in parcels, and orders have been given to raise the water again. It was found that of the 300 acres, about 25 would still be covered with water; and of nearly one half the remainder, the City possessed only the right of flowage. So that there would be but about 130 or 140 acres that the City could sell; and the expense of fencing these strips, and of obtaining a right of way to them, (which the City in most cases could not give,) would be so great and difficult, that the prospect of realizing any considerable amount from their sale seemed entirely hopeless. It is therefore the present purpose of the Board to sell in the spring this whole property for the most it will bring.

There will probably be other lots near Lake Cochituate that it will be expedient to dispose of at an early day.

THE NEW DAM

At the outlet of the Lake, which was noticed in last Report as in progress of construction, has been completed to the entire satisfaction of the Board. It is of very neat and substantial workmanship, and gives promise of every degree of security that can be reasonably desired. It has cost but about \$6,000 — considerably less than estimated.

NEW PIPE ACROSS CHARLES RIVER.

An additional pipe of 36 inches has been laid 985 feet across Charles River valley. This was deemed to be impor-

tant, in order to facilitate the passage of water from the lake to Brookline Reservoir. The good effects of it are visible in the increased height to which the water is kept in all the reservoirs. It remains to line the Brookline Reservoir with stone, $1\frac{1}{2}$ or 2 feet higher than it is now lined, and gain thereby so much additional head, to give full effect to the whole Works as they now exist.

WASTE OF WATER.

The unnecessary waste of water is an annual topic of remark. By reference to the Engineer's Report it will be seen that the daily consumption last year was 12,726,000 gallons, against 12,048,600 in 1856 — an increase of about *two thirds of a million daily*. But during the first six months of the year the daily consumption was 13,429,500 — threatening to exhibit for the whole year a daily consumption of at least *fourteen millions of gallons*. But the consumption did not increase much during any of the later months over last year; while in the last three there appears to have been a considerable diminution, so that the average of the last six months was but 12,022,500. This was owing to two causes: first, the suspension of the works of large consumers; and second, the absence of cold weather. But it will be unsafe to expect these causes to continue in operation. The works of great consumers will again be started, and cold weather will, in years to come, as in years past, tempt consumers to let their taps run to prevent freezing.

Although the daily consumption during the last half of the year was less than the average of the whole year 1856, yet taking the average of the whole of 1857, it exhibits evidence of waste over the waste of preceding years. For in 1856 the daily consumption was 12,048,600 gallons, and in 1857, 12,726,000 gallons; being an increase (notwithstanding causes operating to reduce consumption in the last half of the year) of over $5\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., while the increase of the water takers was only about $3\frac{1}{4}$ per cent., or less than the increase of consumption by $2\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. And if we average the consumption on the whole number of the inhabitants, the same result is exhibited. In 1856, reckoning the whole number of inhabitants at 168,000, (being 5000 more than was exhibited by the actual census of 1855,) the daily consumption for every individual was 72 gallons. And if we average the consumption of 1857 upon each inhabitant, reckoning the number at 173,000,

(5000 more than in 1856,) the daily individual consumption will be **73** gallons. So that every individual used one gallon daily more in 1857 than in 1856, i. e., *wasted* one gallon more. It seems therefore then, that this last year, the most favorable in some important respects for exhibiting a different result, only strengthens and confirms the uniform rule that the *waste* of water is and has ever been on the increase. There is, and has ever been, (it is believed,) no exceptional year.

Now what shall be done? This Board is far from wishing to sound any false alarm, but it requires no gift of foreknowledge to make it certain that the present supply will be exhausted soon at the present rate. Were the same causes in full operation now that were one year ago, it is believed that the City would have a short supply on the high service, and that it would be impossible to keep the water in the reservoirs at a suitable height for safety in case of fire. And in the nature of things it seems impossible that suffering and danger will not soon be upon us if some additional remedy be not found and applied.

Before taking leave of this subject of waste, it may be proper to remind the City Council that there has been referred to them a new ordinance to increase the penalty of waste, which it is desirable should receive action before cold weather comes on.

PUBLIC FOUNTAINS.

The constant daily draft made upon the supply has been too exhausting to allow the playing of the public fountains, except on a few public days. It would, no doubt, be highly gratifying to the people to be able more frequently to enjoy this innocent pleasure, but the alternative is imposed upon them, of giving up this enjoyment, or of imposing a scarcity upon some parts of the City.

EXTENSION OF THE WORKS.

The extension of the Works has been continued through the season, on the principle which former Boards adopted, of laying pipes wherever the income would cover the interest upon the cost. Of 12-inch pipe there have been laid during the year 4,068 feet, against 2,663 feet in 1856. Of 6-inch, 10,623 feet, against 9,789 feet in 1856. Of 4-inch, 2,274 feet, against 1871 feet in 1856. Besides, 985 feet of 36-inch pipe have been

laid across the valley of Charles River. In all, 17,950 feet in 1857, against 14,323 feet in 1856. The whole length of pipes of 4 inches and upwards is now a little over 119½ miles.

The number of new *Stop-cocks* is 24 — making the whole number 1,025.

The number of *Service-pipes* laid during the year has been 855, the whole length of which is 30,033 feet — making the whole number 20,484.

New *Hydrants* to the number of 26 have been added this year — making the whole number 1,308.

In East Boston a 12-inch pipe has been laid round through Border street near the ship-yard, extending 3,302 feet. This will greatly facilitate a copious supply to the low streets; as all the water before had to be carried over a high elevation in passing near the westerly side of the reservoir.

The number of *water takers* is now 21,602 — being an increase of 796 over 1856.

Hydrants.

During the year twenty-six new hydrants have been established, as follows: eight in the City proper, eleven in South Boston, five in East Boston, and two in Roxbury.

Altogether there have been established up to the present date:

In Boston proper,	.	-	-	-	-	879
South Boston,	-	-	-	-	-	235
East Boston,	-	-	-	-	-	168
Brookline,	-	-	-	-	-	1
Roxbury,	-	-	-	-	.	7
Charlestown,	-	-	-	-	-	11
Chelsea,	-	-	-	-	-	7
Total,	-	-	-	-	-	<u>1,308</u>

Sixty-nine hydrants have been taken out and replaced by new or repaired ones. One hundred and seventy-six decayed hydrant boxes were taken out and replaced by others made of Burnetized lumber, and the same material was used for the twenty-six that have been established.

The hydrants were all cleaned and oiled in the fall, and packed with hay for the winter.

CLASSIFICATION of the Water Tenants, and amount paid by each class in the past three years

1855	1856	1857		1855	1856	1857
14,483	15,260	15,645	Dwelling Houses,.....	\$157,318 88	\$169,129 69	\$76,118 49
3,263	3,515	3,618	Stores, Shops, Offices, Cellars, &c.,.....	23,587 00	26,542 93	27,983 73
340	426	520	Hotels, Restaurants, Saloons,.....	10,895 63	11,065 53	12,224 90
551	648	687	Stables,.....	7,578 75	8,297 10	8,929 10
7	8	9	Railroads,.....	7,523 40	8,681 68	7,532 05
3	3	2	Ferry Companies,.....	2,608 28	2,712 16	1,931 68
31	30	31	Steamboats,.....	4,370 01	4,865 71	4,666 81
723	720	740	Hose,.....	2,205 00	2,192 00	2,260 00
1	1	.....	Motive Power,.....	800 00	516 23	.....
81	84	84	Sugar Refineries, Distilleries, Breweries and Bakeries,.....	11,237 20	10,202 25	9,622 73
4	4	3	Gas Companies,.....	655 52	621 22	538 34
			Other Manufacturing Purposes,.....	18,272 51	22,857 68	20,618 10
			City Buildings and other City uses,.....	4,011 50	3,777 72	4,165 78
			Public Buildings, Charitable Institutions, &c.,.....	1,834 40	1,989 95	2,109 84
			Shipping Contract with Waterman,.....	4,223 78	4,337 30	3,898 24
			Street Waterers, (in Roxbury, 1856,.....	973 72	100 00	.....
			Building Purposes,.....	735 05	1,085 05	1,039 96
			Other Purposes,.....	920 17	1,010 24	4,924 75
				\$259,750 80	\$280,034 44	\$288,564 55

STATEMENT of the Length of different Sizes of Pipes laid, and the Number of Stop-cocks put in, to Jan. 1, 1858.

DIAMETER OF PIPES IN INCHES.

	36	30	24	20	16	12	6	4	Aggregate.
Feet of Pipe laid in Brookline, Roxbury, and Boston proper,...	19,355	30,332	5,773	.....	5,714	50,478	216,711	73,628	
Number of Stop-cocks in the same, ...	4	7	10	.....	12	99	438	186	
Feet of Pipe laid in and for South Boston and Dorchester, ..	.....	.....	.....	8,155	.....	12,841	65,435	19,529	
Number of Stop-cocks in the same, .....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	27	82	25	
Feet of Pipe laid in and for East Boston, .....	.....	.....	.....	15,972	1,523	16,114	63,632	2,725	
Number of Stop-cocks in the same, .....	.....	.....	.....	6	3	*21	85	13	
Feet of Pipe laid in Newton and Needham, ...	985	1,958	.....	.....	.....	159	.....	.....	
Number of Stop-cocks in the same, .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	
TOTALS.									
Length of Pipes laid, ...	20,340	32,290	5,773	24,127	7,237	79,592	345,778	95,882	611,019 feet, equal to 115 miles 3819 feet.
Number of Stop-cocks put in, ...	4	7	10	10	15	149	606	224	1,025

* Including one in Branch, for State Prison Pipe.

Adding to the above, the length of the hydrant branches and bends, which is about 20,470 feet, or 3.9-10 miles, and we have a little over 119 1-2 miles as the total length of Pipes of 4 inches and upwards, in diameter, laid down in and for the City of Boston.

The distance from Brookline Reservoir to Beacon Hill Reservoir is nearly 5.1 miles, and from Brookline to East Boston Reservoir it is over 8 1-2 miles, by the lines of pipes.

Stop-cocks.

The stop-cocks have been cleaned and oiled the past season, and a number have been repacked. Twenty-three new boxes have been put in to cover the stop-cocks put in this year, and seventy-three have been renewed. The stop-cocks, with but one exception, are in good working order.

STATEMENT of *Pipes and other Stock on hand, exclusive of Tools,*
January 1, 1858.

NUMBER OF	Diameter.	36 inches.	30 inches.	24 inches.	20 inches.	16 inches.	12 inches.	6 inches.	4 inches.	2 inches.	1½ inches.
Pipes, ...	15	70	9	38	21	19	53	81	117	31	
Blow-off Branches, ...	2	3									
Y Branches, ...		1			1	2	1				
3-Way Branches, ...	4	4		2		4	11		3		
4-Way Branches, ...		2	1		1	4	7				
Flange Pipes, ...	8	9	2	2		4	6	20			
Sleeves, ...	5	4	9	3	3	9	6	9	18		
Clamp Sleeves, ...		6	2		3	1	18	13			
Caps, ...		2			1	16	22	13			
Reducers, ...		1		1	1	1	3				
Bevel Hubs, ...							2	7			
Curved Pipes, ...	1	3	1	2	2	2	3	9			
Quarter Turns, ...				4		4	12	4			
Double Hubs, ...				7	7						450
Offset Pipes, ...						1	1	2			
Stop-cocks, ...	4	2	2	3	2	9	2	2			
Pieces of Pipe, ...	7	1	2	2		24	35	21			
Yoke Pipes, ...						2	1				

Hydrants. 7 Wilmarth; 15 Lowell; 3 Kingston; 5 Hooper; 14 Ballardvale; 4 Long New York Pattern.

For Hydrants. 27 lengtheners; 5 hydrant bends; 4 frames and covers; 6 unfinished boxes; 25 second-hand caps; 4 wharf hydrants; 133 lbs. composition castings; 1 nipple; 16 spare screws; 3 plungers; 2 wharf hydrant boxes; 36 rings; 11 bands; 152 straps; 100 washers; 7 rods.

For Stop-cocks. 35 braces; 8 sets of stands, and gear for 36 and 30-inch stop-cocks; 20 wrought iron nuts; 157 lbs. $1\frac{1}{4}$ -inch bolts; 150 lbs. $1\frac{1}{8}$ -inch bolts; 160 lbs. $\frac{7}{8}$ -inch bolts; 241 lbs. $\frac{5}{8}$ -inch bolts; 87 lbs. $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch bolts; 2 36-inch composition screws; 1 30-inch valve; 1 12-inch valve; 6 cast iron nuts; 5 6-inch composition screws; 4 wrought iron screws; 4 sets friction wheels; 180 lbs. old bolts various sizes; 4 unfinished 6-inch stop-cocks; 6 unfinished 4-inch stop-cocks; 9 unfinished 2-inch stop-cocks; 260 lbs. unfinished composition castings; 2 sample cocks; 2 12-inch plungers.

For Service-pipes. 430 square boxes; 41 long boxes; 4 Y boxes; 56 caps; 48 tubes; 7 air cocks; 19 1-inch union cocks; 440 $\frac{5}{8}$ -inch union cocks; 11 $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch T cocks; 117 1-inch T cocks; 27 $\frac{5}{8}$ -inch T cocks; 65 straight cocks; 6 $\frac{5}{8}$ -inch Y cocks; 180 $\frac{5}{8}$ -inch flange cocks; 6 $2\frac{1}{4}$ -inch connection couplings; 55 1-inch do.; 121 $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch do.; 7 $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch do.; 94 $\frac{5}{8}$ -inch do.; 40 second-hand $\frac{5}{8}$ -inch union cocks; 80 lbs. old connection couplings; 200 unfinished $\frac{5}{8}$ -inch union cocks.

Water Meters. 23 large size (2 out of order); 27 small size (2 out of order); 2 power meters; 1 small Philadelphia meter; 783 lbs. connection pipes with couplings; 40 connection nipples; 8 connection couplings.

Lead Pipe. 1,100 lbs. $2\frac{1}{2}$ -inch; 163 lbs. $1\frac{1}{4}$ -inch; 378 lbs. 1-inch; 672 lbs. $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch; 605 lbs. $\frac{5}{8}$ -inch; 1000 lbs. pieces $\frac{5}{8}$, $\frac{3}{4}$, and 1-inch; 159 lbs. $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch (light).

Block Tin Pipe. 230 lbs. inch and $\frac{5}{8}$ -inch, 132 lbs. $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch (old).

Block Tin. 7 lbs.

Blacksmith's Shop. 584 lbs. bar iron; 1,868 lbs. working pieces; 414 lbs. steel; 1,700 lbs. scrap iron.

Miscellaneous. 75 lbs. spikes, 6 loads cracked stone, 115 tons paving gravel, 2 sets box curbs, 5 manholes for large pipes, $\frac{1}{8}$ cord wood, lot of old lumber, 2 tons old cast iron, 175 lbs. old composition, miscellaneous lot of old bolts, cast off drills, parts of stop-cocks, &c.; large lot of patterns for stop-cocks, hydrants, proving presses, meters, &c., 500 feet of spruce boards, lot of old machinery from Marlboro', 1 stove and cooking utensils, 46 lbs. solder, 360 lbs. gasket, 400 lbs. sheet lead.

Stable. 1,200 lbs. English hay, hay cutter, 2 horses, 3 sets of harnesses, 4 bushels of grain, stable utensils.

Tools, &c. 3 wagons, 2 pungs, 3 hand carts, 6 wheelbarrows, 1 hand truck, 1 large hoisting crane, 1 boom derrick, 4

crank derricks, and 2 pairs of shears with apparatus; 3 proving presses with apparatus.

Complete lot of tools for laying main pipes and service pipes.

At Beacon Hill Reservoir. 3000 feet of old lumber, lot of old iron, tool house, swing stage and irons, capstan frame and levers, 3 boom carriages, 1 large copper ball, 5 large swivel pipe patterns, 1 cast iron drinking fountain, lot of machinery from Marlboro', hand hose, 4 composition cylinders, 9 composition jets, 1 6-inch reducer jet, 3 plate jets, 2 composition caps with hose cocks, 1 4-inch copper pipe, 3 composition reel jets, 9 cast iron jets.

OVERSEERS OF THE POOR.

This Board consists of twelve members, who are chosen from the citizens at large, at their annual election of City officers in December of each year. Each Ward elects one member, who is to serve for the ensuing year. Like the School Committee, they act as an independent board, and are in no way under the control of the City Government.

For the better management of the funds which had been, and might thereafter be given to the Overseers, the Legislature of Massachusetts, by an act dated 25th April, 1772, incorporated the Overseers of the Poor for the time being, into a body politic, with perpetual succession, by the name of the "*Overseers of the Poor of the Town of Boston*," with authority to take and manage all and singular any sums of money, interest or estate, real or personal, heretofore given, or which might hereafter be given, granted, bequeathed or devised by any way or means whatsoever, to the Poor of the Town, or to their use, with authority to let and dispose of the same, according to their best discretion, to and for the use and benefit of the Poor of said Town, provided the same did not exceed in amount the sum of *sixty thousand pounds*, lawful money of the province, with authority to make and use a Common Seal, and make such rules and regulations for their own government as they saw fit.

By an act of the Legislature of February, 1803, the Overseers of the Poor were also incorporated as "*The trustees of John Boylston's charitable donation for the benefit and support of aged poor persons, and of orphans and destitute children*," with perpetual succession.

The Overseers make an annual Report to the City Council, of their receipts and expenditures, which they publish in one or more of the daily newspapers of the City. The following is their Report for the year 1857:—

RECEIPTS.

Balance in hands of Treasurer, Jan'y 1, 1857,	\$211 84
Drafts on City Treasurer for Disbursements,	60,550 00
Received from Cities and Towns, for relief of their Poor,	1,654 77
	\$62,416 61

EXPENDITURES.

Amount paid for Burials of City, State, and Foreign Poor,	\$763 74
Amount paid for Coffins for same,	693 00
Amount paid Towns for relief of City Poor,	1,511 62
Amount paid City Treasurer, cash received from Towns, 1856,	1,761 90
Amount paid Expenses of Asylum for Tempo- rary relief,	4,731 57
Amount paid for transportation of Poor per- sons,	410 68
Amount paid for Pensions and Grants to City Poor,	1,419 38
Amount paid for Stationery, Printing, Post- age,	264 47
Amount paid Secretary's Salary,	1,200 00
<i>Amount carried forward,</i>	
	\$12,756 36

The out-door Relief, supplied on application to the Overseers, and distributed by the members of the Board, at their discretion, in their respective Wards, was as follows, viz :

Amount brought forward,

\$12,756 36

In Ward	Wood and Coal.	Groceries and Cash.	Total.
1	\$4,215 71	\$1,730 02	\$5,945 73
2	1,712 73	2,685 36	4,398 09
3	2,145 71	2,097 33	4,243 04
4	1,902 82	1,267 66	3,170 48
5	2,099 08	2,211 47	4,310 55
6	2,589 08	662 62	3,251 70
7	2,642 40	1,033 87	3,676 27
8	2,679 83	1,274 55	3,954 38
9	1,730 29	1,172 91	2,903 20
10	2,230 61	1,342 45	3,573 06
11	2,455 59	1,246 21	3,701 80
12	2,654 60	1,705 75	4,360 35
	<u>\$29,058 45</u>	<u>\$18,430 20</u>	<u>\$47,488 65</u>

Balance in hands of the Treasurer, Dec. 31,
1857,

2,171 60

\$62,416 61CITY HALL, BOSTON, *January 11th*, 1858.

(Signed,)

J. W. WARREN,

*Chairman of the Board of Overseers
of the Poor.*

The quantity of Coal distributed in the year 1857 by the Overseers, was about thirty-six hundred and fifty (3,650) tons; the quantity of wood, about two hundred and twenty (220) cords. These quantities were delivered in lots of one eighth and one quarter of a ton of Coal, and one and two feet of Wood to each applicant, as needed in the judgment of the members who are chosen for this service, and who reside in the same Ward as the recipient.

The fuel is furnished and distributed by sixty different dealers, who are located at convenient sections in each of the twelve Wards, and consequently not far from the dwelling of each applicant. Four thousand six hundred and fifty (4,650) persons are, on an average, supplied with fuel during each of the months of December, January, and February. Applications for Fuel are generally made during the first ten days of each Winter month, and as many as *sixteen hundred* (1,600) *applicants* have been supplied with Fuel in a single day.

SCHOOL EXPENSES.

Annual Expenditures for the Public Schools of Boston for the last seventeen years, exclusive of the cost of the School Houses.

Financial year	Number of Scholars	Salaries of Teachers	Rate per Scholar	Incidental Expenses	Rate per Scholar	Total rate per Scholar
1841-42	12,401	\$97,193 67	\$7.84	\$23,194 81	\$1.89	\$9.73
1842-43	13,178	101,099 47	7.67	27,637 36	2.10	9.77
1843-44	15,073	109,216 82	7.25	26,454 80	1.76	9.00
1844-45	16,108	118,444 95	7.35	32,102 12	1.99	9.34
1845-46	16,910	129,946 75	7.63	35,311 15	2.09	9.72
1846-47	17,516	149,351 03	8.53	43,015 32	2.46	10.99
1847-48	18,896	161,378 12	8.54	57,408 30	3.04	11.58
1848-49	19,771	172,107 83	8.70	60,929 65	3.08	11.78
1849-50	20,589	177,731 54	8.63	57,999 87	2.82	11.45
1850-51	21,643	184,253 68	8.51	61,035 21	2.82	11.33
1851-52	21,951	190,708 91	8.69	45,518 15	2.07	10.76
1852-53	22,337	193,039 51	8.64	58,081 28	2.60	11.24
1853-54	22,528	192,704 32	8.55	54,912 58	2.44	10.99
1854-55	23,439	223,024 61	9.59	67,977 34	2.86	12.25
1855-56	23,749	224,024 88	9.41	67,849 97	2.70	12.11
1856-57	24,231	226,082 57	9.33	72,769 59	3.00	12.33
1857-58	24,732	258,523 74	10.45	86,770 87	3.50	13.95

VALUATION OF BOSTON.

STATEMENT showing the ASSESSORS' VALUATION of the Real and Personal Property of the CITY OF BOSTON, on the first day of May, for twenty-three years, 1834 to 1857.

Also the amount and rate per cent. of Increase in each period of ten years.

YEARS.	Valuation first Term.	Valuation second Term.	Amount of Increase in the ten years.	Rate per cent. of Increase in 10 yr's
1834 and 1844	\$74,805,800	\$118,450,300	\$43,644,500	58.3
1835 and 1845	79,302,600	135,948,700	56,646,600	71.4
1836 and 1846	88,265,000	148,839,600	60,574,600	68.6
1837 and 1847	89,583,800	162,360,400	72,776,600	81.2
1838 and 1848	90,231,600	167,728,000	77,496,400	85.9
1839 and 1849	91,826,400	174,180,200	82,353,800	89.7
1840 and 1850	*94,581,600	*180,000,500	85,418,900	90.3
1841 and 1851	98,006,600	187,947,000	89,940,400	91.8
1842 and 1852	106,722,800	187,660,000	80,937,200	75.8
1843 and 1853	110,046,000	206,514,200	96,468,200	87.6
1844 and 1854	118,450,300	227,013,200	108,562,900	91.7
1845 and 1855	135,948,700	241,932,200	105,983,500	77.9
1846 and 1856	148,839,600	249,162,500	100,322,900	59.7
1847 and 1857	162,360,400	258,111,900	95,751,500	58.97

The State valuation for Boston in 1840 was \$109,304,218, and in 1850 it was \$213,310,067, being an increase over the City valuation of more than 15 1-2 per cent. on the first term, and 18 1-2 on the second term.

This valuation excludes all the property *owned* by the City which is never estimated by the City Assessors. In the State valuation this property is all estimated and taxed.

Real and Personal Property is taxed at the same rate.

The rate for 1856 was \$8 per \$1,000.

The following items are not estimated in the foregoing valuation, viz :

All Houses of Religious Worship, and the pews and furniture of the same. All Tombs and rights of burial.

The personal property of all literary, benevolent, charitable and scientific institutions, incorporated by the State; and all the real estate belonging to such institutions, which is actually occupied by them, or by their officers, for the purposes for which they were incorporated.

United States Stock owned by individuals.

All property belonging to the United States Government or to the Commonwealth. The income of all officers holding a Commission from the United States Government.

Household Furniture of every person, not exceeding \$1000 in value. His wearing apparel, and the tools necessary for carrying on his business.

The income of all persons to the amount of \$600; all income above that amount being taxable.

PUBLIC LIBRARY.

This Institution, which is now located in the Normal School House, on Mason street, is open daily, without fee or expense of any kind, to such of our citizens of both sexes as wish to avail themselves of its advantages.

The new edifice recently erected on Boylston street for the better accommodation of the public, is now being filled with the books from the Mason street library, and other sources; and it is hoped will be ready for public use in the month of September.

The following extracts from the last annual Report of the Trustees, made to the City Council in November last, are here inserted for the information of the public, to whom it is presumed they will be found interesting.

The Ordinance establishing the Library directs that a Committee shall be annually appointed by the Trustees, consisting of five citizens to be chosen at large, with a member of the Board of Trustees to act as chairman, whose duty it shall be to examine the library, and make report of its condition. The members of the Committee of Examination for the year 1857 were, Jacob Bigelow, M. D., Rev. Charles Mason, Peter T. Homer, Esq., Henry I. Bowditch, M. D., and S. T. Dana, Esq.; Dr. N. B. Shurtleff, on behalf of the Trustees, acting as chairman. The Trustees and the community at large are under obligations to their fellow-citizens, who, as members of this important Committee, have kindly consented to give their time and attention to the performance of its duties. The thanks of the Board are also due to the young ladies of the Normal School, kept in the upper story of the building in Mason street, who this year as the last have kindly aided the librarian and his assistants in preparing the library for the annual examination.

* * * * *

The Trustees, in the purchase of books, have adhered to the principles which have hitherto guided them, of keeping

the library supplied with the current literature and fresh reading of the day. They have aimed to add useful books to the library, rather than what is called "light reading." The best interests of the institution require that it should not be regarded as a depository of books of the latter description.

* * * * *

The Trustees are persuaded that it was not the design of the judicious and public-spirited citizens who, as members of the City Council in years past, or at the present time, have liberally appropriated the public funds to the foundation and support of the library, to have it become the means of gratuitously supplying to a class of idle readers, the unprofitable, not to say pernicious trash, which is daily pouring from the press.

* * * * *

The Trustees have enlarged their purchases of books relating to this country. They have thought that this department, of all others, ought to be well supplied in a first class American library. Although they have not thought themselves justified in buying those scarce and curious volumes, whose value consists mainly in their rarity, and which are only to be had at extravagant prices, they have been at considerable pains to supply the library with works pertaining to American history, biography, statistics, and general literature.

* * * * *

The increase of the library the past year has exceeded the assumed annual average of six thousand volumes. The number actually added in the course of the year, as appears from the Librarian's Report, is 6,816 volumes and 3,667 pamphlets. Of these, 5,130 volumes have been purchased from the ordinary resources of the library, including in that expression the income of its permanent funds, and a portion of the sums appropriated by the City Council. In addition to the books purchased in this way, above 10,000 volumes have been added to the library by the munificence of Mr. BATES, in addition to about 11,000 volumes which were received last year from the same source. Of the books added to the library, exclusive of those given by Mr. Bates, 1,686 volumes and 3,646 pamphlets have been presented by liberal individuals. The largest donations of this kind will be found stated in the Report of the Librarian; and a complete list of the benefactors to the library is given in connection with his Report. The thanks

of the community are eminently due to the large number of patrons, who have in this way added to the stores of the Public Library.

All the operations of the library during the year, as in former years, have been carried on to the same disadvantage that has been mentioned in former reports of the Board, in consequence of the limited extent of the premises in Mason street.

* * * * *

NEW BUILDING.

While this edifice remains in the control of the Commissioners, it would be out of place for the Trustees to make it a subject of extended remark. But as two members of the Board are also members of the Commission, it may not be improper to repeat the remark made in a former Report, that the new building, when finished, and appropriated to the noble purpose of its erection, will, in the opinion of the Trustees, reflect lasting credit upon the Government and people of the City of Boston, and fully justify the liberal appropriations which have been made by the past and present City Councils.

The utmost diligence has been employed during the past year, under the direction of the Trustees, in preparing for the removal of the library to the new building. The City Council is well aware that our liberal benefactor, Mr. Bates, as soon as he was informed of the design of the City Government to erect a spacious fire-proof building for the library, and to make provision for its permanent support, resolved, in addition to his generous donation of \$50,000, of which the interest was appropriated by him forever to the purchase of books, to present to the City such a number of volumes, in the various departments of science and literature, as would enable the institution to commence its operations on a liberal scale, as soon as the new building should be opened.

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NEW BOOKS FROM MR. BATES.

It will appear from the Report of Professor Jewett, that up to its date, (*5th Oct. last*,) one hundred and forty-two cases of books had been received, containing 21,374 volumes, the cost of which, according to the invoices, was \$38,893. Additional cases of books are constantly arriving. These facts will sufficiently indicate the generous purposes of our great benefactor, Mr. BATES, who is contributing with such princely munificence

to the stores of the library, and who authorizes us to rely on him as a firm friend, desirous from time to time to aid its progress, should it go on well and be found to justify the expectations of usefulness of which it is the subject.

* * * * * *

In their last Annual Report, the Trustees alluded to the absence of one of their number (Mr. TICKNOR) in Europe. A principal inducement of Mr. Ticknor to visit Europe in 1856, was to render such assistance as might be desirable to Mr. Bates in carrying out his noble purpose of making a large donation of books to the library.

* * * * * *

In giving much of his time, and his unwearied personal attention to the affairs of the library, during his absence in Europe, Mr. Ticknor has but continued those services to which it was already so much indebted, and which have contributed so much to the prosperity of the institution. In addition to all that was effected personally by himself, the agencies established by him, and the good offices of some of the most accomplished librarians and bibliographers of Europe, which he has secured for the institution, will no doubt materially subserve its interests.

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BOOKS LOANED.

It will be perceived, from Mr. Capen's Report, that the number of new accounts for borrowing books during the past year is 2,263, making a total of 13,781. The number of names entered in the reading room in the course of the year is 2,236. The number of books which have been borrowed during the year is 89,423, making a daily average of 310 volumes for the working days of the year, being an increase over the daily average of the last year of 19 volumes, or an increase in the aggregate of the year of 6,762 volumes.

* * * * * *

The Library has ever been regarded by the Trustees as the completion of the great system of public education which was founded by law in Boston, as soon as in any part of the country, if not even sooner. Till a great PUBLIC LIBRARY was founded, that system of education remained imperfect. It bestowed upon our children the keys of knowledge; but the treasure itself was within the reach only of those whose private means gave them access to large collections of books;

not to dwell on the fact that the amplest private collections can but partially supply the place, even for those who have the use of them, of a liberally endowed Public Library.

Henceforward the inhabitants of Boston, of both sexes, whose love of useful knowledge has been kindled and nourished at our free schools, and whose pursuits in life require that they should be informed of the progressive condition of the arts and sciences, will have access to a library already nobly furnished by the munificence of our greatest benefactor and its other liberal patrons, and destined, from the permanent funds already established, and the generous patronage of the City Government and public spirited individuals, to a steady and satisfactory increase. The Trustees have no hesitation in expressing the opinion that no part of the public expenditure will bring back a richer return to the community.

CONDITION OF THE PUBLIC LIBRARY, 30TH APRIL, 1858.

Number of volumes in the library,	59,970
Number of pamphlets belonging to the library,	16,212
Whole number of names registered in the reading room for the general use of the library,	15,699
Whole No. of accounts opened for borrowing books,	14,394
Whole number of books borrowed in 1857,	92,233
Average number of volumes daily borrowed,	320
Largest number of books borrowed in one day,	730
Number of volumes, &c., received since January 1st, 1858, in response to the vote passed at the dedication of the library building,	1,471

THE NEW LIBRARY BUILDING.

This Edifice is now finished and was surrendered to the HON. ALEXANDER H. RICE, Mayor of the City, on the first day of January, 1858, by the BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS, who had the whole charge of the construction of the same. On the same day it was formally dedicated to its intended purpose, and then delivered over by the Mayor to the TRUSTEES OF THE PUBLIC LIBRARY, who will henceforth have the entire management and control of the same, according to the provision of the ordinance establishing the Library.

COMMISSIONERS ON THE ERECTION OF THE BUILDING.

ROBERT C. WINTHROP,	}	From December 20th, 1854, to April 27th, 1858.
SAMUEL G. WARD,		
NATHANIEL B. SHURTLEFF,		

JOSEPH A. POND, from April 14, 1855, to April 27, 1858.

PELHAM BONNEY, from Jan'y 30, 1856, to April 27, 1858.

EDWARD EVERETT, from May 24, 1856, to April 27, 1858.

WILLIAM PARKMAN, from Jan. 28, 1857, to April 27, 1858.

GEORGE TICKNOR, from Dec. 20, 1854, to May 22, 1856.

GEORGE ODIORNE, from Dec. 20, 1854, to March 26, 1855.

GEO. W. WARREN, from Dec. 20, 1854, to April 3, 1855.

CHARLES WOODBERRY, from April 14, 1855, to Jan. 22, 1856.

EDWARD F. PORTER, from April 14, 1855, to Jan. 22, 1856.

JOSEPH BUCKLEY, from Jan. 30, 1856, to Jan. 26, 1857.

EDWARD CAPEN, Clerk of Commissioners.

CHARLES K. KIRBY, Architect and Superintendent.

The erection of the Building occupied about two and a half years. The first stone of the foundation was laid on the twenty-fifth day of June, 1855, and the last was placed in the cornice at the top of the walls, on the seventh of August, 1856. The execution of the contracts for the interior finish, painting, etc., was completed in December, 1857.

The following account of the Building and the cost of the same, is extracted from the "PROCEEDINGS AT THE DEDICATION OF THE PUBLIC LIBRARY," prepared and printed by authority of the City Council:

On the first day of January, 1858, the Building for the PUBLIC LIBRARY OF THE CITY OF BOSTON was dedicated in presence of a crowded assemblage of persons, by the City authorities, aided by the Commissioners who had been intrusted with its erection, and the Trustees to whom belonged the management of the institution. The weather was remarkably fine for the season of the year, and the occasion passed off most agreeably to those who were partakers in, or witnesses of the highly interesting ceremonies.

The entire lot measures, on Boylston street, *one hundred and seven feet and three and three-fifths inches*; on Van Rensselaer place, *one hundred and eight feet and eight inches*; on the easterly side, *two hundred and fifteen feet and six and seven-eighths inches*; on the westerly side, *two hundred and eleven feet and three-fifths of an inch*.

DESCRIPTION OF THE BUILDING.

The Building is rectangular, being *eighty-two feet wide, and one hundred and sixteen feet long*, exclusive of the towers at the rear corners, which are *fourteen feet and six inches in length, and eighteen feet in width*. The architecture is of the Roman Italian style. The roof is constructed of Iron, covered with copper. The Lantern, by which the main hall is chiefly lighted, occupies the centre of the roof, and is *forty feet wide, ninety feet long, and ten feet high*. It is built of bricks and freestone, with a roof of Iron, covered with copper.

The Building is entirely fire-proof. It is thoroughly ventilated through the vaultings of the walls, by openings at the bottom and top of each of the rooms.

The front of the building recedes fifteen feet from the line of Boylston street, the intervening space being enclosed by a massive fence of Italian style, constructed of freestone and iron. On either side is a space for light and air, and in the rear is a large area, which has been filled, graded and prepared for flowering plants, ornamental shrubs, etc. These grounds are protected by an iron fence resting upon a granite base.

From the top of the building a magnificent panoramic view can be obtained, embracing the whole of the city, the harbor, and the surrounding cities and towns.

THE BASEMENT.

The basement, which is light and airy, is almost entirely below the grade of Boylston street. It is *eleven feet high*, in the clear, and contains six large and convenient rooms, which will be used for unpacking and storing books and newspapers, and for other conveniences of the Library. The furnaces for warming the apartments, and the rooms for fuel, are also in this portion of the building. The basement is approached from Van Rensselaer place, by the doors in the Towers.

FIRST STORY.

The first story is *twenty-one feet and six inches high*. This story contains five apartments, separated by brick partitions. They are designated as follows: vestibule, general reading room, special reading room for ladies, room for conversation and the delivery of books, and room for the circulating library.

The staircase is constructed of Iron, laid on brick arches and bedded in cement, in order to prevent the noise usually made in passing over iron stairs. The flooring of the vestibule is of encaustic tiles.

The vestibule is lighted in the evening by two lanterns, with carved rosewood columns standing upon newel posts of Italian marble.

The room for the delivery of books, which is also the conversation room, is entered from the vestibule, and occupies the central portion of the east side of the building. It is *thirty-four feet wide, fifty feet deep and twelve feet high*. This room forms a kind of inner vestibule, with delivery counters for the circulating library, and entrances to the general and ladies' reading rooms. It is finished in a plain manner. The floors and bases are marble, and the walls and ceiling are laid off in panel work.

The special reading room for ladies occupies the north-east front corner of the building, and is *twenty-seven feet wide, forty-four feet deep, and twenty-one feet and six inches high*. It is intended to accommodate one hundred readers, having six circular tables, for books and papers, surrounding the elaborately ornamented Iron columns which support the ceiling.

The general reading room is in the northwest corner of the building. It is *twenty-eight feet wide, seventy-eight feet long, and twenty-one feet and six inches high*. It is finished and furnished in a style similar to the special reading room, having every needful accommodation, with water closet, etc. It will accommodate two hundred readers.

The room for the circulating library occupies the remainder of the first floor, being upon the south end of the building. It is *seventy-eight feet long, and thirty-four feet wide*. It has shelves for forty thousand volumes, and will contain the books most frequently demanded for home use. It is plainly finished, with iron balconies and circular stairs, and is connected with the basement and upper parts of the building by an iron staircase in the east tower, and with the main hall by circular iron stairs.

PRINCIPAL STORY.

The entire upper story is occupied by the large hall for the reference library. This hall is finished in the Roman Corinthian ornate style. It has a clear space of *thirty-eight feet wide, ninety-two feet long, and fifty-eight feet high*. This space is surrounded by three tiers of alcoves, thirty of which are arranged on each side. Each alcove is *nine feet wide, fourteen feet deep, and twelve feet high*, in the clear. The alcoves will contain more than two hundred thousand volumes, but only those on the floor of the hall are now shelved for books. Each alcove, besides being lighted from the clear space, is also illuminated

by a skylight, admitting direct light from the roof of the building. As the alcoves are constructed in the rear in the form of a **V**, there are no dark corners. All the alcoves are enclosed by iron railings in front, and have openings for the free passage, from one to another, of persons connected with the library. There are four flights of circular iron stairs connecting the several tiers of alcoves and galleries.

SHELVES.

All the shelves in the building are of wood, and are covered with a fire-proof solution of glass.

The shelves are permanently fixed in their places, and are arranged upon a plan called "*the decimal system*," invented and applied, several years since, to the Public Library, by Dr. NATHANIEL B. SHURTLEFF, one of the Trustees and Commissioners. This arrangement of the books is peculiar to the library, and has been partially in operation at the temporary library rooms in Mason street, from the first institution of the library. Besides the alcoves on the floor of the principal hall, there is to be in each of the two galleries an equal number. The hall is so contrived that it will have ten alcoves on each of its sides, and the same number in each of its galleries, making sixty alcoves in all. Each alcove will contain ten ranges of shelves, and each range ten shelves, making just one hundred shelves to each alcove.

The shelves are so numbered, that the figures in the place of hundreds denote the alcoves; the figures in the place of tens the ranges; and the figures in the place of units the shelves. By this means a book, if in place, can be found almost instantly. For instance, if a book is on the 2,236th shelf, any one will know that it can be found on the 6th shelf of the 3d range of the 22d alcove. The figure in the place of thousands will show where the row of ten alcoves to which it belongs can be found. As there are twenty alcoves in the lower hall, all under the figure 1 in the place of thousands will show that the alcove is among the ten on the floor; and all under figure 2 and over 1 will show the alcoves in the gallery of the same hall. Again, all under figure 3 and over 2 in the same position, will show the first row of alcoves in the principal hall, those under 4 the second row, etc. The object of this decimal arrangement of shelves is to render the library more manageable than it could be under any other plan now in use, and also to simplify all the details connected with its administration.

THE TOWERS.

The west tower is six stories high. The lower story is of the same height with the basement, and with certain other rooms, is for the Janitor and his family. The east tower is occupied by an iron staircase, arranged upon its sides and ascending from the ground floor to that of the upper gallery of the large hall. The space in the centre is intended to be used for hoisting boxes, etc.

EXPENDITURES ON ACCOUNT OF THE LAND AND BUILDING.

THE LAND.

The cost of the four lots (23,384 $\frac{3}{4}$ ft., at an average of \$4 60 per ft.,) was	\$107,627 00
The cost of draining, grading, and other preparatory operations, was	1,603 34
The cost of repairing adjoining houses, according to the terms of purchase, together with fences, sidewalks, paving, etc., was	7,352 42
Total,	<u>\$116,582 76</u>

THE BUILDING.

The expenditures connected with the erection of the building were as follows, viz :

Masonry, including the cost of furnishing and laying about three and a quarter millions of bricks, twenty-one thousand feet of sand stone, six thousand feet of hammered granite, and nine hundred perches of rough stone,	\$99,585 77
Wrought and cast iron work, including iron shutters and doors,	48,001 91
Carpenters' and Joiners' work,	34,857 09
Plaster and Stucco work,	13,203 92
Marble work and Tiles,	11,867 30
Painting, Glazing and decorating,	9,395 58
Copper roofs, gutters and conductors,	8,192 04
Plans, Models and Superintendence,	5,087 00
Furniture and fixtures of various kinds,	4,543 33
Warming and Ventilating apparatus,	3,816 44
Gas Pipes and fixtures,	2,860 38
<i>Amount carried forward,</i>	<u>\$241,410 76</u>

<i>Amount brought forward,</i>	\$241,410 76
Incidental expenses, such as fuel, printing, insurance, care of building, and all charges not included under other heads,	2,060 44
Glass for windows and skylights,	1,025 51
Plumbing work,	744 75
Papering walls,	708 10
Soapstone work,	414 92
Lightning conductors,	354 76
Compensation of Surveyors,	248 56
Expenses attending the laying of the corner stone,	83 27
Total,	\$247,051 07
Add cost of land and preparation,	116,582 76
Total expenditures for land and building,	<u>\$363,633 83</u>

TAXES.

The following is our system of Taxation, which is regulated by the Statute Law on the subject. See *Revised Statutes, Chap. 7, and Ordinance of March 18, 1857.*

ASSESSORS. In the month of February or March, annually, the City Council, by concurrent vote, choose thirteen Assessors from the citizens at large; four of these are regular salaried officers, and are employed the year round, and are called *Principal Assessors*; the other nine are styled *Per Diem Assessors*, and are paid four dollars per day each, while going through the wards, taking a list of the ratable Polls, and estimating the value of real and personal estate; and three dollars per day for their services while engaged in other duties of their office. There are also chosen, in the same way, in the month of February or March, twenty-four *Assistant Assessors*, being two citizens resident in each of the twelve wards into which the City is divided. This body being duly organized by the choice of a Chairman and Secretary, is recognized as the *Board of Assessors*, and has the whole care and control of assessing the amount of Taxes which the City Council may order to be assessed for the purposes of the ensuing year. In making choice of the Assessors the ordinance requires that care be taken that men acquainted with the various trades and business interests of the City are selected to compose the board.

TAX PAYERS. Every male resident citizen of the age of twenty and upwards, is liable to a Poll (*or Head*) Tax, generally about \$1 50, whether a citizen of the United States or not. Masters, Parents, or Guardians, are liable for the Poll Tax of their minor children, wards, or apprentices.

REAL ESTATE. This is all valued by the Ward Assessors, as soon after the first day of May in each year as possible. For this purpose each estate is visited by one of the *Permanent*, or *Per Diem* Assessors, and by the two assistants who are residents of the particular ward in which the estate is located.

The estates are valued for taxation at their fair *market value*, on the first day of May, supposing them to be sold under ordinary circumstances *for cash*. The person *in possession* of any real estate is considered to be the owner, and the Tax is assessed on the whole value of the estate, regardless of any mortgages or liens which may exist upon it.

PERSONAL ESTATE consists of all goods, wares, or merchandise, (wherever it may be,) money, furniture, and plate in use, exceeding in value one thousand dollars; ships and vessels, whether at home or abroad; mortgages and moneys at interest more than interest is paid on; all debts due to the party more than what is owed by him; Stocks of all kinds, (except United States Stock,) whether within or without the State; horses, cattle, carriages, &c., &c.

INCOME from profession, trade, or salary, exceeding in value \$600 per annum.

Taxes are assessed on the combined value of real and personal estate, on the following basis. If the person owns real estate to the estimated value of \$5,000, and personal estate valued at \$3,000, and his salary, or other income from trade or profession, is valued at \$1,500, he is taxed as follows:

Real Estate, however much it may be mortgaged,	
at its full value, say, - - - - -	\$5,000 00
Personal Estate, same, - - - - -	3,000 00
Income, \$1,500, less \$600 exempted by law, -	900 00
Making a taxable capital of - - - - -	<u>\$8,900 00</u>

Supposing the rate for the year to be \$7 on every \$1,000, his Tax on real and personal estate and income would be,

On \$8,900, at \$7, - - - - -	\$62 30
Add Poll Tax, say - - - - -	1 50
Total Tax, - - - - -	<u>\$63 80</u>

Which is due and payable at the Treasury office in thirty days after the date of the tax bill, which is generally 1st October in each year.

THE VALUATION, or Dooming of Personal Estates and Income, to the amount of \$5,000 and upwards, is done by the whole Board of Assessors, and they arrive at the result in the best way they can. Amounts less than \$5,000 are fixed by the *Ward Assessors*, same as the value of Real Estate is fixed.

THE RATES of taxation depend upon the amount of money to be raised, and the aggregate valuation of all the Real and Personal Estates and Income. Thus if the whole property of the City is valued at \$204,500,000, and the Tax required is \$2,045,010, the rate would be \$10 per one thousand dollars — less the amount raised by Polls, viz :

Supposing the number of Polls to be 30,000, the Tax on them,	
at \$1 50 each, would be	\$45,000 00
The Tax on \$204,500,000, at \$9 78, would be	2,000,010 00
Thus producing the sum required, viz :	<u>\$2,045,010 00</u>

RESIDENTS in the City are taxed on the first day of May, for their Real and Personal Estate and Income.

NON-RESIDENTS are taxed for their Real Estate located in the City, and for the stocks of goods in their possession, if they have any, in the City. The rest of their Personal Property and Income is taxable in the town where they may have their residence at the time of the assessment, viz., on the first of May.

CORPORATE STOCKS. The State Assessment Law requires that all Corporations shall make an annual return to the Assessors of each of the various cities and towns in which their stockholders reside, stating the number of shares of stock which each of such citizens owns in their respective Corporations. The Assessors in each city and town in the State are thus made acquainted with this important item of taxation. These Stocks are assessed on their fair *market* value on the 1st of May, and not on their *par* value.

OVER VALUATION. Where there is any dissatisfaction with the valuation of the personal property by the Assessors, the party seeking an abatement is required to make a Schedule in detail, and *under oath*, of all his personal property. This statement, sworn to by the party, is conclusive on the Assessors as to the items, but not as to the *value* of the Personal Estate.

An over-valuation of *Real Estate* may be corrected by the Ward Assessors. An appeal from the decision of the Board of Assessors to the Board of Aldermen can always be had by parties who consider themselves overtaxed.

It is optional with the Assessors to assess the Real Estate Tax to the occupant or to the owner; but they always avoid assessing the occupant when it can be done.

APPROPRIATIONS

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR

1858-59,

AND AN

ESTIMATE OF THE WAYS AND MEANS OF MEETING THE SAME.

By the fifteenth section of the Ordinance on Finance, the Auditor of Accounts is required to lay before the City Council, in the month of February, annually, an Estimate of the amount of money necessary to be raised for the expenditures of the then ensuing financial year, under the respective heads of appropriation; together with an Estimate of the Ways and Means of paying the same.

Such Estimates were duly made and laid before the Council in February last; they were referred to a special Committee, by whom an order was reported which finally passed the City Council.

That order was in substance as follows:

It is hereby ordered by the City Council, That to defray the Expenditures of the City of Boston, and the County of Suffolk, for the financial year which will commence with the first day of May, 1858, and end with the last day of April, 1859, the following sums of money be and the same are hereby respectively appropriated, for the objects and purposes as explained in the Auditor's Estimates hereto annexed — that is to say:

ARMORIES. — For Rent of Armories, Gas Light, &c., provided for the City Volunteer Militia, as required by the Act of April 26, 1853, - - - - -		\$5,500 00
<i>N. B. The State refunds to the City a portion of what we pay for rent of these Armories.</i>		
ADVERTISING AND NEWSPAPERS. — For subscription to ten Daily Newspapers, and for advertising in the same, - - - - -		3,000 00
ANNUITIES. — For payment of Annuities granted by the City Government at sundry times, to various individuals, in settlement of Claims for damages on various accounts, - - - - -		320 00
BELLS AND CLOCKS. — For repairs, winding up, regulating, and general care of seventeen public clocks; and for ringing eight church bells in different parts of the City, to denote the hours of the day, - - - - -		2,000
BURIAL GROUNDS. — For Care and Improvement of the several Burial Grounds belonging to the City; Care, Housing, and Repairs of the Funeral Cars and Harnesses, and other contingent expenses of the City Registrar's Department, - - - - -		3,500 00
BRIDGES. — For repairs of the three Bridges leading to South Boston, and the two Bridges between East Boston and Chelsea, <i>as per Estimates</i> , - - - - -		38,000 00
BOSTON HARBOR. — For cost of Manning, Supplies, and Repairs of the Harbor Master's Boat, and the other contingent expenses of that Department, which includes the preservation of the Islands and Channels, and keeping the Harbor free from Ice and other obstructions, - - - - -		*3,000 00
COUNTY OF SUFFOLK. — For the usual gross expenditures on County Account, such as Witness Fees, Jurors' Fees, and other Court expenses, Salaries of the Judges and		
<i>Amount carried forward,</i>		\$55,320 00

* \$6,000 asked for.

<i>Amount brought forward,</i>		\$55,320 00
Clerks of the Superior and the Police Courts; Keeping in Repair and Furnishing the Court House, Jail, Registry of Deeds, and Probate Offices, including Fuel, Lights, Printing, Stationery, and Salaries of the Keepers of the County Court House, Registry of Deeds, and Probate Offices, - - -		200,000 00
COMMON, &c.—For Care and Improvements on the Common, Malls, and Public Squares in the City proper, and in South and East Boston, including care of the Trees on the streets, and the Salary of the Superintendent, - - - - -		*15,000 00
CITY DEBT.—For the Annual Appropriation for the Reduction of the City Debt, as required by the 9th section of the Ordinance on Finance, (<i>R. O. page 163,</i>) - - -		105,000 00
ENGINE HOUSES. — For Rent and Repairs of Engine, Hook and Ladder, and Hose Carriage Houses, - - - - -		4,000 00
EXTERNAL HEALTH DEPARTMENT. — For the expense of Manning, Supplying, and Keeping in Repair the Boat Quarantine, now employed as the Boarding Boat for the Quarantine Establishment at Deer Island,		2,500 00
ENGINEERS' DEPARTMENT. — For the Incidental Expenses of the Civil Engineers' Department, exclusive of the Salaries of the Chief Engineer and his Assistants, which are charged to Salaries, - - - - -		5,000 00
FIRE DEPARTMENT.—For payment of the Assistant Engineers, Officers, and members of the Fire Department, and all other Incidental expenses of the same, excepting the Salaries of the Chief Engineer and Clerk of the Department, and the expense of the Telegraphic Fire Alarm System, <i>per estimate,</i> - - - - -	\$101,400 00	
<i>Amounts carried forward,</i>	\$101,400 00	\$386,820 00

* \$20,000 asked for.

<i>Amounts brought forward,</i>	\$101,400 00	\$386,820 00
For the Salary of the Superintendent of the Telegraphic Fire Alarms and his Assistants, and all other expenses of operating and keeping the same in order, <i>per estimate,</i>	<u>8,000 00</u>	109,400 00

INTERNAL HEALTH DEPARTMENT. —

For expense of Sweeping and Cleaning the Streets, Lanes, and Squares, collecting the House Offal, Abating Nuisances; Care and Keeping of about eighty Horses in the City Stables; Construction and Keeping in Repair the Carts, Wagons, Harnesses, &c., required by this Department, and by that for Paving and Repairs of Streets, - - -	125,000 00
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INTEREST ON CITY DEBT. — For payment of the interest on the City Debt, (*exclusive of the Water Debt,*) and on such Temporary Loans as may be needed during the year, in anticipation of the Taxes,

150,000 00

N. B. The interest on the Water Debt is provided for under the head of Water Works.

INCIDENTAL EXPENSES. — For Fuel, Light, Furniture, &c., for the Public Offices; payment of Rewards; cost of Public Celebrations, including 4th of July; Expenses of Committees; Municipal Elections; Legal Expenses and Judgments against the City; Support of Paupers in the State Lunatic Hospitals and elsewhere; Carriage Hire; Care and Cleaning of the Public Offices, and all other expenditures not provided for under some other head, - - - .

50,000 00

LAMPS. — For the cost of Gas, Oil, Fluid, Gas Fixtures, Wickings, Lanterns, Lighting, Ladders, Torches, and all other Incidental expenses of Lighting the City, excepting the Salary of the Superintendent and his

Amount carried forward,

\$821,220 00

<i>Amount brought forward,</i>	\$821,220 00
Clerk, which are charged to the appropriation for Salaries, - - - - -	146,000 00
LIBRARY. — For Salaries of the Superintendent, Librarian and Assistants; for the purchase of Books; cost of Fuel, Light, and other incidental expenditures for carrying on the Public Library. - - - - -	20,000 00
MARKET HOUSE. — For the contingent expenses of the Market Establishment, such as Fuel, Light, Police, Night Watch, Public Scales and Weigher, and all other incidental expenses of the Establishment, except the Salary of the Superintendent and the expense of keeping the building in repair, - - - - -	3,500 00
MILITIA BOUNTY. — For the annual compensation to the City Volunteer Militia, for their services, as provided for by the Acts of May, 1849, and April, 1853, - - - - -	10,000 00
<i>N. B. Whatever is advanced by the City on this account is reimbursed by the State.</i>	
MOUNT HOPE CEMETERY. — Care and Improvement of this ground, including all expenses connected therewith; all the income from the sale of lots, or from other sources, being paid into the City Treasury, - - - - -	13,000 00
OVERSEERS OF THE POOR. — For the gross expenditures of this Board, <i>as per estimates</i> ; all their income for the support of the Poor of other towns and cities, and for the burial of the State's Poor, being paid into the City Treasury, - - - - -	*50,000 00
OLD CLAIMS. — For the payment of such bills and accounts against the City as have been audited and allowed in former years, but which, not having been called for in those years, must be re-provided for in this appropriation bill, - - - - -	5,000 00
<i>Amount carried forward,</i>	\$1,068,720 00

* \$67,500 asked for.

Amount brought forward, \$1,068,720 00

This amount is offset by the item of "Unclaimed Drafts" in the Estimates of Income.

N. B. At the close of every financial year, all unexpended appropriations, and all other balances remaining in the Treasury, are absorbed by the sinking fund, in conformity with the requirements of the ninth section of the Ordinances on Finance, R. O., page 163. The necessity of this appropriation will be apparent when it is considered that, in consequence of the above requirement, there will be, virtually, no money at the control of the Treasurer at the commencement of the year 1858-59, to meet these outstanding claims, except what is appropriated by the present order.

PAVING, GRADING, AND REPAIRS OF STREETS. — For the usual expenses of Paving, Repairing, and Grading Streets, laying Sidewalks, &c., exclusive of the salary of the Superintendent, 194,000 00

POLICE. — For the general expense of the Police Department, exclusive of the salaries of the Chief and his Deputy and Clerk, *as per estimates of the Chief of Police*; all the income from the Department for extra services, attendance on Theatres, &c., to be paid into the City Treasury, 214,000 00

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS. — For the gross expenditures required for carrying on the Institutions at South Boston and Deer Island, viz: the Houses of Industry and Reformation; the House of Correction and the Lunatic Hospital — including the Salaries of the Masters, Matrons, and Superintendents; the ordinary Repairs of the buildings, and all other incidental expenses, *as per estimates*; all the income from the labor and board of inmates, or other sources, to be paid into the City Treasury,* 150,000 00

Amount carried forward, \$1,626,720 00

* \$179,600 asked for.

Amount brought forward, \$1,626,720 00

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.—For the ordinary

Repairs on the Public Buildings and Wharves
belonging to the City, exclusive of the School
Houses and the County Buildings, which are
otherwise provided for, - - - - 15,000 00

PRINTING AND STATIONERY.—For the
Printing, Binding, Stationery, &c., required by
the City Council and in the Public Offices, 11,000 00

SCHOOLS.—For the expenses of all the Public
Schools, such as Salaries, Fuel, Apparatus for
warming and ventilating, ordinary Repairs of
School Rooms and School Houses; Furniture,
Books, Printing, Stationery, Maps, Philosoph-
ical and other apparatus; care and cleaning
the Houses, and other incidental expenses,
as per estimates of the School Committee, viz:

GRAMMAR AND HIGH SCHOOL DEPARTMENT:

Salaries of the In-
structors, Super-
intendent of
Schools and Sec-
retary of School
Committee, \$188,700 00

Incidental expen-
ses as above, 35,000 00
————— \$223,700 00

PRIMARY SCHOOL DEPARTMENT:

Salaries of Instruc-
tors, \$90,000 00

Incidental expenses
and ordinary re-
pairs on Houses, 20,000 00
————— 110,000 00

*333,700 00

STEAMBOAT.—For expense of running and
keeping in repair the Steamboat Henry
Morrison, used for conveying prisoners, pau-

Amount carried forward, \$1,986,420 00

*\$401,700 asked for.

<i>Amount brought forward,</i>	\$1,986,420 00
pers, &c., from the City to Deer Island; and State paupers and supplies to and from Rainsford Island, - - - - -	7,000 00
STATE TAX.—For the City's proportion of \$360,000,—amount of the State Tax for 1858, - - - - -	120,000 00
SEWERS AND DRAINS.—For constructing new Common Sewers and Drains, and Re- pairing old ones; new Culverts for Street Drainage, and all other expenses of this De- partment; all the income from assessments on those bound to contribute to the cost of these works, being paid into the City Treas- ury, - - - - -	30,000 00
SALARIES.—For payment of the Salaries of the Mayor, the City Officers, Permanent and Assistant Assessors, Permanent and Tempo- rary Clerk Hire in the Offices of the Treas- urer, Auditor, City Clerk, City Registrar, Assessors, &c., - - - - -	80,000 00
UNLIQUIDATED STREET CLAIMS.—For payment of outstanding demands against the City on account of Widening and Extending Streets, being for claims which have accrued for work done under the direction of Com- mittees of <i>previous years</i> , but not yet liqui- dated, - - - - -	50,000 00
WIDENING AND EXTENDING STREETS. —For the expenses attending such Widen- ings and Extensions as it may be necessary to make, <i>and to pay for, during this financial</i> <i>year</i> , - - - - -	50,000 00
WATER WORKS.—For the necessary ex- penditures on the Water Works, including the Salaries of those who are connected with the Works, <i>as per estimate of the Cochit- uate Water Board</i> , - - - \$107,200 00 For Interest on the net cost of the Water Works, - - - 280,000 00	
	387,200 00
	<u>\$2,710,620 00</u>

And it is further ordered, That no expenditures of money for any purpose not contemplated in the present appropriation bill, or which may not be fairly considered as provided for in some one of its specific appropriations, shall be allowed until special provision is made therefor by a vote of the City Council; *provided, however,* that any sums of money which may be subscribed or contributed by individuals, to promote the object of any of the foregoing appropriations, and which form no part of the estimated income of the City, shall be strictly applied according to the intention of the contributors, and shall be credited to said appropriation accordingly.

Estimated Expenditure as above, - - -	\$2,710,620 00
Estimated Income, - - - - -	684,320 00
Balance to be provided for by Taxation } or otherwise, - - - - - }	\$2,026,300 00

To meet this requisition a gross tax was ordered to the amount of - - - - -	\$2,170,000 00
From which deduct, for losses, abatements and amounts which will not be <i>realized</i> in time to meet the Expenditures of the year, say	143,700 00
We have the amount required, viz: - - -	\$2,026,300 00

WAYS AND MEANS.

An Estimate of the Ways and Means of meeting the Expenditures of the CITY OF BOSTON and the COUNTY OF SUFFOLK, for the financial year 1858-59.

Commencing with the first day of May, 1858, and ending with the last day of April, 1859.

ARMORIES. —Amount receivable from the State, for rent of Armories furnished by the City for Volunteer Militia, <i>as required by law</i> , - - - - -			\$4,500 00
BURIAL GROUNDS. —From Fees, &c., collectable from Funeral Undertakers, - - -			500 00
COUNTY OF SUFFOLK. —For Fines, Costs, Fees, &c., payable into the City Treasury, by the Officers of the various Courts, by the Sheriff of the County, and by the Commonwealth, - - - - -			60,000 00
EXTERNAL HEALTH. —Estimated amount to be received from the Port Physician, being the legal fees collectable by him from vessels boarded and inspected on their arrival here from foreign ports, - - - - -			200 00
FEES, &c. —From the City Clerk for Fees for Recording Mortgages of Personal Property, Joint Stock Companies and Mechanics' Liens, - - - - -			\$800 00
For the use of Faneuil Hall, including the cost of lighting and warming it, - - -			125 00
<i>Amounts carried forward,</i>			\$925 00 \$65,200 00

<i>Amounts brought forward,</i>	\$925 00	\$65,200 00
Licenses for Intelligence Offices, Certificates under the City Seal, and other items from his Department, - - -	35 00	
Licenses for Bowling Alleys and Billiard Rooms, - - -	200 00	
From City Registrar, for Certi- ficates of Marriage intentions, 1,300 00		
		2,460 00
FIRE DEPARTMENT. — From sale of old apparatus, and other items of income from this Department, - - - - -		260 00
INTEREST. — Amount receivable for interest on Bonds and Mortgages, due to the City, and on outstanding Taxes, &c., - - - -		50,000 00
INTERNAL HEALTH DEPARTMENT. — Amount receivable from this Department, accruing from the sale of House Offal, Street Manure, use of Teams employed by, and charged to, the Paving and other Depart- ments, abating nuisances, &c., - - - -		18,800 00
LAMPS. — For collections from the Police, Fire, and other Departments, for supplies of Oil or Fluid, furnished to them by the Lamp Department, - - - - -		300 00
LICENSES. — <i>See Fees and Police.</i>		
LIBRARY. — Estimated income from the sale of Catalogues, Fines collected, and other sources of revenue, - - - - -		150 00
MILITIA BOUNTY. — Amount receivable from the Commonwealth, in reimbursement of what the City may be called upon to ad- vance to its Volunteer Militia, under the requirements of the laws of 1849 and 1853,		10,000 00
MOUNT HOPE CEMETERY. — Income from the sale of Lots in this ground, and from all other sources of revenue, - - - - -		5,500 00
<i>Amount carried forward,</i>		\$152,670 00

<i>Amount brought forward,</i>	\$152,670 00
MARKET.—Income from Coal furnished to the tenants of the Market House, out of the stock purchased for the Mar- ket use, - - - - -	\$300 00
Fees for the use of the Public Scales, - - - - -	650 00
	950 00
OUTSTANDING TAXES.—Estimated amount receivable for Outstanding Taxes,	70,000 00
OVERSEERS OF THE POOR. — Estimated amount receivable from this Board, for pro- ceeds of Collections by them for the Sup- port of the Poor of other cities and towns in this State, and from the State for the ex- penses of burying State Paupers, <i>as per es- timate of Overseers</i> , - - - - -	3,000 00
PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS. — Estimated in- come derivable from the labor of the in- mates, sales of old materials, support of patients, and all other sources of revenue,	29,900 00
PAVING DEPARTMENT.—Amount receiv- able from this Department for sale of old materials, assessments on individuals for proportion of the cost of laying sidewalks, and all other sources of revenue from this Department, - - - - -	5,000 00
POLICE DEPARTMENT. — From the Chief of Police, in reimbursement of the expense of Police officers, stationed at places of public amusement and other places, at the expense of the City, - - -	\$2,600 00
Licenses for Trucks, Wagons, and Carriages, - - -	2,300 00
Dog Licenses, - - -	900 00
Other sources of income, -	100 00
	5,900 00
RENTS. — Amounts receivable for Rents of the old State House, Faneuil Hall Market House, Jail Wharf, and other City property,	75,000 00
<i>Amount carried forward,</i>	\$342,420 00

Amount brought forward, \$342,420 00

SEWERS AND DRAINS. — Amount receivable from individuals for assessments on them for a portion of the cost of new Common Sewers, and for the right to enter old ones; for abatement of Nuisances, &c., 15,000 00

SCHOOL FUND. — Estimated amount receivable from the State for the City's proportion of the Commonwealth School Fund, 6,200 00

STEAMBOAT. — Income from the use of the Steamboat Henry Morrison, in conveying Supplies, Paupers, &c., to the City and State Institutions at Deer Island, and at Rainsford Island, and for other services of the boat, - - - - - 5,000 00

UNCLAIMED DRAFTS. — Amount of bills and accounts against the City, which will have been audited, allowed, and charged by the Auditor to their respective appropriations, and which it is supposed will not be called for at the Treasury office before the close of the financial year, - - - - - 5,000 00

N. B. The amount thus uncalled for will have to be provided for in the Appropriation Bill of the following year, under the head of "OLD CLAIMS."

WATER WORKS. — For Revenue from the Water Rates, and all other sources of revenue from this Department, *per estimate of the C.W. Board*, viz:

Water Rates, - - -	\$300,000 00
Waste, Repairs, &c., - -	2,500 00
Service Pipes and Relaying,	1,000 00
Shutting off for non-payment of Rates, - - -	1,000 00
Rents and Sundries, - - -	1,700 00

Amounts carried forward, \$306,200 00 \$373,620 00

<i>Amounts brought forward,</i>	\$306,200 00	\$373,620 00
<i>Add Mortgage Notes, &c.,</i> payable this year at Treas- ury, say - - - -	4,500 00	310,700 00
Estimated Income, - - - -		<u>\$684,320 00</u>
Estimated Expenditures, as stated on page 253, - - - -		\$2,710,620 00
Estimated Income, as above, - - -		<u>684,320 00</u>
Balance, - - - -		<u>\$2,026,300 00</u>
Tax required, - - - -		\$2,170,000 00
Deduction for abatements, losses, &c., -		<u>143,700 00</u>
		<u>\$2,026,300 00</u>

A N A C C O U N T

OF THE

REAL AND PERSONAL PROPERTY

OF THE

CITY OF BOSTON,

ON THE THIRTIETH DAY OF APRIL, 1858.

BONDS, NOTES, AND MORTGAGES.

Bonds and Mortgages, received on account of sales of Public Lands, as follows:

Neck Lands,	\$352,390 74
City Wharf,	128,567 74
Jail Lands,	4,742 36
Providence Street Lots,	954 00
School House (<i>Crawley Lot</i>) East Boston,	6,948 00
South Boston,	33,316 00
South Street (<i>P. S. Ho. Lot.</i>),	2,600 00
Church street,	1,600 00

\$531,118 84

Bonds &c., on hand, 30th April, 1857,	\$540,722 98
Amount cancelled by order of the City Council, a part of which (about \$38,000) were replaced by new Bonds,	\$47,641 23
Instalments collected this year,	210,726 27

258,367 50

\$282,355 48

New Bonds received this year, 248,763 36

Total as above, \$531,118 84

LANDS, BUILDINGS, ETC.

On the 30th of April, 1858.

THE COMMON and MALLS, containing forty-eight and one quarter acres, exclusive of the Cemetery, which contains one and one quarter acres. The length of the fence around the Common is one mile and one eighth.

FORT HILL.

PUBLIC GARDEN, on the west side of Charles street, containing about 1,000,000 feet. (Contiguous to the above is 230,000 feet of Flats, the fee of which is in the City. These flats are embraced in the limits of the receiving basin of the Boston Water Power Company, who have the right of flowage over them.)

FRANKLIN SQUARE, on the east side of Washington street, containing 105,205 feet.

BLACKSTONE SQUARE, on the west side of Washington street, containing 105,000 feet.

CHESTER SQUARE; on Chester Street, between Shawmut Avenue and Tremont street, containing 57,860 feet.

UNION PARK, between Shawmut Avenue, Tremont, Waltham, and Chelsea streets, containing 16,000 feet.

WORCESTER SQUARE, between Washington street and Harrison Avenue, containing 16,000 feet.

MAVERICK SQUARE, East Boston, containing 22,500 feet, of which 4,398 feet are enclosed.

CENTRAL SQUARE, East Boston, containing 49,470 feet, 32,310 of which are enclosed.

BELMONT SQUARE, East Boston, containing 30,000 feet enclosed.

TELEGRAPH HILL, South Boston, on which the Reservoir stands. Independent of the Reservoir there is a lot containing about 190,000 feet, reserved for a Public Walk, and which is enclosed with an iron fence.

SQUARES on School street, in front of City Hall, containing about 10,200 feet.

LOWELL SQUARE, on Cambridge street, containing 5,772 feet.

TOWN SLIP, Purchase street, between Foster's and Rowe's wharves, rented for \$62 50 per annum.

OLD JAIL LANDS, Leveret street, re-purchased in 1857, containing about 28,236 feet.

NECK LANDS — exclusive of Streets and Public Squares — viz :

South-east of Harrison Avenue.

Building and Wharf Lots,	2,055,880 feet.
Dock Lots,	166,000
Reserved Lots,	45,120
	2,267,000

Between Harrison Avenue and Washington Street.

Building Lots, estimated at	286,383 feet.
Reserved Lots, estimated at	20,781
	307,164

Between Shawmut Avenue and Tremont Street.

Building Lots, estimated at	309,862 feet.
Reserved Lots, estimated at	44,032
	353,894

Northwest of Tremont Street.

Building Lots, estimated at	138,680 feet.
Reserved Lots, estimated at	30,841
	169,521

RECAPITULATION OF NECK LANDS.

Salable Lots, estimated at	2,956,805 feet.
RESERVED LOTS, estimated at	140,774

Total,	3,097,579
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OTHER SALABLE LANDS, viz :

South Boston. Between First and Fourth Streets, and K and O streets, the City owns about 1,078,193 feet of upland, and 1,967,500 feet of flats, independent of the territory occupied by the City Institutions.

South Boston. — Lot bounded on Dorchester, F and 7th streets, and the boundary line of Dorchester, containing about 85,400 feet.

Flats. — About 8,940 feet of Flats on the west side of Charles street, at the foot of Mount Vernon street, part of which is occupied by the Engine House for Engine Company No. 4.

Tremont Street. — A lot on the west side, opposite the foot of Dover street, containing 5,138 feet.

Bradford Street. — 512 feet at the foot of Washington court; and 438 feet at the foot of Medford court.

Gravel Farm. — In Dedham, containing 55 acres, 38 rods, with the buildings on the same. Rents for \$80 per annum.

WHARF LOTS. — At East Boston — a lot on Condor street, 70 feet on said street, running to Commissioners' line about 800 feet. Adjoining this is another lot belonging to the Boston Water Works, about 50 feet front on said street, and running down to the Commissioners' line. The two make a front of 120 feet on Condor street.

Jail Wharf. — On Cambridge street, and continuation of Charles street, containing 31,476 feet, which is under a lease at \$1,400 per annum, till 1st of April, 1860. This is part of the Jail Land Purchase.

Stone Wharf. — On Commercial street, adjoining Brown's Wharf, near Charlestown Bridge; contents 25,900 square feet of wharf, and 6,750 feet of dock, with a front of 94 feet, 6 inches on Commercial street.

ISLANDS.

Deer Island. — Containing about 134 acres of upland, and about 50 acres of flats, with the new Brick Alms House, two wooden Hospitals, Resident Physician's House, Barn, Wharf, and Pier, Receiving House and Boat House on the same; Farming Utensils, Mechanics' Tools, Stock, Furniture, Provisions, &c., now used as a House of Industry and a Quarantine establishment — a detailed Schedule of which is on file in the Auditor's Office.

Great Brewster Island, in the town of Hull, containing about 16 acres.

STEAMBOAT HENRY MORRISON.

This Boat is 147 tons burthen. She was built in New York in the year 1854, and was purchased in May, 1855. She is under the charge of the Committee on the Institutions at South Boston and Deer Island, and is employed in conveying passengers, provisions, &c., to and from the City to the Deer Island Institutions. She also conveys Paupers, Provisions, &c., to and from the City to the State Hospital and Poor House at Rainsford Island, for which she is compensated by the State.

SCHOONER "*Quarantine*," of 42 tons, with her small Boat, Furniture, and other appurtenances for the quarantine service.

Boarding Boat of the Port Physician.—An 18 feet Yawl, with its appurtenances, used for Boarding vessels on their arrival from Foreign Ports, for the examination of their Crews and Cargoes.

Harbor Police Boat—being a 24-feet surf-boat—built in November, 1857, at a cost of about \$175.

WATER WORKS.

Lake Cochituate. — Situated within the limits of the towns of Framingham, Wayland, and Natick, in Middlesex County. The extreme length of the lake in a direct line is $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles, and the breadth of the widest part about 1,800 feet, with a water surface of 650 acres. Also the whole line of the Water Works, extending from the Lake, and continuing through a brick aqueduct and stone tunnel of $11\frac{1}{2}$ miles, to a Reservoir in Brookline, of about 23 acres of water surface, and from thence through about 110 miles of iron pipe to and through the City, to other Reservoirs in South Boston and East Boston. The whole net cost of these Works to the City (*including the Jamaica Pond Aqueduct*,) up to the 30th April, 1858, was \$5,755,952 05, as per statement on page 203. Included in this cost are two *Compensation Reservoirs*, viz: one in Hopkinton, of about 576 acres of water surface, and one in Marlborough of about 300 acres of water surface, the cost of which, including the Water Privileges, Stone and Wood Factories, Saw Mills, Planing Mills, &c., was about \$72,000. These two *Compensation Reservoirs* were purchased for a specific purpose; but being no longer required for that purpose they are now for sale, as well as

sundry other items of Real Estate, which were acquired in connection with the original purchases of Land and Water Rights for the construction of the Works.

PIPE YARD AND MACHINE SHOP.— On Federal (*late Broad*) Street, with tools and machinery and other property therein for the use of the Department; a more detailed statement of which will be found in the Appendix, page 223. This lot contains 9,192 feet, on which is a Brick Building used as a Machine Shop. The cost of the establishment, including Tools and Machinery, Stable, &c., was about \$30,000.

N. B. In Report No. 40, pages 160 to 173, will be found an account in detail, of the whole property of the Water Works, as it existed on the 30th April, 1852.

BUILDINGS, viz :

CITY HALL, on School street and Court square, with about 18,720 feet of land in front of the same.

The Building covers 6,010 feet; the east passage-way contains 1,660 feet; the west passage-way contains 410 feet.

COURT HOUSE, on Court street, and furniture in the same.

The area enclosed within the Court House fence measures 14,450 feet.

REGISTRY OF DEEDS AND PROBATE OFFICES, in Court square, and furniture in the same.

CITY BUILDING, corner of Court square and Williams court, *is occupied by the Second Police Station; the Chief Engineer of the Fire Department; and the Magnetic Telegraph Fire Apparatus and attendants; the Water Registrar; the City Registrar and Superintendent of Burial Grounds; Superintendent of Lamps; and is also used as a Ward Room for the citizens of Ward Four.*

CITY HOSPITAL— On Worcester and Springfield streets — known as the Lying-in Hospital, and purchased of the former proprietors at a cost to the City of \$45,000. The Estate contains 40,000 square feet.

LIBRARY BUILDING AND LOT, on Boylston street. 107 feet front, extending back to Van Rensselaer place, which opens

at 215 Tremont street; whole contents of Lot, 23,384 feet; whole cost of the Lot, \$107,627 00.

See Appendix, p. 236.

OLD HANCOCK SCHOOL HOUSE, Hanover street, affording accommodations for Police Station No. 1; and five Primary Schools.

NEW STONE JAIL, on North Grove street, and on Charles street, containing within its enclosure 143,332 feet, with the Lock-ups attached to the same.

RECEIVING HOUSE,—being a New Brick Building erected on the Jail lot, fronting on North Grove Street, intended for the reception of unknown dead bodies; for holding Coroners' Inquests, &c.

FANEUIL HALL MARKET HOUSE, and Hall over the same, Rents, 1857-58, \$54,031 07. The Building covers 27,012 feet of land.

FANEUIL HALL, and stores under it; now being converted into market accommodations.

OLD STATE HOUSE, Rents 1857-58, \$11,281 25.

BRIDGE ESTATE, so called. This is a Wooden Building, at the junction of Tremont Row and Court Street, being one of the Estates purchased in 1847-48, for the purpose of widening those streets. It is now leased at \$1,800 per annum, till 1st September, 1859.

STORE on south corner of Water Street and Washington Street, containing 1,508 feet, purchased in 1857 for the purpose of widening Water Street.

CHOLERA HOSPITAL. Wooden Building, located on the Neck Lands, on the easterly side of the Fair Grounds, with 20 Iron Bedsteads and Bedding, and other Furniture, ready at short notice to accommodate at least twenty patients; a detailed statement of which is on file in the Auditor's Office.

HOUSE No. 35 North Charles Street, purchased by the Committee on Streets, in connection with the continuation of Charles Street. Lot 19.10 by 25.0, say 495 feet.

SOUTH BOSTON INSTITUTIONS, viz :

The House of Correction, the Lunatic Hospital, and the House of Reformation and Boylston School.

These Institutions occupy an area of 671,475 feet of upland, to which is appended about 1,310,700 feet of flats, which, with the Work-shops, Out-houses and other appendages; the Furniture, Farming and Mechanics' Tools and Utensils, Fire Engines, Provisions, Stock on hand for manufacturing and other purposes, Horses and other Live Stock, belong to the City; a detailed Schedule of which is on file in the Auditor's Office.

There is in the House of Correction Work-shop a good Steam Engine and Boiler of 20 horse power, with Shafting, &c., for carrying the machinery of the Contractors; and the necessary Apparatus for heating the Work-shops and Chapel with Steam.

The whole amount of salable land at South Boston is estimated at 1,090,900 feet upland, and 1,310,700 feet of flats adjoining that occupied by the City Institutions.

SCHOOL HOUSES, viz :

LATIN AND ENGLISH HIGH, on Bedford Street, built in 1844, Lot 14,237 feet. *The Latin School was established in 1635, and the High School in 1821.*

Normal, (Old Adams,) on Mason Street, built in 1848. Altered in 1852-53, so as to accommodate the Public Library, and the Normal School for Girls. Lot 5,962 feet.

New Adams, at East Boston, on Sumner and Lamson Streets, built 1856, with an Engine House for the accommodation of Engine No. 13. Lot 14,000 feet.

Boylston, on Fort Hill, built in 1818. Rebuilt in 1852-53, Lot 7,305 feet.

Bowdoin, on Myrtle Street, built in 1848, 4,840 feet.

Brimmer, on Common Street, built in 1843, 6,305 feet.

Bigelow, on Fourth Street, South Boston, built in 1849-50, 12,958 feet.

Chapman, on Eutaw Street, East Boston, built in 1849-50 10,000 feet.

- Dwight, on Springfield Street, built in 1856, 19,150 feet.
 Eliot, on North Bennet Street, built in 1838, 6,088 feet.
 Franklin, on Washington Street, re-built in 1845, 15,446 feet.
 Phillips, on West Centre Street, built in 1823, 5,533 feet.
 Hancock, on Richmond Place, built in 1847, 15,958 feet.
 Hawes, on Broadway, South Boston, built in 1823, 11,401 feet.
 Lyman, on Meridian Street, East Boston, built in 1846, 13,313 feet.
 Lawrence, on the corner of B and 3d Streets, South Boston, 1856, 14,655 feet.
 Mayhew, on Hawkins Street, built in 1847, 7,311 feet.
 Quincy, on Tyler Street, built in 1847, 11,342 feet.
 Wells, on Blossom Street, built in 1833, 6,870 feet.
 Winthrop, on the Johnson Lot in Tremont Street, built in 1854-55, 11,701 feet.*

The Grammar School Houses occupy about 225,581 feet of Land. The cost to the City for G. S. Houses and land, including Repairs, has been about \$1,132,900.

N. B. Some of these buildings furnish separate Rooms for the accommodation of Primary Schools.

PRIMARY SCHOOL HOUSES.

Forty-nine of brick, and four of wood, viz :

Brick House on Bennet Avenue, North Bennet Street, 1842, Lot 1,583 feet, 2 schools.

Broadway, S. Boston, rear of *Hawes Grammar School House*, 1840, 4,018 feet, 2 schools.

Old Mather G. S. House, 1842, 10,132 feet, 8 schools.

Blossom Street, 1845, 2,151 feet, 3 schools.

Bumstead Court, (*Boylston Street*,) 1849, 2,504 feet, 4 schools.

Charter Street, 1847, (*additions in 1854*,) 4 schools.

Charter Street, (*in the rear*,) 1849, 3 schools, both Houses 5,233 feet.

Cross Street, (*in the rear*,) refitted 1852-53, about 800 feet, 2 schools.

Concord Street, (*Old Dwight School House*,) 1845, 10,773 feet, 5 schools.

*The Johnson School House was built in 1835, taken down and rebuilt and name changed in 1854.

- East Street, old Winthrop School House,
built in 1835, 5,049 feet, 4 schools.
- East Street Place, East St., 1849, 2,743 feet,
4 schools.
- East Orange Street, 1850, 2,500 feet, 3
schools.
- Essex Place, Essex Street, 1845, 1,680 feet,
3 schools.
- Fort Hill, 1840, 1,639 feet, 3 schools.
- Old Gun House, on Fort Hill, 1850, about
4,000 feet, 3 schools.
- Fourth Street, So. Boston, 1850, about 6,000
feet, 4 schools.
- *Friend Street, 1843, 1,694 feet, 1 school.
- Genesee Street, 1848, 5,418 feet, 3 schools.
- Groton Street, (*in the rear of the Franklin
School House,*) 1852, about 4,567 feet, 6
schools.
- Hull Street, Snelling Place, 1855, 4,799 feet,
6 schools.
- Hanover Avenue, Hanover Street, 1842, 1,860
feet, 3 schools.
- Hanover Street, (*rear Methodist Church,*) 1851,
about 2,508 feet, 3 schools.
- Hudson Street, 1850, 3,840 feet, 4 schools.
- †Joy Street, (*old Smith Gr. Sch. House,*) built
in 1834, 2,108 feet, 2 schools.
- Ingraham School House, (*See Sheafe Street.*)
- Lane Place, Fort Hill, 1847, 2,662 feet, 4
schools.
- Lane Place, 1852, 1,845 feet, 4 schools.
- Lexington Street, E. Boston, 1846, 3,777 feet,
3 schools.
- Mather School House, on Broadway, built
1842, 10,132 feet, 9 schools.
- Newbern Place, Carver Street, 1840, 1,669
feet, 3 schools.
- North Margin Street, 1837, 1,655 feet, 2
schools.
- Paris Street, East Boston, 1849, 4,693 feet,
6 schools.
- Porter Street, East Boston, 1853, 7,500 feet,
6 schools.

*A Ward Room and Hook and Ladder House in this building.

†Formerly Belknap Street.

- Rutland Street, 1850, 7,830 feet, 6 schools.
 *Revere Street, 1839, 1,235 feet, 2 schools.
 *Revere and West Cedar Streets, 1843, 1,550 feet, 2 schools.
 Silver Street, So. Boston, 1848, 5,382 feet, 6 schools.
 Sheafe Street, Ingraham School House, 1848, 2,347 feet, 3 schools.
 Snelling Place, (*See Hull Street.*)
 Southac Street, 1852, 3,742 feet, 4 schools.
 South Margin Street, 1825, 1,587 feet, 2 schools.
 Spring Street Place, 1839, 1,084 feet, 2 schools.
 Sumner Street, E. Boston, (*Belmont Square*), 1843, 2,260 feet, 3 schools.
 Tileston and Short Streets, 1837, 1,452 feet, 2 schools.
 Thacher Street, 1846, 1,988 feet, 3 schools.
 Tyler Street, 1855, 3,900 feet, 6 schools.
 Wall Street, 1853, 3,645 feet, 6 schools.
 †Warren Street, 1854, 3,047 feet, 6 schools.
 Webster Street, E. Boston, 1852, 5,040 feet, 6 schools.
 Williams Street, 1847, 2,722 feet, 3 schools.
 Washington Village, Ward XII, on the corner of Boston and Middle Streets, built by the Town of Dorchester, 1848, containing about 12,041 feet, cost to the City in 1855, \$6,000, 3 schools.

PRIMARY SCHOOL HOUSES OF WOOD, viz :

Castle Street, 1,033 feet, 2 schools; Purchase Place and Lane Place, 1,043 feet, 2 schools; Western Avenue, Water Lot, 2,079 feet, 1 school.

The Primary School Houses occupy 186,720 square feet of land. The cost to the City for these Houses and land has been about \$535,000 00.

POLICE DEPARTMENT.

The following articles are in charge of the Chief of Police, and are kept for use in his Department, viz :

Furniture, Bedsteads, Beds and Bedding, in the Eight Station Houses, and in the Chief's Office.

*Formerly May Street.

†An Engine House and Ward Room in this Building.

Thirty-one Iron Stakes, with ropes, and thirteen with Iron Chains, say about 500 feet, used for the purpose of closing up streets, and for other purposes, on occasions which require such precaution.

About 250 fathoms Rope.

Two Sledge Hammers; Crowbar and Beetle.

Poles, Badges, Batons, Rattles, Hooks, and Clubs, used by the Police Officers.

STATION HOUSES, viz :

- No. 1. In Old Hancock School Building, Hanover street. A House for Engine No. 8 is connected with this building.
- No. 2. In City Building, Court square.
- No. 3. In a hired building on Leveret street.
- No. 4. In hired rooms in Boylston square, rear of Boylston Market.
- No. 5. NEW BRICK HOUSE on West Dedham street. Lot, 3,372 feet. Whole cost of House and Land, \$15,024 11.
- No. 6. BRICK HOUSE, Broadway, South Boston. This building also accommodates Engine Co. No. 6.
- No. 7. BRICK HOUSE on Paris and Meridian streets, E. Boston. This building also accommodates Engine Company No. 9, and Hydrant Company No. 6, and is used as a Ward Room for Ward II.
- No. 8. BRICK HOUSE on Commercial street, Ward I, covering 1,070 feet of land, fitted up in 1855. This is the HARBOR POLICE OFFICE.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

ENGINE HOUSES. — Fifteen, located as follows, viz: one each on Salem, Commercial, Purchase, Wall, Hudson, foot of Mount Vernon, East, Shawmut Avenue, Washington, Warren (in Primary School House), and Northampton streets; four at East Boston, and three at South Boston.

HOOK AND LADDER HOUSES. — One near the City Stable, on Harrison Avenue, Ward XI; one on Friend street, in Primary School House, and one at East Boston.

FIRE ENGINES. — Fourteen in active service, and 2 in reserve.

ONE STEAM FIRE ENGINE. — Cost, \$8000;—out of service.

ONE HOSE CARRIAGE for said Engine, with about 1,000 feet of Hose.

MAGNETIC FIRE ALARM APPARATUS, in the City Building.
Whole cost over \$25,000.

FIRE HOOKS. — Eight.

FIRE LADDERS. — Seventy-six, of different sizes.

HOOK AND LADDER CARRIAGES. — Three.

HOSE CARRIAGES. — Thirty-eight.

HOSE. — About twenty-four thousand two hundred feet of
Leading and Suction Hose.

FIRE BUCKETS. — One hundred and forty-six.

THE ENGINES, HOSE, CAPS, BADGES, BUCKETS, AXES, TRUMPETS, and all the other Apparatus used by the Fire Department, are owned by the City, and are under the care and control of the Chief Engineer of the Fire Department.

RESERVOIRS. — One hundred and thirty-three, of which thirteen are located at East Boston; seventeen at South Boston; and the balance in the different wards of the City. They contain from 300 to 400 hogsheads each, and are supplied by rain water from the roofs of buildings.

HYDRANTS. — For supplying water in case of fire. 878 in the City proper; 229 at South Boston, and 167 at East Boston. Total, 1,274. *An increase of 23 over last year. The Hydrants are located at an average distance of 250 feet from each other.*

INTERNAL HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

CITY STABLES.

The South Stables on Harrison Avenue, between Canton and Brookline streets, with a large and convenient *Depot*, built in 1849 for the reception and delivery of over 2,500 loads of House Offal per annum. The old *Depot* is now used as a Store House for the Wagons, and for other purposes.

The North Stables, on the "*Stone Wharf*," Commercial street, where part of the Horses and Carts are now kept.

The following Property in charge of the Superintendent of Internal Health, is used by the Paving Department and by the Internal Health Department, as occasions require.

- 88 Horses, and Harnesses for the same. 3 sets of Double Harnesses.
- 63 Carts for collecting Ashes, Street Dirt, &c.
- 22 One Horse Wagons, for collecting House Offal, &c.
- 5 Do. for Dirt from Cesspools.
- 67 Box Sleds, for collecting Ashes and House Offal.
- 3 Caravans, for carting Stone, &c.
- 2 Covered Wagons, used for conveying Prisoners and Paupers to and from the several Institutions, Station Houses, Railroads, Steamboat, City Prison and Jail;
- 2 sets Runners for the same.
- 1 Omnibus for the same purpose.
- 1 Covered Wagon for conveying the sick. 3 Sleighs.
- 4 Old House-Offal Wagons. 1 large Wagon for watering Streets. 3 Express Wagons. 2 Hay Cutters. 2 Rakes.
- 1 Light Buggy Wagon. 2 Wheelbarrows.
- 1 Hand Cart. 1 Iron Chain. 14 Manure Forks. 3 Rakes.
- 78 Baskets. 207 Steel Shovels. 60 Steel Hoes. 4 Iron Bars. 46 Snow Shovels. 7 Hand Sleds for removing Snow. Stable Stock and Furniture. About 9 tons of Hay and 19 of Straw.
- Stock and Tools in Blacksmith, Harness, Wheelwright, and Paint Shops.
- About 3000 feet Oak Plank. 2000 feet Pine and Spruce Lumber. 10 doz. Spokes. 65 Hubs. 9 sticks Bedding Timber.
- 4 Desks, 9 Stoves, and other furniture, in North and South Counting Rooms and Shops.
- 700 lbs. new Horseshoes, and 700 lbs. old do.
- 100 cords Street Manure. About 300 lbs. Axle Iron.
- New Iron, about $2\frac{1}{2}$ tons. 7 Buffalo Robes. 1 Fox do. 1 Wolf do. 2 Drags. 4 lanterns. 1 Riding Saddle and 2 Bridles. 7 Picks. 4 Water Pails.
- 3 Hay Cutters, 75 Spruce Poles. 1 set Double Harness.
- 1 Iron Chain. 5 spare Harnesses and 15 spare Collars.
- 4,600 bundles Broom Stuff, 94 Broom Handles.
- 4 Chaise Harnesses. 1 Wagon do, new. 58 Buckets; 26 large Buckets, 10 Tubs, for Offal. 16 pairs Handcuffs.
- 4 Grind-stones. 6 large Iron Soup-house Kettles.
- 88 Woollen Blankets and Girts. 3 Chaises.
- 1 Two-wheel Carriage.

Other articles in daily use by the Department, a Schedule of which is on file in the Auditor's Office.

 Connected with these Stables, are Blacksmith, Wheelwright, and Harness Makers' Shops, in which all the Wagons, Carts, Harnesses, &c., used by the Internal Health and by the Paving Departments, are constructed and kept in repair.

Prisoners and Paupers are conveyed to and from the Institutions at South Boston, and to the Deer Island Boat, by vehicles furnished by the City Stables.

PAVING DEPARTMENT.

The following articles are in charge of the Superintendent of this Department.

- 2 sets of Stone Cutters' Tools. 4 Tool Chests.
- 168 Gravel Shovels. 56 Snow Shovels.
- 14 Crowbars. 10 Paving Rammers.
- 12 Wheelbarrows. 2 Stone Drays.
- 87 Ice Pickaxes. 71 Gravel Pickaxes.
- 75 Pickaxe Handles. 1 Square.
- 105 Hammers for Breaking Stone.
- 11 Wooden Street Horses. 1 Chaise and Robe.
- 5 Paving Hammers. 50 Hammer Handles.
- 3 Trowels. 2 Stone Rolls. 2 Levels. 1 Ladder.
- 5 Water Pails. 2 Dippers.
- 7 Hoes. 7 Large Hammers. 1 Small do.
- 3 Drawing Shaves. 6 Saws. 2 Nail Hammers. 4 Planes.
- 4 Axes. 3 Hatchets. 3 Augers. 1 Vice. 2 Iron Rakes.
- 6 Files. 12 Lanterns. 4 Ledge Drills. 3 Chains.
- 3 Cords White Oak Buts.

SEWER DEPARTMENT.

The following articles are in charge of the Superintendent of this Department, viz :

- One Gwynne Pump, with 15 feet of seven-inch copper Suction Pipe, one copper Strainer, one Rubber Belt, and one eight-feet Driving Wheel, intended to be operated by Steam Engine.
- One common copper Pump, large size.
- Lot of copper Pump Pipe.
- Three copper Goose Necks. Fifty feet leather Engine Hose. About 20,000 feet Old Lumber. Lot of wooden Centres for building Drains.

COMMON SEWERS.

About 296,250 feet, laid by the City, and under its exclusive control.

HAY SCALES.

One on South Stable Yard, Harrison Avenue, and one on Haymarket Square.

POUNDS.

One on South Bay Land; one at East Boston, and one at South Boston.

SCALES AND WEIGHTS.

In public use at the Market House.

STANDARD WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

Two sets in charge of City Sealers; one set in the County Treasury Office, furnished by the State, in conformity with the act of 10th May, 1848.

LAMPS.

2,663 Gas, and 1,284 Fluid Lamps.

Ladders, Lamps, Oil Cans, Measures, Canisters, and other Furniture in use by the Department.

FURNITURE.

In the various Offices in City Hall, Office in Niles' Block, City Building, Court House, Jail, Registry of Deeds, Probate Office, Cochituate Water Board and Civil Engineer's Offices; in the various School Houses owned by the City, and in several Rooms hired for Primary Schools.

BURIAL GROUND DEPARTMENT.

BURIAL GROUNDS.

Seven viz: the *South*, on the Neck; the *Central*, on the Common; the *Granary* and the *Chapel*, on Tremont street; one on *Copp's Hill*; one at *South Boston*, and one at *East Boston*.

MOUNT HOPE CEMETERY.

Located in the towns of Dorchester and West Roxbury, about $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the City. This Ground contains about 84 acres. It was purchased in August, 1857, for \$35,000. Four hundred and twenty-seven lots had previously been sold; which lots are retained by the purchasers, with all the privileges and rights thereto belong-

ing. The ground is being put in good order; and lots of 300 feet, all graded and fit for fencing, can be obtained for \$100 dollars, and half lots in proportion. Grave lots are sold at \$5 each; and an ample and well-provided square is appropriated for free burials.

TOMBS.

Fifty-five in the South Burial Ground.

One Infant Tomb in the South Burial Ground.

Two Infant Tombs in the North Burial Ground.

One for Adults and one for Infants in the Granary Burial Ground.

One in the Chapel Burial Ground, for Infants.

One in the Central Burying Ground, for Infants.

Three Receiving Tombs at East Boston.

 No graves are now allowed to be dug in any part of the City proper.

FUNERAL CARS AND HARNESSSES.

Two serviceable, and three not worth repairing.

SHOVELS, SPADES, Pickaxes, Scythes, Iron and Wooden Rakes, Iron Chains, Hand Carts, Wheelbarrows, Ladders, and other Tools and Utensils in charge of the Superintendent of the Common and Public Squares, for the use of his Department, *as per Schedule on file in Auditor's Office.*

Ditto, in charge of the Superintendent of the Public Garden, and the Superintendent of Burial Grounds, *as per Schedule on file in Auditor's Office.*

Ditto in Mount Hope Cemetery; besides Horses, Oxen, Carts, Farming Tools, &c., in use for preparing the Grounds.

AMERICAN FLAGS.

Three large American Ensigns, 12 yards each; one do. 8 yards, in care of the Chief of Police, and which are displayed on the Common, Faneuil Hall, and City Hall, on all public occasions.

STATEMENT OF THE FRANKLIN FUND

FOR THE ENCOURAGEMENT OF

YOUNG MARRIED MECHANICS,

As it stood 31st December, 1857.

DR. FRANKLIN, in his Will, gave the inhabitants of Boston, in 1791, One Thousand Pounds Sterling, which he directed to be loaned in sums of not more than £60, nor less than £15, to one applicant, at 5 per cent. interest, to be repaid in annual instalments of 10 per cent. each. These loans are restricted to "Young Married Artificers, under the age of 25, who have faithfully served an apprenticeship in Boston, so as to obtain a certificate of good moral character, from at least two respectable citizens, who are willing to become their sureties in a bond for the repayment of the money."

The Doctor calculated, (not anticipating any losses,) that the One thousand pounds would increase in the course of one hundred years, to one hundred and thirty-one thousand pounds (\$582,000); and of this amount he would have the managers lay out 100,000 pounds in public works; and the remaining 31,000 pounds he would have continue on interest for another term of one hundred years, at the end of which time he calculated that the fund would be £4,610,000; of which £1,610,000 was to be at the disposition of the inhabitants of the Town of Boston, and the balance to the Government of the State.

Amount of nine Bonds in the hands of WILLIAM MINOT, Esq., the Treasurer,*	\$1,089 00
Amount deposited with Hospital Life Ins. Co.,	69,128 29
Amount deposited in Provident Inst. for Savings,	275 00
Amount deposited in Suffolk Inst. for Savings,	272 12
Amount 31st December, 1857,	\$70,764 41
Amount 31st December, 1856,	67,115 89
Increase in 1857,	\$3,648 52

* The office of the Treasurer of this Fund, William Minot, Esq., is in Minot's Building, No. 39 Court street. His account is examined every year by a Committee of the Board of Aldermen appointed for that purpose.

The Increase of the Franklin Fund in the year 1855 was \$3,281 18. The following remarks relating to the subject are copied from the Daily Advertiser of the 20th September, 1856. *Will not some one give the "stitch in time?"*

The amount of £1000, at 5 per cent., compound interest, from Dec. 31, 1792, to Dec. 31, 1855, would become £21,625. At \$4 44 this would be equal to \$96,100. The actual amount falls short of this by \$32,456.

The present amount, (31st Dec., 1855,) of \$63,644, at compound interest, at 5 per cent., will amount to \$387,000 on the 31st of December, 1892 — one hundred years from the beginning; when, according to Dr. Franklin's hope, it would have been £131,000, or \$582,000. This would be a deficiency of \$195,000.

The increase for the last year, (viz, \$3,281) was more than five per cent. on the amount at the beginning of the year. It was at the rate of 5.435 per cent. (*The increase in 1856 was equal to 5.453, in 1857, 5.435.*)

Accordingly, if the present principal continues to accumulate at this rate, thirty seven years hence, when the original hundred years have expired, the amount will be \$430,900. This will be \$151,200 short of the expected amount.

If such means of safe investment could be found that the annual increase should be at the rate of six per cent., the amount at the end of the hundred years would be \$525,400, or only \$56,600 short of the expected amount.

Finally, if at the present moment, some public spirited and benevolent citizen or citizens, in regard for the memory of Franklin, should add a donation of \$3,726 to the fund; and if it should then be so invested that the annual increase should be at the rate of six per cent., the amount, thirty-seven years hence, at the end of the original hundred years, would be the full amount of \$582,000 which Franklin expected. Of this sum, \$444,000 would then be payable to the City of Boston, to be applied to public improvements, and the balance would form the nucleus of a new fund for future accumulation. In 1992, the expiration of the second century, the State of Massachusetts is to share in the distribution.

An addition of less than four thousand dollars to the fund now, would save a loss of nearly \$60,000 thirty-seven years hence. Here "a stitch in time" saves (not nine, but) *fifteen*.

FRANKLIN'S SCHOOL MEDAL FUND.

This is a Legacy of BENJ. FRANKLIN, in 1790, the interest on which, since 1792, has been invested in Silver Medals, and distributed at the Annual Examination, among the most deserving Boys in the WRITING AND GRAMMAR DEPARTMENTS.

One Certificate of City Five per cent. Stock,
payable in the year 1860, for \$1,000 00

LAWRENCE HIGH SCHOOL FUND.

This is a Donation made by the late Hon. ABBOTT LAWRENCE, of Boston, in the year 1844, the Interest on which is payable annually to the Sub-Committee of the ENGLISH HIGH SCHOOL, for the time being; and is by them distributed in Prizes for the best performances in various branches of Literature and Science in that Institution; and in such other Rewards to the Scholars in that School as the Committee shall recommend.

One Certificate of City Five per cent. Stock,
payable in the year 1865, for \$2,000 00

LAWRENCE LATIN SCHOOL FUND.

This is a Donation made by the late Hon. ABBOTT LAWRENCE, in the year 1844, the Interest on which is payable annually to the "Chairman of the Sub-Committee of the PUBLIC LATIN SCHOOL, for the time being;" and is distributed in Prizes for the general encouragement of the Scholars, in such a way as the Sub-Committee of that School shall consider advisable.

One Certificate of City Five per cent. Stock,
payable in the year 1865, for \$2,000 00

LATIN SCHOOL PRIZE FUND.

This is a Donation from a number of Gentlemen of Boston, in the year 1819, the interest on which is invested in Prizes for distribution annually, among the most deserving Scholars in the PUBLIC LATIN SCHOOL.

One Certificate of City Five per cent. Stock, \$1,050 00

WEBB'S FRANKLIN SCHOOL FUND.

This is a Legacy of RUFUS WEBB, Esq., in the year 1828.

Mr. W. was a WRITING MASTER in one of our Public Schools.

The Income from this Fund is applied to the purchase of Books &c., for the use of the Indigent Scholars in the WRITING DEPARTMENT OF THE FRANKLIN SCHOOL.

One Certificate City Five per cent. Stock, for	\$1,000 00
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SMITH FUND.

This was a Legacy of ABIEL SMITH, Esq., of Boston, who died in 1815, to the SELECTMEN of the TOWN OF BOSTON for the time being.

The Income from this Fund is appropriated towards the expense of "the Free Instruction of COLORED CHILDREN, in Reading, Writing and Arithmetic."

One Certificate of City Five per cent. Stock,	
payable in the year 1860, for	\$4,000 00
Seven Shares Suffolk Bank, Boston, par value,	700 00
Thirteen Shares in the Boston and Providence	
Railroad Corporation, par value,	1,300 00
Five Shares in the Rhode Island Bridge Co.,	250 00
	<u>\$6,250 00</u>

POOR WIDOWS' FUND.

This is a Donation made by MRS. JOANNA BROOKER and others, to the Selectmen of Boston for the time being.

The Income from this Fund is paid over, in equal proportions, to the Aldermen of the City, and they distribute the same, at their discretion, for the relief of POOR WIDOWS AND SICK PEOPLE.

One Certificate of City Six per cent. Stock,	
payable in the year 1858, for	\$1,500 00
One Certificate of City Five per cent. Stock,	
payable in the year 1865, for	1,166 66
	<u>\$2,666 66</u>

LIBRARY FUNDS.

BIGELOW FUND. — *This is a Donation made by Hon. JOHN P. BIGELOW, in August, 1850, when Mayor of the City.*

The Income from this Fund is to be appropriated to the purchase of Books for the increase of the Library.

One Certificate of City Six per cent. Stock, for \$1,000 00
Payable to the Chairman of the Committee on the Public Library for the time being.

BATES FUND. — *This is a Donation made by JOSHUA BATES, Esq., of London, in March, 1853.*

"The Income only on this Fund is to be, in each and every year, expended in the purchase of such Books of permanent value and authority as may be found most needful and most useful."

One Certificate of City Six per cent. Stock, for \$50,000 00
Payable to the Mayor of the City for the time being.

PHILLIPS FUND. — *This is a Donation made by the Hon. JONATHAN PHILLIPS, of Boston, in April, 1853.*

The Interest on this Fund is to be used exclusively for the purchase of Books for the said Library.

One Certificate of City Six per cent. Stock, for \$10,000 00
Payable to the Mayor of the City for the time being.

Besides the above, the following Donations have been made to the Public Library, and the amounts have been appropriated to the purchase of books, according to the intention of the Donors, viz:

The late Hon. Samuel Appleton,	- -	\$1,000 00
Mrs. Sally Inman Kast Shepard,	- -	1,000 00
The late James Brown, Esq., of Cambridge,		500 00
J. Ingersoll Bowditch, Esq.,	- - -	300 00
Nathaniel I. Bowditch, Esq., services,		200 00
James Nightingale, Esq.,	- - -	100 00

In addition to the foregoing Trust Funds, the City has an indirect interest in the following:

THE HAWES FUND.

Being a property left by JOHN HAWES, Esq., of South Boston, who died in 1829. By his will, made in 1813, he directed that the income of a portion of his Real Estate should be applied to certain benevolent purposes; among which were the endowment of places for religious worship, and the establishing and supporting of Public Schools in *South Boston*, in such way and manner, as, in the opinion of certain trustees, should most tend to the benefit and advantage of the inhabitants of said South Boston.

The income is derived from one half of the rents of certain Real Estate, situated in South Boston and on the Neck, near the Roxbury line, in the City proper.

No report is made to the City Government by the Trustees of this Fund, but I understand that the amount of the income on the 1st of January, 1854, was \$1,825 21.

From which deduct the expenses of that

Winter's School, say	429 56
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Left in December, 1854,	<u>\$1,395 65</u>
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THE BIRD FUND.

This is a Property left by the late JOHN H. BIRD, Esq., of South Boston, who died in June, 1835. It consists of one half of his Real and Personal Estate, which was placed in the hands of Trustees.

By the terms of the Will, which is dated in January, 1835, *the Net Income* of this property is to be applied, after the death of his mother, to the "*support of a Seminary of the first order for the Education of Females, to be established and located in South Boston.*"

No Report is made by the Trustees of this Fund to the Board of Aldermen, but I have learned that Mrs. Bird, the mother, has deceased, and that the whole fund is valued at about \$22,000, the *income* of which is about \$1,400. The income of one half of this is applicable to the support of the Seminary, as above provided.

OLD REPORTS.

GENTLEMEN having in their possession copies of the Financial Reports of the BOARD OF SELECTMEN, or of the COMMITTEES ON FINANCE OF THE TOWN OF BOSTON, *of a date prior to 1818*, will confer a favor on the City by handing them to the Auditor of Accounts, City Hall.

It is desirable to obtain, and preserve for the use of the City, one or more *Complete Sets* of the Printed Annual Reports of RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURES, from the commencement of the present series, which was in the year 1812.

Several numbers of these early Reports are yet wanted to enable the Auditor to make up one perfect set for the use of the City.

Copies of the Auditor's Reports, of the numbers mentioned below, will also be very acceptable, as few or none of them remain now on hand, and complete files, or odd numbers, are frequently called for.

To those gentlemen who have heretofore furnished the Auditor with desirable numbers of Old Reports, he takes this opportunity to tender his thanks.

REPORTS WANTED AT AUDITOR'S OFFICE.

Nos 7 to 11, (1818 to 1823,) inclusive.

No. 13, 1824-25.

No. 19, 1830-31.

Nos. 22 to 26, (1833 to 1838,) inclusive.

TREASURER'S ACCOUNTS.

TREASURER'S OFFICE, }
Boston, May 13, 1858. }

TO THE HONORABLE CITY COUNCIL.

GENTLEMEN:—I have the honor to enclose herewith my accounts as City and County Treasurer for the financial year ending with April 30th ult.

I am, gentlemen,

Very respectfully,

Your obed't servant,

FREDERIC U. TRACY,

City and County Treasurer.

CITY OF BOSTON.

In Common Council, May 13, 1858.

Referred to the Committee on Treasury Department.
 Sent up for concurrence.

S. W. WALDRON, Jr., *President.*

In Board of Aldermen, May 17, 1858.

Concurred.

J. M. WIGHTMAN, *Chairman.*

to April 30th, 1858, with FRED. U. TRACY, City Treasurer, CR.

1858. April 30.	By Cash received and credited to the following appropriations, viz :			
	Armories,			
	from Commonwealth,	- -	70	\$4,800 00
	Bonds and Notes,			
	Instalments on Bonds,	- -	71	210,726 27
	Burial Grounds,			
	from City Registrar,	- -	72	497 50
	Bridges,			
	old materials sold,	- - -	73	20 00
	Boston Harbor,			
	Harbor Master,	- - -	74	76 20
	City Debt,			
	for Permanent Loans obtained by order of the City Council,		75	1,168,400 00
	City Registrar,			
	for Publications,	- - -	76	1,291 50
	City Clerk,			
	for License fees, &c.,	- - -	77	1,459 53
	External Health,			
	from Port Physician,	- -	78	135 00
	Engineering,			
	from City Engineer,	- - -	79	201 00
	Fire Department,			
	from Chief Engineer,	- - -	80	60 00
	Friend Street,			
	from Abutters,	- - -	81	1,500 00
	Grammar Schools,			
	from Superintendent			
	Pub. Buildings,	\$249 81		
	Auditor,	5 13		
			82	254 94
	House of Correction,			
	from Board of Directors,	- -	83	24,369 67
	House of Industry,			
	from Board of Directors,	2,046 56		
	Commonwealth,	370 17		
			84	2,416 73
	Interest,			
	on Bonds, Mortgages,			
	and Scrip,	37,281 12		
	Bank Deposits,	13,662 68		
	Rents, - - -	43 46		
	Taxes, - - -	6,045 75		
			85	57,033 01
	Internal Health,			
	Contract for House			
	Offal, - - -	\$8,500 00		
	Amounts carried forward,	\$8,500 00		\$1,473,241 35

CITY TREASURER'S ACCOUNT, *continued.*

CR.

1858. April 30.	<i>Amounts brought forward,</i>	\$8,500 00		\$1,473,241 35
	abatem't of Nuisances, -	672 42		
	sale of Ashes and Manure, -	4,611 35		
	Work done for Burial Ground Department, -	30 00		
	Pub. Land Department, -	4,003 75		
	Fire Departm't, -	190 00		
	Deer Island Department, -	13 63		
	Sewer Department, -	352 00		
	Police Department, -	327 75		
	Common Department, -	156 25		
	Charles Street Extension, -	850 00		
	Paving Department, -	3,246 25		
	County, -	1,392 25		
	From Auditor, -	109 73		
			86	24,455 38
	Instructors of Primary Schools, -			
	Trust Funds, -	348 00		
	from Auditor, -	115 42		
			87	463 42
	Incidentals, from Support of Paupers, -	299 50		
	Auditor, -	235 42		
			87½	534 92
	Lamps, Superintendent, -	-	88	85 29
	Library Building, Balance of the \$2,000 advanced to the Commissioners, in 1854-55, for Plans, -	-	89	224 06
	Market, from Superintendent, for Coal delivered occupants of Market, -		90	416 00
	Militia Bounty, from Commonwealth, -		91	9,756 00
	<i>Amount carried forward,</i>			\$1,509,176 42

CITY TREASURER'S ACCOUNT, *continued.*

CR.

1858. April 30.	<i>Amount brought forward,</i>			\$1,509,176 42
	Overseers of Poor,			
	from Commonwealth,	1,728 04		
	Overseers,	1,654 77		
			92	3,382 81
	Paving and Repairs of Streets,			
	from sundry persons for laying			
	sidewalks, - - -		93	12,990 53
	Police,			
	from Chief of Police,	6,483 65		
	Auditor, -	5 92	94	6,489 57
	Public Buildings,			
	from Auditor, - - -		95	15 91
	Primary Schools,			
	from Rents, - - -		96	385 02
	Public Lands,			
	from Superintendent			
	of Sewers, -	2,018 62		
	Rent of Agricultural			
	Fair Grounds,	750 00		
	Sale of Land, South			
	Boston, - -	1,263 75		
	Rent of Jail Lands, -	133 34		
	Sale Land on Union			
	Park, - -	3,471 96		
	Contribution by pro-			
	prietors for im-			
	provements on			
	same, - - -	5,247 40		
	Primary School Ho.,			
	Franklin St., -	400 00		
	Sale Grass and old			
	Materials, -	198 91	97	13,483 98
	Public Library,			
	Interest on Trust			
	Funds, - -	3,660 00		
	from Librarian, -	139 19	98	3,799 19
	Rents,			
	from sundry persons,		99	75,417 69
	Sewers and Drains,			
	from Superintendent,	1,814 73		
	from sundry persons,			
	Assessments for			
	new Drains, -	3,911 01	100	5,725 74
	<i>Amount carried forward,</i>			\$1,630,866 86

CITY TREASURER'S ACCOUNT, *continued.*

CR.

1858.					
April 30.	<i>Amount brought forward,</i>				\$1,630,866 86
	Steam Boat,				
	from Commonwealth,				
	transport'g Pau-				
	pers to Rains-				
	ford Island, -	\$2,191 00			
	Earnings of the				
	Boat, charged				
	to other Depart-				
	ments, - -	6,328 12			
			101	8,519 12	
	Station House, Ward XI,				
	Sup't Public Buildings, - -	- -	102	403 01	
	Taxes,				
	Collected for 1857,	2,111,429 72			
	Outstanding,	109,361 90			
		2,220,791 62			
	Less Refunded,	77 00	103	2,220,714 62	
	School Fund,				
	from Commonwealth, \$	- -	104	6,136 79	
	Widening Streets,				
	from Rent of Build-				
	ing on corner of				
	Water & Wash-				
	ington Streets,	1,000 00			
	Sale of old Ma-				
	terials, Devon-				
	shire Street, -	862 33			
	Abutters, for				
	Widen'g Pur-				
	chase Street, -	496 00			
			105	2,358 33	
	Weighing Fees,				
	South Scales, - - - -	- - - -	106	36 15	
	Water Works,				
	from Water Rates,	296,512 25			
	Water Board,	4,675 00			
	Mortgage Notes				
	paid in, -	4,970 89			
	Int'st on Notes,	2,126 08			
	Shutting off				
	Water, - -	1,344 00			
			107	309,628 22	
	<i>Amount carried forward,</i>				\$4,178,663 10

April 30, 1858, with FRED. U. TRACY, County Treasurer.

CR.

1858.			
April 30.	By Cash received as follows, viz:		
	From Sheriff, for fines and costs received by him in the Municipal Court, - - -	130	\$6,203 75
	From Deputy Jailer, for fines and costs received by him, -	131	6,232 85
	From Justices in Chelsea, -	132	340 00
	From Clerk of the Police Court, fines and costs in Police Court, \$17,030 91	133	
	Fees in Justices' Court, - - - 3,350 18		
		134	20,381 09
	From Master of House of Correction, - - -	135	560 00
	From Clerk of the Municipal Court, half surplus fees, -	136	2,450 96
	From Clerk of the Supreme Judicial Court, half surplus fees, - - -	137	613 42
	From Clerk of the Superior Court, for fees received by him, - - -	138	5,718 76
	From Keeper of the Alms Ho. Deer Island, for fines and costs received by him, -	139	1,125 73
	From District Attorney, for forfeited recognizances, -	140	251 66
	From Police Court, for cost of transporting prisoners from Station Houses to Jail by the Internal Health Department,	141	1,783 25
	From Jail Rent, for U. S. Prisoners, - - -	142	248 13
	From Commonwealth, County Balances, for 1856, \$75,674 45		
	1857, 70,924 91		
		143	146,599 36
			\$192,508 96
	Balance, - - - - -		14,743 95
			\$207,252 91

ERRORS EXCEPTED.

FREDERICK U. TRACY,

County Treasurer.

Dr.	TREASURER OF THE CITY OF BOSTON AND COUNTY OF SUFFOLK.		Cr.
1858. April 30.	To Balance as per Account Current with the City of Boston, -	1858. April 30. By Balance, as per Account Current with the County of Suffolk, Balance of Cash on hand, -	\$14,743 95 403,282 85 <u>\$418,026 80</u>
	To Balance of Cash on hand, £		

BOSTON, APRIL 30, 1858.

ERRORS EXCEPTED.

FREDERICK U. TRACY,

City and County Treasurer.

CITY OF BOSTON.

In Common Council, May 20th, 1858.

The Joint Standing Committee on the Treasury Department, to whom was referred the statement of Accounts of the City and County Treasurer, for the financial year ending April 30, 1858, having attended to the duty assigned them, beg leave to submit the following

REPORT.

They have examined the Treasurer's Accounts, comparing the several items with the entries in the books at the office, and find the same correctly vouched and accurately stated.

The amount of Bonds and Notes on hand, on the 30th April last, was *Five hundred and thirty-one thousand one hundred and eighteen and $\frac{84}{100}$ dollars* (\$531,118 84).

The amount of Cash on hand at the same date was *Four hundred and three thousand two hundred and eighty-two and $\frac{85}{100}$ dollars* (\$403,282 85).

The amount reported outstanding last year, due from the State for costs in criminal cases before the Municipal and Police Courts, has been received from the State, viz: *Seventy-five thousand six hundred and seventy-four and $\frac{45}{100}$ dollars* (\$75,674 45).

There has also been received from the State, for the same account due in 1857, *Seventy thousand nine hundred and twenty-four and $\frac{91}{100}$ dollars* (\$70,924 91).

The Committee would take this opportunity to state that they were highly gratified with the system manifested in this department, accompanied as it is with so many checks to error; and the manner in which all the books and accounts are kept, reflects much credit on the Treasurer and his clerks.

SAMUEL HATCH,	}	<i>Committee.</i>
GEORGE DENNIE,		
WILLIAM PARKMAN,		
JOHN TYLER,		
JOSEPH L. HENSHAW,		

In Common Council, May 20th, 1858.

Read and accepted; and the usual number of copies ordered to be printed.

Sent up for concurrence.

S. W. WALDRON, Jr., *President.*

In Board of Aldermen, May 24, 1858.

Concurred.

J. M. WIGHTMAN, *Chairman.*

I N D E X .

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City Document.—No. 30.

CITY OF BOSTON.



R E P O R T
OF THE
COMMITTEE ON TEXT BOOKS.
1858.

CITY OF BOSTON.

IN SCHOOL COMMITTEE, JULY 1st, 1858.

The Committee on Text-Books respectfully present their Annual Report:

In compliance with the Rules of the Board, they have examined the course of studies prescribed for the schools, and recommend such changes as seem to them at present expedient in the text-books.

These changes affect only two branches of study, to wit, Reading and Arithmetic. In the first of these, it has long been evident, that the books in use were not suited to the pupils, or satisfactory to the teachers. A partial change was made two years ago, by the introduction of Hillard's First Class Reader, and a farther change was then contemplated, and sanctioned by the vote of the Board, but was frustrated by the refusal of the publishers to furnish the books according to the rule. The Committee now propose to carry out the improvement then commenced, and recommend that Hillard's Second, Third, and Fourth Class Readers be the text-books in reading for the corresponding classes in the Grammar Schools, and that in the First Class, either Hillard's First Class Reader, or Sargent's Standard Fifth Reader, be used, at the election of the Sub-Committee of each School.

In some of the Primary Schools a larger range of reading books had been rendered necessary, by the new system of classification, and to meet this want, it is proposed that each

District Committee may order Sargent's Standard Second Reader to be used, as an additional Reading Book, in such Primary Schools in its District, as it may deem expedient.

In Arithmetic the most simple and effectual arrangement for the Grammar Schools, in the opinion of the Committee, is the use of two books only, one for mental, and one for written arithmetic. The multiplicity of books on this subject is an inconvenience to the teacher, and an impediment to the scholar, to each of whom, one good treatise on each branch is enough for the attention and the memory. In choosing a treatise on mental arithmetic, all the arithmeticians with whose opinions the Committee are acquainted, agree that Warren Colburn's First Lessons is the best book ever written. It is now used in nine of the Grammar Schools; and if there be added to it a few pages of examples for the slate, so that the transition to a second book may be easy, it is believed that its introduction into all the schools will be both welcome and useful.

This change renders necessary a new work, in place of the two books by Mr. Frederic Emerson, so long used in our schools. A large proportion of Emerson's Second Part is filled with examples of mental arithmetic, which are now little used, and which, if Warren Colburn's First Lessons are introduced, will be quite superfluous;—and the remaining pages of the Second Part will also be superseded by the proposed addition to the First Lessons. Emerson's Third Part cannot be usefully employed without the Second, and it is believed that a book better adapted to the present demands of Arithmetical science, can easily be found and substituted. Greenleaf's Common School Arithmetic is such a book, and is recommended to be used as the only text-book on written arithmetic.

To these suggestions the Committee add the recommendation made by them in a previous report, of Worcester's Spelling Book as the text-book in spelling for the Grammar

Schools;—and of Stearns's Practical Guide to English Pronunciation, as a text-book for the First Class.

A few minor changes have been introduced, which will sufficiently appear upon the examination of the following orders, which the Committee propose as the result and summary of this report.

1. ORDERED: That one treatise on Mental Arithmetic, and one treatise on Written Arithmetic, and no more, shall be used as text-books in our Grammar Schools.

2. ORDERED: That Sargent's Second Standard Reader may be used as an additional reading book in such Primary Schools, in each district, as the Sub-Committee for such district shall direct.

3. ORDERED: That Chapter X of the Rules and Regulations of this Board be amended, by striking out sections 9, 10 and 11, and substituting the following, viz:—

SECT. 9. The books and exercises of the several classes shall be as follows, viz:

Class 4.—No. 1. Worcester's Spelling Book. 2. Hillard's Fourth Class Reader. 3. Writing in each school, in such Writing Books as the District Committee may approve. 4. Drawing in Bartholomew's Drawing Book. 5. Warren Colburn's First Lessons.

Class 3.—No. 1. Worcester's Spelling Book. 2. Hillard's Third Class Reader. 3. Writing as in Fourth Class. 4. Greenleaf's Common School Arithmetic. 5. Drawing in Bartholomew's Drawing Book. 6. Mitchell's Primary School Geography. 7. Tower's Elements of English Grammar.

Class 2.—No. 1. Spelling. 2. Hillard's Second Class Reader. 3. Writing as in Fourth Class. 4. Greenleaf's Common School Arithmetic. 5. Mitchell's School Geography, Atlas and Questions, with exercises in Map Drawing, on the blackboard, and by pen and pencil. 6. Tower's Elements of English Grammar, or Bullions's Analytical and Practical Grammar. 7. Exercises in Drawing and Composition, and, in

the boys' schools, Declamation. 8. Swan's First Lessons in the History of the United States.

Class 1.—No. 1. Spelling. 2. Reading in Hillard's First Class Reader, or in Sargent's Fifth Reader, at the election of the Sub-Committee of each school. 3. Writing as in Fourth Class. 4. Geography as in Class Two. 6. Bullions's Analytical and Practical Grammar. 7. Exercises in Composition, and, in the boys' schools, in Declamation. 8. Drawing. 9. Worcester's Dictionary. 10. Bookkeeping by single and double entry. 11. Worcester's History. 12. Hall's Manual of Morals,—a Monday morning lesson, with oral instruction. 13. Instruction in Natural Philosophy, using Parker's Compendium, or Olmstead's Rudiments, as a text book, with the Philosophical Apparatus provided for the schools, shall be given at least to the First Division of the First Class. 14. Instruction in Physical Geography, by occasional exercises; the treatise of Warren, or of Cartèe, being used as a text-book.

SECT. 10. In teaching Arithmetic to the several classes, every teacher shall be at liberty to employ such books as he shall deem useful, for the purpose of affording illustration and examples; but such books shall not be used to the exclusion or neglect of the prescribed text-books; nor shall the pupils be required to furnish themselves with any books but the text-books.

F. E. PARKER,	}	Committee.
JOHN CODMAN,		
LE BARON RUSSELL,		
JOHN P. PUTNAM,		
CHANDLER ROBBINS,	}	

City Document.—No. 31.

CITY OF BOSTON.



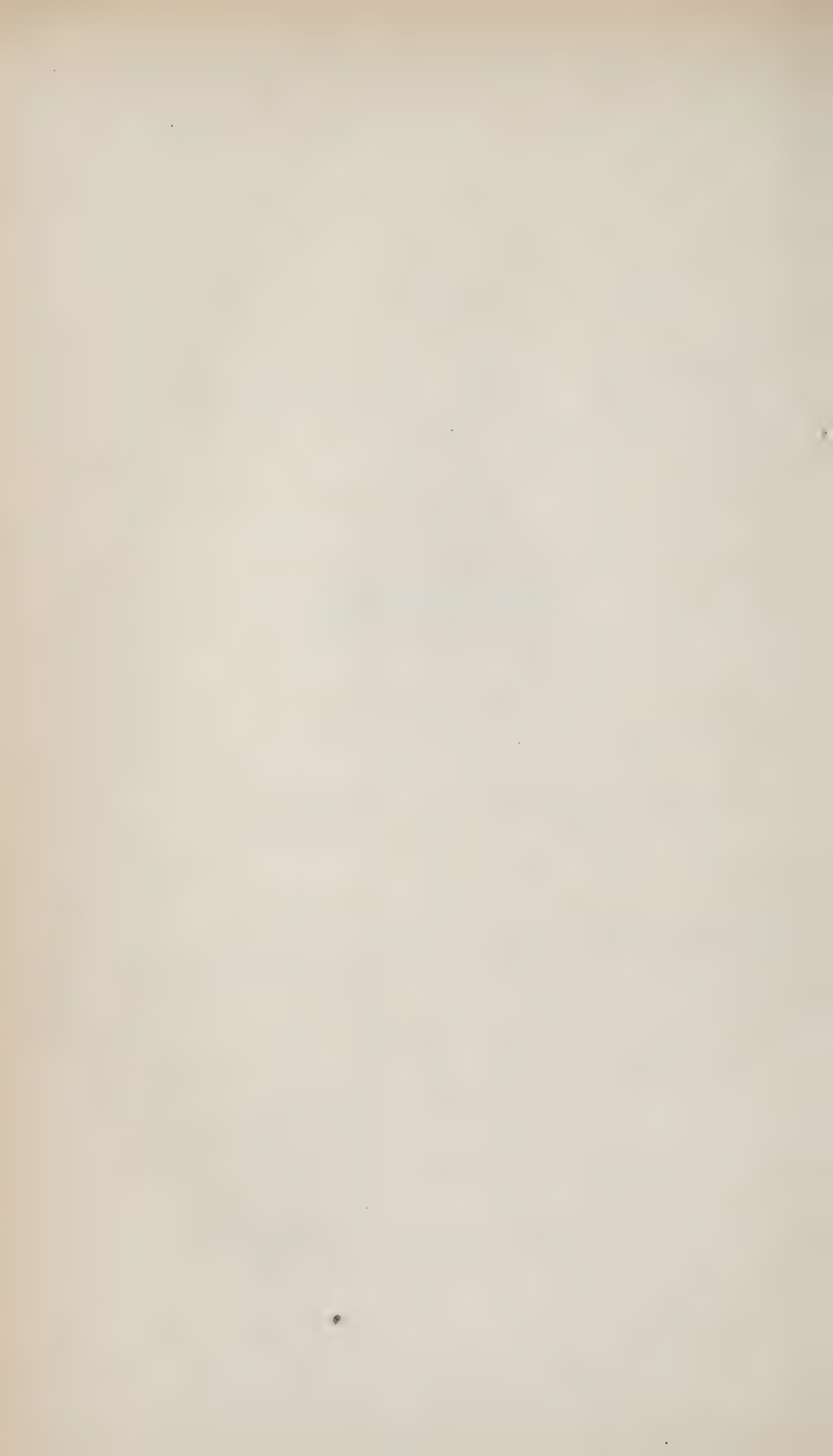
QUARTERLY REPORT
OF THE
SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC LANDS.
1858.

In Board of Aldermen, July 7, 1858.

Laid on the table, and ordered to be printed.

Attest:

SAMUEL F. McCLEARY, *City Clerk.*



CITY OF BOSTON.

July 6, 1858.

TO THE HONORABLE BOARD OF ALDERMEN OF THE CITY OF
BOSTON.

The Superintendent of Public Lands respectfully submits
the following

R E P O R T .

The sales of Land under the direction of the Board of
Land Commissioners, for the quarter ending June 30, 1858,
have been as follows:—

20 lots on Leveret and Wall streets, known as the "Old Jail Lands," containing 28,236 3-100 feet, at about \$1 37½ per foot, -	\$38,794 67
8 lots on Northampton street, containing 13,160 feet, at 60 cents per foot, - -	7,896 00
1 lot at the foot of Providence street, con- taining 808 feet, at \$1 00 per foot, - -	808 00
1 lot on East Chester street, containing 1,867 36-100 feet, at 80 cents per foot, - -	1,493 89
4 lots on Newton st., containing 8,442 feet, -	5,589 90
5 lots on Worcester street, containing 10,010 feet, at 85 cents per foot, - - - -	8,508 50
1 lot on Chester Park, containing 2,260 72-100 feet, at \$1 05 per foot, - - -	2,373 76
1 lot between Canton st. and Avenue A, west of Tremont street, 11,878 80-100 ft., at 20 cents per foot, - - - - -	2,375 76
<i>Amount carried forward,</i>	<u>\$67,840 48</u>

<i>Amount brought forward,</i>	\$67,840 48
5 lots on Upton street, containing 8,880 feet, at 80 cents per foot, - - - -	7,104 00
2 lots on Upton street, containing 3,493 8-100 feet, at 70 cents per foot, - - - -	2,445 16
1 lot between Pembroke and Newton streets to the Church of the Unity, 16,560 feet, at 35 cents per foot, - - - -	5,798 49
1 lot at South Boston, on Broadway, 3,750 feet, at 25 cents per foot, - - - -	937 50
Total, 109,345 99-100 feet for the sum of	<u>\$84,125 63</u>

Of the foregoing amount there has been received and paid
into the Treasury, in Cash, the sum of - \$9,681 64

And there has been taken in Bonds from the purchasers, payable in nine annual instal- ments, with interest, - - - -	74,443 99
Total, - - - -	<u>\$84,125 63</u>

EXPENDITURES.

The expenditures charged to the Appropriation for Public
Lands have been as follows:—

For grading in part the new square at S. Boston,	\$6,000 00
For labor and material in grading passage ways between Harrison Avenue and Tremont st.,	998 94
For labor and material in grading streets and passage ways west of Tremont street, -	2,451 05
For paving sidewalks, - - - -	100 88
For lithographic plans of Old Jail Lands, -	18 00
Total, - - - -	<u>\$9,568 87</u>

Respectfully submitted,

R. W. HALL,
Supt. Pub. Lands.

City Document.—No. 32.

CITY OF BOSTON.



AUDITOR'S REPORT

ON

LEASES.

1 MAY, 1858.

In Common Council, July 8, 1858.

Laid on the table, and ordered to be printed.

Attest.

W. P. GREGG, *Clerk.*

CITY OF BOSTON.

Auditor's Office, 8th July, 1858.

TO THE HON. CITY COUNCIL.

The Auditor of Accounts has the honor to submit herewith the Annual Report of the Leases of the City Property, as they existed on the 1st May last.

Very respectfully,

ELISHA COPELAND,
Auditor of Accounts.

SCHEDULE of LEASES and RENTS of the CITY PROPERTY on the first day of May, 1858, with the names of the Lessees, annual rates and times when the Leases expire, as required by the Ordinance on Finance, R. O. page 164.

Property.	Lessees.	Annual Rents.	Totals.	Expiration of Leases.
Old State } House. }	<i>Basement.</i>			
	Wm. R. Barr, Agent,	\$2,500 00		April 1, 1860.
	<i>First Floor.</i>			
	Charles A. Smith, including the whole 3d story,	2,800 00		April 1, 1860.
	Schouler & Brewer, rooms No. 5 and 13,	600 00		April 1, 1860.
	Lorenzo Burge, room No. 8,	600 00		April 1, 1859.
	Reed & Hastings, room No. 9,	550 00		April 1, 1859.
	North Amer. Fire Insurance Co., room No. 10,	1,200 00		April 1, 1860.
	<i>Second Floor.</i>			
	N. A. Thompson, No. 9,	1,000 00		April 1, 1860.
	George M. Brown, No. 16,	225 00		April 1, 1860.
	David Granger, No. 17,	175 00		April 1, 1860.
	Cobb & Dana, No. 18,	175 00		April 1, 1860.
	James Fagan, No. 19,	150 00		April 1, 1860.
	Morey & Giles, No. 20,	175 00		April 1, 1860.
	Charles M. Ellis, No. 21,	250 00		April 1, 1860.
	Henry F. Durant, No. 22,	350 00		April 1, 1860.
	Benjamin Pond, No. 23,	150 00		April 1, 1860.
			\$10,900 00	

Quincy Hall.	Massachusetts Charitable Mechanic Association, Bennett, White & Co., Lancer's old Armory, -	\$6,000 00	April 1, 1859.
		500 00	April 1, 1859.
City Hall } Cellars. }	Charles Hickling, — <i>East</i> , - - - - -	\$200 00	
	Munroe & Francis, — <i>West</i> , - - - - -	150 00	
Bridge Est.*	Samuel D. Bates, - - - - -		At will.
Wharf on			Sept. 1, 1859.
Camb'ge st. and Charles st. extens'n.	Chamberlain & Foster, - - - - -		
Lands.	Lot on Harrison avenue, R. H. Rice, - - -	\$15 00	At will. *
	Lot at junction of Ann and Commercial streets,	100 00	At will.
	Lot on Brookline street, Rowe & Pike, - -	95 50	April 1, 1859.
	Lot on Northampton street and Harrison ave- nue, William Cunningham, - - - - -	15 00	At will.
Gravel Farm.	Portion of Gravel Farm in Dedham, - - -	225 50	
+House 15 } Vine st. }	George P. Edney, - - - - -	80 00	At will.
+House cor. of Joy and Myrtle sts. }	Sarah E. Parker, - - - - -	225 00	May, 1859.
		130 00	
	<i>Amount carried forward,</i>	\$21,610 50	

* On Pemberton Hill, adjoining Scollay's Building. † Houses hired by the City to accommodate Primary Schools.

Property.	Lessees.	Annual Rents.	Totals.	Expiration of Leases.
Slip betw'n Foster's & Rowe's wh'f. Mark't House.	<i>Amount brought forward,</i>		\$21,610 50	
	Samuel R. Allen, - - - - -		50 00	At will.
	<i>As per Schedule of the Superintendent hereto annexed, viz:</i>			
	Stalls and Cellars, - - - - -	\$45,133 56		
	Outside Stands, - - - - -	1,380 00		
	Scales — Estimated income, - - - - -	800 00		
			47,313 56	
			<u>\$68,974 06</u>	

AUDITOR'S OFFICE, 8th July, 1858.

ELISHA COPELAND,

Auditor of Accounts.

FANEUIL HALL MARKET-HOUSE.

STATEMENT OF THE RENTS,

And the Names of the Lessees of STALLS and CELLARS in Faneuil Hall Market House, May 1, 1858.

Number of Stall.	No. of Cellar.	Monthly Rent.	Occupants.
1	1	\$22 10	Jesse Russell.
		58 33	F. W. Delano.
2	2	22 10	Henry W. B. Frost.
		49 60	Watts & Willis.
		26 19	Dinsmore & Walker.
3	3	22 10	Charles S. Drury.
4		22 10	Lorenzo M. Dyer.
		20 71	Albert M. Aldrich.
5		22 10	E. S. Stacy.
	5	37 50	Read & Watts.
6		22 10	S. B. Krogman.
	6	22 81	John Thompson.
7		22 10	Ezekiel D. Dyer.
8	9	22 10	S. B. Krogman.
		21 08	George Russell.
9 & 11		44 20	Sewall Hiscock.
10 & 12		44 20	Peter E. Dunbar.
13 & 15		44 20	Marlborough Williams.
14		22 10	Abijah Learned.
16		22 10	William Melvin.
	16	8 12	Charles H. Coolidge.
17 & 19		33 80	Learned & Wheeler.
18		24 05	James Coggin.
20		24 05	Joseph Squire.
21		24 05	A. Fred. Pierce.
		\$703 89	<i>Carried forward.</i>

Number of Stall.	No. of Cellar.	Monthly Rent.	Occupants.
		\$703 89	<i>Brought forward.</i>
	21	16 97	Almon Humphrey.
22	4	39 86	Lucus Slade.
23 & 25		57 85	John P. Squire.
24		24 05	R. F. Burt.
26		33 80	F. B. Atwood.
27		33 80	George W. Whittemore.
28		33 80	Flint & Richards.
29		24 05	C. H. North.
30		24 05	George Bemis.
31		24 05	Reuben Kimball.
32	6	39 99	William B. Hovey.
33 & 35		48 10	Nathan Robbins.
34 & 36		48 10	Hiland Lockwood.
37 & 39	7	68 85	J. H. & A. Sumner.
38 & 40	7	63 94	Harrison Bird.
41 & 43	8	62 17	Daniel Worthley.
42 & 44	8	59 26	Stephen Locke.
45		20 48	Otis Simmonds.
46	8	45 39	David Heald.
47		33 80	George H. Simonds.
48		33 80	Henry L. Lawrence.
51	9	64 07	Ebenezer Holden.
50 & 52	10	58 97	Samuel S. Learned.
53 & 55	10	40 94	Emory Rice.
54		24 05	Russell & Kimball.
56		24 05	John Pearson.
57 & 59	11	60 40	Almon Humphrey.
58		24 05	James G. Sanderson.
60		24 05	Crosby & Simonds.
	10	7 14	Samuel Tilton.
61 & 63	11	58 41	Potter & Snow.
62 & 64	11	66 54	F S. Gross.
65 & 67	11	58 74	Edward W. Davis.
66 & 68	11½	62 79	Jonathan V. Fletcher.
69 & 71	12	75 29	J. F. Taylor.
70 & 72	12	59 38	Walter H. Stearns.
73			Closet.
74 & 76		48 10	R. P. Benton.
		\$2,297 02	<i>Carried forward.</i>

Number of Stall.	No. of Cellar.	Monthly Rent.	Occupants.
		\$2,297 02	<i>Brought forward.</i>
	13	10 20	Bourne & Co.
	13	10 20	Winsor Gleason.
75	17	37 70	John F. Payson.
77		24 05	Webber & Copeland.
	14	13 48	C. E. Morrison.
78 & 80	14	51 38	J. B. Severance.
79 & 81	15	72 67	Chamberlain, Kimball & Doe.
	14	48 56	Aaron Aldrich.
	15	42 66	B. B. Davis.
	15	40 52	F. P. Rand.
	16	27 36	Charles Chapin.
		24 05	Page Furber.
	16	27 36	Charles Gowan.
88 & 90	16	54 82	Sands, Crafts & Co.
	16	33 75	Hall & Chesman.
	16	26 54	Caleb C. Long.
		24 05	William Moody.
93 & 95	17	66 75	Winn & Ricker.
94 & 96	21	61 10	A. B. Simmons.
97 & 99	18	65 78	Hiland & Mackintosh.
98 & 100	18	54 74	Whiting, Dana & Co.
		33 80	Isaac Locke.
	18	40 44	Hall & Haynes.
	20	45 60	John Hill.
104 & 106	19	71 21	J. H. & G. Curtis.
		24 05	John Mackintosh.
107 & 109	19	65 46	James Hill.
108 & 110	20	57 26	Rand & Scott.
111 & 112		32 38	H. H. Bradshaw.
113 & 115	22	27 62	Thomas Walker.
114, 116, 118, 120, & h'lf 122,	} 22	62 14	William Hawes.
117 & 119			
121 & 123	22	27 62	Thomas Walker, Jr.
	22	27 62	Thomas Hamilton.
		\$3,629 94	<i>Carried forward.</i>

Number of Stall.	No. of Cellar.	Monthly Rent.	Occupants.
125, 127, 129 & 131	} 22	\$3,629 94	<i>Brought forward.</i>
124, 126, 128, 130, 132, and h'lf of 122	} 22	55 24	Holbrook & Newcomb.
		75 95	George Shattuck.
		<u>\$3,761 13</u>	

\$3,761 13 per month, equal to \$45,133 56 per annum.

OUT-DOOR PERMANENT STANDS.

*Statement of the Rents of the OUT-DOOR PERMANENT STANDS,
within the limits of Faneuil Hall Market, and Names of the
Occupants on the first day of May, 1858.*

Number of Stand.	Monthly Rent.	Occupants.
1	\$18 75	James G. Hunt.
2	6 25	Peter Higgins.
3	12 50	Jesse Y. Baker.
4	12 50	Isaac Baker.
5	25 00	W. S. Baker.
6	15 00	Almon Humphrey.
7	12 50	Marcus A. Metcalf.
8	12 50	Hiram Hunt.
\$115 00		per month, being per annum, \$1,380 00.

RECAPITULATION.

Annual Amount of Rents for Stalls and Cellars,	\$45,133 56
for Stands, - -	1,380 00
Receipts from the Scales, estimated at - -	800 00
	\$47,313 56

(Signed)

CHARLES B. RICE,

Superintendent of Faneuil Hall Market.



City Document.—No. 33.

CITY OF BOSTON.



QUARTERLY REPORT
OF THE
CITY PHYSICIAN.
1858.

In Board of Aldermen, July 12, 1858.

Laid on the table, and ordered to be printed.

Attest.

S. F. McCLEARY, *City Clerk.*

CITY OF BOSTON.

CITY PHYSICIAN'S OFFICE, }
July 8, 1858. }

TO THE HONORABLE, THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF
BOSTON.

The undersigned respectfully

R E P O R T S :

The number of vaccinations in this office during the past three months is *one thousand and sixty-eight*.

The number of children examined and furnished with certificates to enable them to enter school is *two hundred and sixty-one*.

The number of physicians belonging to the city, gratuitously supplied with vaccine lymph during the same period, is *seventy-seven*.

The County Jail has been visited and the sick and injured regularly administered to as usual.

The ship "Tropic," which arrived here from Havana with yellow fever on board, was ordered back to Quarantine, and no cases have, as yet, been originated from her.

We have reason to congratulate ourselves upon the prospect that eventually, through the medium of the Quarantine and Sanitary Conventions, and as a direct consequence of the interchange of views between the representatives of the Boards of Health from the various cities of the Union, at the meetings of those conventions, the principles and the policy which we in Boston have already for several years adopted, will be endorsed, in the fullest manner, as a basis of general practice in all the maritime cities. And it is not too much to expect, that, at the next annual meeting in New York, such well considered drafts of both Quarantine and Sanitary codes will be presented for the adoption of the Convention as will

cause them to be approved and recommended to the various commercial cities of the whole country. Committees were also appointed, at the convention in Baltimore, to memorialize Congress and the Smithsonian Institute for their coöperation in carrying out and enforcing the sanitary reforms which they propose. The very handsome and hospitable manner in which the delegates to that convention from this city were received and entertained by the Mayor, corporation, medical profession, and the citizens of Baltimore, has placed us under the deepest obligations to them, collectively and individually; and, in my own behalf, and in that of the other medical gentlemen who were so fortunate as to be able to be there, I would express the hope that some future occasion will be afforded us *in this city*, to show them we have, in some degree, appreciated their attentions.

The gentlemen of the Council will excuse me if I again respectfully recall their attention to the subjects referred to in my Report of April last. The reported presence of cholera in London, and in some of our southwestern cities, the present season, is, or ought to be, sufficient notice to us to put our own city into the cleanly condition of which it is so capable, and which is so essential to a long continuance of the almost unexampled freedom from epidemic sickness we have enjoyed during the past two years.

The laws of the State have clothed Boards of Health with plenary powers, to do any and all acts which, in their judgment, are necessary for the preservation and the promotion of the public health. Such powers carry with them a responsibility which cannot humanely be avoided by these bodies, to take care of those circumstances of a local nature which affect unfavorably the health of the masses of the people, *especially* of those who are either unable, or unwilling, to take care of themselves.

I have the honor to remain, gentlemen, with great respect,

Your obedient servant,

HENRY G. CLARK, *City Physician.*

City Document.—No. 34.

CITY OF BOSTON.



REPORT
OF THE
COMMITTEE ON MUSIC.
1858.

In School Committee, July 1, 1858.

Voted, That the Committee on Music have leave to report in print.

Attest:

BARNARD CAPEN, *Secretary.*

CITY OF BOSTON.

The Standing Committee on Music, in obedience to the rule of this Board which requires that they should "semi-annually, at the quarterly meetings in March and September, present a written report," respectfully beg leave to submit the following

REPORT.

This Committee was appointed during the latter part of the school year which ended January, 1858, but from want of time and opportunity to make any extended investigations, could not be said to have fairly entered upon their duties till the commencement of the present municipal year.

They derive their authority from the following orders, which, for this reason, as well as from the fact that they fully define their duties, and set forth the whole system of instruction in music employed in our Public Schools, are here appended:

In School Committee, Sept. 21, 1857.

ORDERED, That the study and practice of vocal music, as a part of the system of public instruction, be authorized by this Board; and that two half-hours each week in the Grammar Schools, and such time in the Primary Schools as shall be sufficient, be devoted to it.

ORDERED, That the pupils shall receive the same credits for proficiency, and undergo the same examinations, in this as in other studies pursued in the schools.

ORDERED, That singing constitute a part of the opening and closing exercises of each session of the Primary Schools; and that in the Grammar Schools, the morning session be opened, and the afternoon session closed, with appropriate singing; and that in addition to the instruction

already given by the music teacher to the first and second classes, musical notation, the singing of the scale, and exercises in reading simple music, be practised twice a week by the lower classes, under the direction of the teachers.

ORDERED, That it shall be the duty of the music teacher for the time being, at the Girls' High and Normal School, to give such instruction to the pupils of that institution as may qualify them to teach vocal music in our Public Schools.

ORDERED, That a Standing Committee be appointed, to consist of five members, whose duty it shall be to nominate to the Board for confirmation, suitably qualified persons as teachers of music; exercise a general supervision, and make examinations of each Grammar School in music at least once in six months, and to submit to this Board a report in writing, giving the results of their examinations.

Attest :

BARNARD CAPEN, *Secretary*.

The first thing to be done was to ascertain the actual condition of the schools as to their proficiency in music. To this end a thorough and personal examination of each Grammar and Primary School was therefore ordered, and carried out so far as time permitted. Your Committee visited the various schools in the city, and were gratified to find that an increased interest in the subject of music was already manifesting itself, as compared with what was noticed at the time when the Committee of Inquiry made their report to this Board, (City Document, No. 44, 1857).

They found the music teachers engaged in their work, and enjoying the coöperation of the masters of the Grammar Schools, who evinced a disposition to aid them by every means in their power. The pupils themselves appeared very creditably; rendering their vocal exercises with a degree of spirit and attention that was truly gratifying, and giving assurance that on their part every effort would be made to render the music lesson worthy of a permanent place in the exercises of the schools.

No difficulty has as yet manifested itself in putting in practice the recommendation of the Board in relation to the devotional exercises upon opening and closing the schools, and your Committee feel that it needs but an inspection of the classes at these times to convince the most sceptical of their importance as aids to the moral and religious training of the youthful mind.

By the statistics already obtained, more than one-half of the teachers are capable of instructing their pupils in as much of the elements of music as is required by the rules of the Board; and when the number of changes which are constantly occurring, by resignation or otherwise, is taken into account, and the understanding that in all future selections of teachers, their musical qualification shall be duly considered, the time cannot be far distant when the exceptions already alluded to will cease to exist, and every regulation in regard to this department, which the Board in its wisdom may propose, will be carried out to its fullest extent.

Before quitting this subject, your Committee feel that it would be doing a great injustice if they allowed the present opportunity to pass without expressing their deep sense of the cordiality and readiness to promote the success of the plan, which have been evinced toward them by the whole corps of teachers, who in many instances have subjected themselves to considerable trouble to place the pupils in the most convenient form for the examinations, and in various ways aided greatly in diminishing the labor which has necessarily attended so extensive a field of operation.

But one opinion was expressed by the teachers as to the influence of music upon school discipline. Their united testimony is to the effect that it could not be dispensed with without a corresponding increase of disciplinary regulations, and that it exerts a soothing and healthful influence over every grade of scholars, from the youngest to the eldest; over the vicious, as well as over those well-disposed.

It was also deemed advisable to ascertain as far as possible by correspondence with those having the direction of this branch of study in other schools and cities, what methods were employed elsewhere, and to engraft on our own system whatever might seem to have worked well and tended to render this department of education more practical and productive of the desired result. To accomplish this object, the following schedule of questions was prepared by the chairman, at the request of the Committee, and, with the assistance of the Superintendent of the Public Schools, who has at all times cheerfully given his active coöperation, they were addressed to the various superintendents and committees in other places.

Boston, *April 5, 1858.*

The Standing Committee of the Boston School Board, who have in charge the Musical Department of the Public Schools, are desirous of informing themselves as to the success of the various systems which may be taught in other cities and localities. For this purpose they have authorized the chairman to open a correspondence to procure information on the subject of music as a branch of popular education, with a view to secure the best results in the schools of this city. They would respectfully solicit your attention to the following subjects:—

1. How much time is devoted to the teaching of Music in your Public Schools, and to what extent is it taught?
2. What system, if more than one has been tried, has proved the best in practical results, as tested in your schools?
3. What text book or books have been adopted as the manuals for teaching?
4. Upon what plan, as regards the teachers, is the instruction given? Has every school a teacher, or are more than one taught by the same? The amount of salary, &c., &c.
5. How many classes in the Public Schools enjoy the benefit of the instruction in Music?

6. Does singing form a part of the daily exercises in the schools, and how much?

7. Has any attempt ever been made to teach Music in the Primary Schools, and with what success?

8. Has the introduction of Music into the schools been opposed, or does it meet with general favor?

Answers, embodying such information as was required, have been received in nearly every instance, and are subjoined.

ST. LOUIS, *April 24, 1858.*

1. There are seventeen schools in the city in which music is taught the small amount of one hour per week in each, and in those it is the calculation to teach thoroughly the elements of music; close attention being paid to the beating of time, and also about one-third of the hour devoted to reading and singing by note.

2. The system is the Pestalozzian; only that has been tried for four years past. We believe it as good or better than any system now taught.

3. The old "Normal Song Book" was used two or three years, and for the last two or three years the "Carmina Meloda," published by J. R. Miller, of Boston, has been used.

4. One teacher only for four years past has taught all of the above named schools, and the salary is now \$900.

5. All the classes in these schools have the benefit of the instruction.

6. Our Board make it the duty of the teachers to practise the schools fifteen or twenty minutes daily.

7. No attempt has ever been made to teach the rudiments of music in the Primary Schools, but the teachers of them practise them by rote.

8. It was somewhat opposed several years ago, but now meets with general favor.

The whole number of pupils at present attending our Public Schools, is 6,144, of whom 2,740 are taught music by the music teacher

Singing is a daily exercise in all the schools, Primary as well as Grammar. It is regarded with general favor.

Yours truly,

IRA DIVOLL,

Sup't of Public Schools, St. Louis.

SALEM, *April 27, 1858.*

In reply to the queries proposed by the Boston School Committee, it may be said, that although exercises in vocal music are frequent in all our schools, no regular instruction therein is given. No teachers are employed expressly for that purpose, nor is any particular system or class of books prescribed. Singing is regarded rather as a pleasant exercise to relieve the tedium of school hours, than as an art to be systematically cultivated. The instruction in this branch is, therefore, merely such as can be imparted by the teachers of the school. It is neither regular nor thorough. Of course, it follows that exercises in music are more frequent in some schools than in others, the degree of attention paid thereto depending upon the taste and disposition of the teachers. But in all the schools, from the Primaries upwards, singing is practised more or less.

It is regarded by the Committee as an improving as well as a pleasing exercise. It is encouraged as far as can be done without special appropriations for instruction in this branch ; but probably a proposition to introduce professional teachers of music into the schools would be opposed, on the score of economy, and under the belief that time would be given to this attractive study which can more profitably be bestowed upon other branches of greater utility and importance.

Respectfully yours,

G. L. STREETER,

Chairman 2d Visiting Committee.

PROVIDENCE, *April 16, 1858.*

WILLIAM READ, Esq.,

DEAR SIR : — In answer to your inquiries, I would say, first, that two lessons of forty-five minutes each are given to each class in the High and Grammar Schools every week, and one lesson of forty-five minutes to the Intermediate Schools every week.

All the pupils are taught to write music, and to read it at sight. The text-book is the "Normal Singer."

There is one male teacher who receives \$1000 per annum, and a female assistant who receives about \$100.

All the classes in the High, Grammar, and Intermediate Schools, are instructed in music.

Nearly all our teachers sing, and singing forms a part of the daily exercises of every school, Primary as well as Intermediate. In the Primary Schools they sing by rote. The instruction of music seems to meet with general favor. I have never heard the first word against the introduction of music into our schools.

Very respectfully yours,

DANIEL LEACH,

Sup't Public Schools.

CINCINNATI, May 5, 1858.

WM. READ, M. D.

DEAR SIR:—Your circular has come duly to hand. In reply, I would premise that our schools are divided into 1st, District; 2d, Intermediate; 3d, High Schools. The District Schools—some fourteen or fifteen in number—are subdivided into classes A, B, C, D,—or I should call them grades; these again are subdivided, as A 1, A 2, &c. The districts are, by frequent examinations and course of study, and comparing of notes among teachers, kept as nearly alike as possible. The Intermediate Schools have classes or grades, A and B, which are also subdivided. The High Schools have grades A, B, C, D. I have four District Schools and the High Schools. With these preliminaries, I will endeavor to reply to your interrogatories in their order.

1. Each District School that I attend has half a day twice a week; the time to each grade as follows: D and C, before recess; B and A, after. As D is composed of the youngest pupils of the District, and is very numerous, I teach only D, first grade. The lessons average, say forty minutes. It is expected of the pupils that before they are qualified to enter the Intermediate Schools, they will be able to read with ease in the key of C; understand the transposition of the scale to G, or F; to count or beat the different kinds of time; to understand the different characters of the time table; also, the clefs and the signatures. In the Intermediate Schools they are expected to accomplish themselves

in reading in the usual major and minor keys, easy music at sight. In the High Schools it is presumed that all who have come up through the common schools can look intelligently upon a page of music, and are prepared to sing. The elements are not taught, but all the pupils are expected to read the syllables and sing carefully by note. I should here state that the two High Schools have each half a day a week -- Friday. As the boys of our High Schools have arrived at the period of change of voice, for a time some are on the bankrupt list, while others have passed the point of change, and I have as a consequence a good bass and some tenors; so that with the sopranos and altos of girls and smaller boys, I have a chorus to master the "Gloria in Excelsis of the 12th Mass of Mozart," also choruses from Rossini. "The Hallelujah of the Messiah" is receiving attention.

So much for the extent to which we carry music.

2. Three years since I introduced into my schools the charts, as published in London, of "Hullah's Wilhem's Method," which I used at that time with manifest advantage. There are, as you know, fifty-two charts, embracing the principal exercises embodied in the manuals. They were originally published, I believe, from 1 to 100, inclusive; the higher numbers designed for more advanced classes. Being unable to obtain those numbers for my High Schools, as they are out of print, I copied many of them on large charts for my own use. As, however, many of the numbers from 1 to 52 are too difficult for children, about two years since, when an Intermediate School was formed by taking the heads off of my District Schools, I discontinued the use of these charts, substituting the "Pestalozzian School Song Book," published by Russell & Richardson, of Boston, which, in connection with blackboard and elementary exercises I have prepared on charts, answers my purpose very well. I refer, of course, to the elementary part of the work. I very seldom use any of the songs contained in the so-called juvenile singing school books, unless to illustrate some principle not made clear in the elements. I require the pupils so far to memorize the elements as to be able satisfactorily to answer any question that may be deduced therefrom. Sometimes the whole chapter is recited *verbatim*.

3. Text-books. — I have already spoken of the one I use, and which I presume is used in some of your schools. In the High Schools I use the "Singing School Companion," edited by Bird, and published now by O. Ditson.

4. There are three other teachers beside myself ; two of them devoting their whole time during school hours to the work. Mr. Locke and Mr. Mason have each five District and two Intermediate Schools, I believe ; Mr. Baldwin, three District Schools. That part of the city known as Germany is under my care. Mr. Locke uses as text-book the "School Vocalist," edited by himself. Mr. Mason uses several, — what, I do not know ; nor do I know Mr. Baldwin's text-books.

Salaries. — Mr. Locke and Mr. Mason, each, \$1,200. My salary is, Common Schools, \$960 ; High Schools, \$400 ; total, \$1,360. Mr. Baldwin, about \$40 a month, I believe.

5. I have already answered in No. 1. I believe Mr. Mason teaches all the D grade, only by rote, however ; I do not. I endeavor to make them, as early as possible, readers at sight.

6. In some schools, fifteen minutes are spent every morning in singing, principally sacred music.

7. If I mistake not our District Schools are what you call Primary Schools. Your Grammar, we call Intermediate. The answer to No. 7 you have already. Our experience is, when children are learning to read, they should learn to sing. When the study of arithmetic is begun, and before the fundamental rules are learned, a child may be able by the eye to read the notes on the staff with sufficient accuracy to unite with a chorus ; with a little age and experience, to sing alone. Of course, the music must be childlike, simple in time, and pleasing when mastered.

8. Music was at first opposed. I have been in the service of the Board more than ten years ; of the High School Board, about eight years. There was some opposition in the commencement, but it is now a regular institution, and no one thinks of casting it out — as soon dispense with arithmetic or geography. And this leads me to your question whether teachers think it interferes with the duties of the school-room. Of course this must depend on circumstances. If my teachers feel so, they have a way of concealing their feelings such as any actor should covet. I have heard, however, of such instances. 1st. It may be the fault of the teacher. She or he may have no music in his soul, and is fit, &c. 2d. It may be regarded as a recreation merely by the pupils, and thus tend to dissipate their minds. 3d. It may be and generally is the music teacher's fault. He is unfit for his office. He cannot condescend to the mind of a child. He loves to play on his instrument, piano or violin, and forgets that he is there to teach, not to amuse himself or pupils. He is

fond of getting up show pieces, exhibitions, &c., or spends the time of the lesson in hearing some favorite pupils sing a solo or a duet ; fails in clothing his language in a suitable garb, is unpleasant in disposition, fretful, peevish, — alas ! a common fault, — is an uneducated man, and does not sympathize with pupils or teachers in other studies ; must make every thing bend to his department.

Lastly, music undoubtedly exerts a most happy influence over our schools — a moral, I might add a religious influence. “ Let me make the ballads of a nation and I care not who makes its laws,” is a maxim that all acknowledge. Were I not fully impressed with the truth of the moral influence of music, I could not persuade myself to continue in my present vocation.

Yours, &c.,

CHARLES AIKEN.

OFFICE SUPERINTENDENT SCHOOLS, }
MANCHESTER, N. H., *April 24, 1858.* }

WILLIAM READ, Esq.

Your circular of April 5th came to hand in due season. I answer your questions in order.

1. An indefinite amount of time. Music is taught in all of our Public Schools by the common school teacher.

2. We have had teachers employed to give lessons to classes in the schools — prefer that it be taught by the regular teachers, as is arithmetic or any other study.

3. We leave this matter mainly to teachers. In Primary Schools Mr. Fitz's books are used — in higher grades we have used various works — no one is especially authorized by our School Board.

4. Answered in No. 2.

5. All classes to some extent.

6. It does — occupying from fifteen minutes to a half-hour, according to the grade of school and other circumstances.

7. It is taught to some extent, and the result is very gratifying.

8. It meets with general favor, especially when no extra compensation is given.

Yours truly,

JAMES O. ADAMS,
Superintendent Public Instruction.

PORTLAND, ME., *April 17, 1858.*

In answer to your inquiries respecting the instruction given in our Public Schools in music, I would say that there is no time whatever devoted to it in any of the schools. In some of the schools for girls a few moments are spent in singing, as a part of the devotional exercises, but this is all. And further, no attempt has ever been made to introduce it, on account of the opposition it has met with.

I have from time to time argued the importance of this branch of our moral and religious nature upon the Board, but without success. The expense, the difficulty of procuring suitable instructors, and the supposed interruption it would make in the usual routine, are the reasons argued against it.

Very respectfully yours,

MOSES WOOLSON.

OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT OF INSTRUCTION, }
CLEVELAND, *June 9, 1858.* }

Your circular making certain inquiries in relation to music as taught in our Public Schools, was duly received.

1. You want to know how much time we give to music.

For the last seven years we have employed a special teacher for this branch, who has devoted his whole time to teaching, giving instruction in the Grammar and High Schools. His time is so divided that *one hour* only is given to a school in each week. The size of the schools varies from 75 to 200.

2. You inquire what system of instruction we adopt, &c.

I would say, in reply, that in the lower classes nothing is attempted beyond mere rote singing. In the upper grades the elements of music are taken up and the pupils are taught to read music at sight. The blackboard is used to write music upon, and one or two terms in a year no book is required to be used.

3. What text-book is used?

We have used several within the past few years. I think the one last adopted was "Bradbury's Musical Gems."

4. Has every school a teacher? What salary is paid, &c.?

We employ but one teacher — salary, \$750.

5. Already answered.

6. Does singing form a part of every day's exercises?

The teachers in charge of the different schools have singing as a part of the opening exercises in the morning ; this is about all. A few who understand music practise their schools occasionally upon the pieces assigned by the music teacher.

7. Has any attempt ever been made to teach music in the Primary Schools, and with what success ?

We have never attempted it.

8. Has the introduction of music into the schools been opposed, or does it meet with general favor ?

I reply that it has been opposed. Twelve years ago our Board of Education employed a teacher of music for a few months, as an experiment, and they were utterly denounced ; even teachers disapproved of it, and it was finally discontinued. A year or two passed and the thing was tried again, and with better success. The popular notion about its being of *no use* had undergone a change. At the present time the people are decidedly in favor of having music taught, and because the Board have, from the embarrassed condition of the treasury, suspended instruction in this branch for a little time, there is a popular clamor for its restoration.

I must frankly confess, however, that the results of instruction in music have not been entirely satisfactory here. We have been disappointed. At the last annual examination it was found that not more than ten per cent. of any Grammar School could sing the plainest pieces of music at sight, when called upon individually to execute alone. Many could not even name the notes in any key, nor answer the simplest questions upon the science. The truth is, taught as they are — a large school as *one class* — great numbers slip along and learn very little. If geography or arithmetic should be taught in the same manner, we should expect the same want of thoroughness.

Then only one lesson is given in a week. This, in my opinion, is not enough. But I am satisfied, from my observations here, that *nine-tenths* of all scholars might be taught to read music more readily and with far less trouble than they are taught to read our language. We have not yet hit upon the true methods of giving instruction in music, and I am heartily glad you are looking into the matter.

Very truly,

A. FREESE,

Superintendent of Instruction.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS, }
BALTIMORE, *April 26, 1858.* }

DEAR SIR:—Your communication of April 5th was duly received and laid before the Board of Commissioners of Public Schools. By the Board it was referred to the Committee on Music. It affords the Committee pleasure to communicate the following answers to your inquiries.

1. The time devoted to the teaching of music in the Public Schools is one hour per week in elementary instruction. This is limited to the first class in the Grammar Schools, and to all the classes in the High Schools. Besides the hour devoted to the first class, the whole school is practised in singing melodies, &c. This arrangement is made to allow the music teachers the opportunity of visiting all the Grammar and High Schools during the week. The pupils sing every day under the direction of their day teachers, and sometimes on several occasions, when changing classes, &c., during the day. The extent to which music is taught is to afford the pupils a general familiarity with the principles of the science as contained in their text-books. They have been instructed through the “Pestalozzian,” and “Deem’s Vocal Music Simplified.”

2. The system that has proved the best in practical results on trial is that of the Pestalozzian, illustrated by the blackboard, with original lessons and exercises.

3. The text-books that have been used are the “Pestalozzian,” “Deems’ Vocal Music Simplified,” “Music for the Public Schools,” prepared by Wm. A. Tarbutton,—song books published by the Board.

4. The plan upon which the teachers operate in giving instruction in music is as follows: The city is divided into two districts, and there is a music teacher for each. The music teachers visit the High and Grammar Schools once in each week. The Primaries they visit occasionally. The teachers of the several schools, including the Primaries, exercise the pupils every day in singing. The salary of the music teacher of the Eastern District is \$900 per annum. That of the teacher of the Western District is \$750. The teacher of the Eastern District has been much longer in the service than the teacher of the Western District. He receives more salary on this account.

5. The classes that receive instruction in music are the first class in the Grammar Schools and all the classes in the High Schools.

6. Singing forms a part of the daily exercises of the pupils. They sing generally when changing classes, and at the opening and closing of the schools.

7. The pupils of the Primary Schools receive no elementary instruction. They are directed by the teachers in singing melodies rather in the way of pastime than of instruction.

8. The introduction of music into the Public Schools was opposed until its usefulness was tested, when the opposition ceased. Certain denominations oppose it as inconsistent with their principles. No difficulty whatever is occasioned by such opposition. It is always made by persons who know nothing of the effect of music upon the pupils.

Respectfully yours,

CHARLES T. MADDOX,

Chairman Committee on Music.

CHICAGO, April 24, 1858.

I send enclosed the rule of our Board in regard to music, with the text-books required.

We have but one teacher, and his instructions extend to all the classes in the Public Schools.

Most of the schools commence the day with singing.

I send herewith my Annual Report. On page thirteen you will find an allusion to the opposition that was made to the introduction of music some years since. No branch is now more popular than music with all classes.

“In March, 1847, a motion was made by a member of the Council, that the Committee on Schools inquire into the expediency of making Vocal Music one of the permanent branches taught in the common schools. Another member moved to amend by adding dancing. The amendment, receiving only three votes, was lost ; and in January, 1848, a music teacher was employed.”

“*Music.* — Two music lessons shall be given to the High School, and one to each department of the several Primary and Grammar Schools, every week that the schools are in session. The lessons in the High School shall continue forty-five minutes ; in the Grammar Departments, forty minutes ; and in the Primary Departments, thirty minutes.

“The singing book used in the Grammar Schools shall be ‘Mason’s Normal Singer;’ and in the Primary Schools, ‘Bradbury’s School Melodist.’”

Yours truly,

W. H. WELLS,
Superintendent Public Schools.

IN EAST CAMBRIDGE, one hour a week is devoted to musical instruction in High and Grammar Schools, and half an hour in the Middle and Intermediate Schools. No particular system is in use. One teacher is employed for all the schools, and his salary is \$1000.

Singing does not form part of the daily exercises of the schools.

Singing was formerly taught in the Alphabet Schools.

Its introduction meets with favor.

M. CLARKE.

SUPERINTENDENT’S OFFICE, }
BUFFALO, April 13, 1858. }

DEAR SIR: — In reply to your circular of the 5th inst. I submit the following as the facts in regard to instruction in music in the Public Schools of this city.

1. In the twenty-five of the thirty-three Public Schools in this city vocal music is taught by lessons on the blackboard one hour in each week.

2. Previous to the introduction of this system, music was taught by the teachers in the schools, as they were able, and with indifferent success. No thorough knowledge of the science was acquired, and the singing was almost exclusively by rote.

3. “Webster’s Dulcedo” is the authorized text-book; but it is not altogether used. The teacher is in the habit of introducing new songs and new exercises at his discretion, which are sometimes written upon the board, and sometimes printed for distribution.

4. The instruction in the rudiments is given by one teacher, who itinerates from school to school, visiting five each day. His salary is \$1,100 per annum. It is the purpose of the department to have one teacher in each room competent to lead the pupils in their singing and to prevent their falling into bad habits.

5. All the classes in the third or highest departments are taught in the study room, the other exercises of the school being suspended during the singing lesson. In many instances, the scholars from the second departments share in this instruction, while in others, the teacher devotes a portion of his time to the department separately.

6. Singing forms a part of the daily exercises in every graded school, and at least fifteen minutes of each session are devoted to practise on the lessons given by the instructor, or in singing songs of a suitable character.

7. Music is taught in the Primary Schools only by the teachers of these schools, and no attempt is made to teach the rudiments. The scholars sing many simple songs very creditably, and are exercised in certain rhythmical, numerical and alphabetical combinations in an amusing and instructive manner.

8. There is now and then a man who regards music as an unnecessary part of a common school education, but it generally meets with popular favor. The children would not consent to be deprived of instruction in it, and its influence on the schools is considered healthful. A large proportion of our graded schools have supplied themselves with pianos at their own expense; that is, by contributions from scholars and parents, or by public exhibitions at which a small entrance fee has been charged. These latter, however, have proved injurious to the schools, and are not encouraged.

It should be remarked that the services of one teacher of music are not sufficient for the wants of our schools. There can be no doubt that the instruction should be in the charge of one man, in order to secure uniformity of results and a system.

Respectfully yours,

JOSEPH WARREN,

Superintendent of Schools.

COLUMBUS, *April 28, 1858.*

DEAR SIR: — It is with pleasure that I answer the inquiries contained in your circular letter, for I shall hope to receive an abstract of the results of your investigations in regard to the success of vocal music in schools, if you publish one.

1. Each pupil receives two lessons of three-fourths of an hour each. We design to give instruction in this department so far as to enable the pupil to read and sing new pieces readily.

2. We have only tried the ordinary method of drilling on the scale and staff.

3. "Normal Singer," "Golden Wreath," and "Singing Bird."

4. We have one music teacher who goes to all the buildings and gives lessons to classes in a separate room appropriated for singing in connection with each building.

5. All except the Primary.

6. It does not. Two lessons a week of three-fourths of an hour each.

7. Those of the Primary teachers who can sing, train their pupils to sing pieces by rote.

8. Some oppose, some are indifferent, and some are much in favor.

Music has not been very successful in our schools, but I attribute the want of success more to the difficulty in securing teachers who are adapted to the business of teaching music, than anything else. I should regret to see music thrown out of our schools.

Yours truly,

E. D. KINGSLEY.

NEW BEDFORD, *April 28, 1858.*

DEAR SIR : — In answer to your first question I would say — In our Primary Schools we have occasional exercises in singing, under the direction of the regular teachers in these schools, the time occupied varying in length from, say fifteen to thirty minutes each day ; but in our Intermediate and Grammar Schools, and in the High School, we have a special instructor in this branch, who gives two lessons per week, of thirty minutes each, in all these schools.

2. In the Primary Schools the instruction is entirely by rote, but in the higher grades the branch is taught scientifically, and our experience leads us to believe that each of the two methods is best in those schools, respectively.

3. "Baker's School Music."

4. The special teacher gives instruction in all the grades above the Primary. At present we employ but one teacher, the number of schools being sufficient to keep him constantly employed during school hours. The salary is \$650 per year.

5. The instruction in every instance is given to the whole school, and all are required to attend to the subject for the time being.

6. In the Primary Schools there is more or less singing, daily, but

in the other schools the exercise is only occasional in addition to the regular instruction.

7. None, except as above mentioned. We do not think that the pupils are sufficiently mature, as a general thing, to take up the subject scientifically till they enter the Intermediate Schools.

8. It was somewhat opposed at first, but meets with general favor now. The general good effects have been so apparent as to overcome all opposition.

Yours, &c.,

A. BORDEN,

Chairman School Committee.

TOLEDO, OHIO, *May 10, 1858.*

DEAR SIR:—1. One hour weekly in every school is devoted to teaching vocal music. The teacher is expected to lead the pupils to a knowledge of the science as well as the art of music, to an extent limited only by their ability and endeavors.

2. "Pestalozzian."

3. In the Primary and Secondary departments we use "The Singing Bird," by Wm. B. Bradbury; in the Grammar and High School departments, "The Academy Vocalist," by G. F. Root.

4. The instruction in vocal music is given by the same teacher in all the schools. He receives for his services \$400 per year.

5. All classes. All pupils are required by the rule of the Board of Education to attend to the instruction in this department, and neither the teacher of the school nor the teacher of music excuses a pupil from attending to a series of lessons without the consent of the Superintendent. Only three or four have received such excuses during the past two years.

6. Singing forms a part of the daily exercises in every school.

(1.) Some piece of sacred music—perhaps a chant—is sung in connection with the opening or devotional exercises of the morning. (2.) The pupils sing in connection with their physical exercises, it aiding them to keep time in their muscular movements. (3.) Singing is practised as an exercise by itself at the option of the teachers.

7. It will be seen from the above that our Primary Schools receive the same amount of instruction in music as those of a higher grade, and

in my opinion with better "success." (1.) Although excuses are exceedingly rare in the higher departments, some of the older pupils, by reason of faulty earlier training, have come to believe that they cannot learn to *sing* — can only learn something of the principles of music. So that the pupils in the lower schools *more generally* participate in the *singing*. (2.) At the age of pupils in these schools, — they are not admitted until six, — the vocal organs are more easily trained to adjust themselves to the production of musical sounds, — while the ear and taste are more susceptible of culture. When all our pupils have come up through the Primary instruction in music we expect that they all will be singers. (3.) The effort of the younger pupils, whether physical or intellectual, being accompanied, as is thought, by greater exercise of the sensibilities, and music affecting especially the sensibilities, it does more in these than in the higher schools to exhilarate the feelings and relieve the "tone" of the school. In these schools the pupils begin to learn by rote; but before leaving them they are able to read musical characters with considerable facility.

8. It meets with a most hearty public support. Musical instruction could not be removed from our schools without great and general dissatisfaction.

Very respectfully yours, &c.,

JOHN EATON, JR.,

Superintendent Public Schools.

SPRINGFIELD, *April 10, 1858.*

DEAR SIR: — I present the following in answer to your inquiries respecting instruction in music in our schools.

1. No time is devoted to teaching music as a science. No teacher of music is employed. A large proportion of our teachers sing, more or less, and spend some time with the pupils in singing, daily, familiar tunes, chiefly for the sake of varying the exercises of the school. Very little *real* improvement results from such practice.

Formerly large numbers of our children belonging to the Public School received instruction in classes from private teachers. Then nearly all our teachers found it comparatively easy to maintain good singing in their schools; but, of late years, juvenile singing schools appear to have gone

out of date ; fewer children learn to sing, except by rote ; and music in all our schools has retrograded.

3. I have used the “ Wreath of School Songs,” by White & Gould. In the lower schools “ The Song Book of the School Room,” by Lowell Mason. Fitz’s little books and some others have been used. Mason’s “ Normal School Singer ” is beginning to be used.

6. Nearly all our schools commence the day with singing in connection with devotional exercises, generally sacred music. They commonly close with a song.

7. The children in our Primary Schools sing quite as much as in any grade, but without any instruction or scientific knowledge of music.

8. No particular opposition, chiefly because there is nothing to oppose ; but if any expense were incurred, I doubt not many would say it is not a necessary branch in Public Schools.

Some years ago a gentleman volunteered to instruct the pupils of my school *one hour a week*, which he continued for a year. My school was greatly benefited by it ; and with that amount I should feel satisfied, because it would enable me to direct the pupils at other times, with some degree of success. My opinion is that a little instruction is beneficial, if the principal can take charge of the general practice in the absence of the teacher of music ; otherwise little good will be done.

The incapacity or indifference of *many* in every school will always make this a difficult branch to teach, unless those who sing from a desire of improvement can be taken by themselves for practice. Then comes the difficulty of *employing* those who do *not* sing.

I have said more on this subject than your queries demanded, partly because I could say little in direct reply, for obvious reason, and partly because I feel a deep interest in the subject.

I am very truly yours,

A. PARISH.

In Worcester, Mass., as the following extract from the Report of the School Committee will show,

“ The services of a professional music teacher have been employed in the Grammar Schools a considerable part of last year, but only to the extent of one lesson a week in each school. The experiment was by no means a failure ; but, since it is found as a matter of fact that nearly all

the scholars who under any circumstances will learn music, already avail themselves of private instruction at their own cost and under more advantageous circumstances than are possible in our schools, we incline to the opinion that music, at present, should not be attempted as one of the regular studies ; while *singing*, as an occasional relief from study and a means of cultivating good feeling and worthy sentiments, should in every school be freely used, and, if necessary, strictly required.

LAWRENCE, *August 11, 1858.*

DEAR SIR : — Your circular of questions was duly received, and I reply to them in their order.

1. But two hours per week are devoted to music in our High and Grammar Schools.

2. But one system has been tried — that of the ordinary instruction by a singing master, using the blackboard in conjunction with the textbook.

3. A book called the “Musical Bouquet,” published by Iveson & Phinney.

4. One teacher, a professor of music, Mr. Palmer, teaches in the Oliver High and South Grammar Schools, and the assistant at the Oliver Grammar School, Mr. Eaton, takes charge of the subject there.

4. In the Middle and Primary Schools, no instruction is given. The teachers teach the singing of simple songs by rote. At the Oliver High and South Grammar Schools we pay \$150 per annum. At the Oliver Grammar School it is the duty of the assistant to instruct in music without additional pay. His whole salary is \$800 per annum.

5. All the classes.

6. It does.

7. No.

8. It is favorably received, and has never been opposed.

Yours truly,

H. K. OLIVER,

Superintendent of Public Schools.

A letter was also addressed to the Superintendent of Schools for the City of New York, but no answer has been received. The Committee desire to say, however, that a very courteous invitation was extended to them to attend a school

festival in that city, in which singing formed one of the prominent features, but owing to other engagements it was not in their power to avail themselves of it.

In reviewing the correspondence laid before the Board with this report, one striking fact appears to be prominent: *wherever music as a branch of common school education has been fairly tried*, popular sentiment, which is after all the only basis upon which the superstructure of common schools rests, is entirely in favor of it; and although its introduction, from ignorance or other causes, may have been opposed at first, the experiment once fairly tested, its strongest opponents have become its warmest friends, and most anxious for its permanence. Its importance as a branch of common school education seems also to be recognized in almost direct proportion to the degree of attention paid to it among the other studies of the school. We find also that in some of the eastern cities, where the common school system grew up into form and method before the commencement of the present musical era, there has been much less attention paid to this branch of education, than in the comparatively new cities of the West. But it may be added in this connection that under the new arrangement, the condition of the Boston Public Schools in this department, from all the evidence within the knowledge of the Committee, will not suffer in comparison with that of similar schools elsewhere. This result is the more gratifying as it was here the movement in favor of introducing music as a branch of public school education in this country was originally commenced in 1837, and each succeeding year has given additional proofs of the wisdom and feasibility of the plan.

The reasons for its non-success in other places appear to be not those which arise from any inherent difficulty in the subject, but rather from a want of sympathy in the school committees and teachers, who, overlooking the advantages, both moral and physical, which spring from its practice, have been content to class it among the *accomplishments* of life, and as such having no place in the programme of the school.

In regard to the course of instruction, no change is recommended. Your Committee have not been able to find any thing in the methods pursued in other places, which they think can, with benefit, be engrafted on that which has been authorized by this Board. Indeed, they find that in those cities where the greatest results are attained, the lessons of the music teacher are given in the same way that is followed here. It has been a subject for consideration, whether a more centralizing course in regard to the instruction, reducing the number of teachers, might not render our system more efficient; whether it would not be better to place the whole responsibility of the musical instruction on one person, with a salary sufficient to remunerate him for giving up his whole time to the city, as in the case of the teachers of the Grammar and Primary Schools, than to divide it, as at present is done, at an equal expense, among three or four.

There can be no doubt that this plan is the only one by which the greatest amount of benefit can be derived by the scholars, and if the Board decide to make the arrangement already authorized, a permanent one, must at some future time be resorted to. But with the limited experience of the past year, your Committee do not propose to recommend any specific action upon this point at the present time.

It has been repeatedly urged as an objection against the present system of dividing the instruction in music, that the want of uniformity in the methods adopted by the several teachers would prove detrimental to the scholars as a whole, and that such a variety of styles of expression and execution as must necessarily result from such an arrangement, would be fatal to any attempt to collect all the schools together for the purpose of a general exhibition. In a certain sense this is no doubt true, but the experience of the past year has proved that no insuperable obstacles may be expected so far as the exhibition is concerned. The introduction of music into the programme of the school festival which held its sixty-seventh

anniversary on the afternoon of July 27th, ult., afforded an opportunity of thoroughly testing this question. It was found upon the very first rehearsal, that such a degree of uniformity in all the essential points of performance had been attained throughout the whole number, — nineteen schools, — that the business of the rehearsal was not materially delayed on that account.

Of the success of that festival, in a musical point of view, it is unnecessary to make any extended report to this Board, who, having been present themselves, are equally qualified with the Committee to judge. The general favor with which the change was hailed, and the uniform expressions of satisfaction and pleasure which have come to their knowledge, have contributed in no small degree to recompense your Committee for their labors, and, it is hoped, will encourage and dispose the Board not only to *continue* the system which has been so well begun, but by their sympathy and coöperation, to strengthen the position of the music teachers, and establish this department upon a basis as firm as that which supports any other of the studies pursued in our Common Schools.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

For the Committee,

WILLIAM READ, *Chairman.*

City Document.—No. 35.

CITY OF BOSTON.



REPORT

OF THE

COMMITTEE ON ORDINANCE EXTENDING FANEUIL HALL MARKET
LIMITS TO FANEUIL HALL BASEMENT.

1858.

In Board of Aldermen, Sept. 20, 1858.

Laid on the table, and ordered to be printed.

Attest:

S. F. McCLEARY, *City Clerk.*

CITY OF BOSTON.

In Board of Aldermen, August 30, 1858.

ORDERED: That the Committee on Ordinances be directed to report an Ordinance extending the limits of Faneuil Hall Market so as to include the basement and cellars under Faneuil Hall, now being fitted for market purposes, and so much of the streets around the Hall as may be deemed expedient for market accommodations.

Read twice and passed. Sent down for concurrence.

J. M. WIGHTMAN, *Chairman.*

In Common Council, Sept. 2, 1858.

Passed in concurrence.

S. W. WALDRON, JR., *President.*

Approved. Sept. 3d, 1858.

F. W. LINCOLN, JR., *Mayor.*

CITY OF BOSTON.

In Board of Aldermen, Sept. 20, 1858.

The Committee on Ordinances, who were directed to report an Ordinance extending the limits of Faneuil Hall Market, would respectfully recommend the passage of the accompanying Ordinance.

For the Committee,

CHARLES EMERSON, *Chairman.*

CITY OF BOSTON.

AN ORDINANCE

IN ADDITION TO AN ORDINANCE IN RELATION TO FANEUIL HALL
MARKET.

*Be it ordained by the Aldermen and Common Council of the City
of Boston, in City Council assembled, as follows: —*

SECTION 1. The basement story and cellars under Faneuil Hall, and Faneuil Hall Square shall be considered and held to be within the limits of Faneuil Hall Market, and shall be subject to all the provisions, restrictions, and regulations contained in an Ordinance in relation to Faneuil Hall Market, passed September 9, 1852.

SECT. 2. This Ordinance shall take effect from and after its passage.

City Document.—No. 36.

CITY OF BOSTON.



R E P O R T

OF THE

**COMMITTEE ON REMOVAL OF THE CITY STABLES
TO THE SOUTH BAY LANDS.**

1858.

In Board of Aldermen, Sept. 27, 1858.

Laid on the table, and ordered to be printed.

Attest:

S. F. McCLEARY, *City Clerk.*

CITY OF BOSTON.

In Board of Aldermen, June 30, 1858.

ORDERED: That the Committee on Internal Health consider the expediency of locating the City Stables upon that portion of the South Bay Lands, on the water line above Brookline street, so as to include accommodation for the Paving Department, with dockage for the landing and storage of material used in paving.

SAM'L F. McCLEARY, *City Clerk.*

CITY OF BOSTON.

In Board of Aldermen, Sept. 27, 1858.

The Committee on Internal Health, to whom was referred the order of the Board of Aldermen of June 30th, in relation to the expediency of locating the City Stables upon the water line of the South Bay Lands above Brookline street, so as to include accommodations for the Paving Department, have attended to the duty assigned them and

R E P O R T .

The Committee have given the subject matter that careful consideration which its importance demands, and have arrived at the unanimous conclusion, that it is for the best interest of the City that the City Stables should be removed from their present location to that designated in the order, for the following reasons :

1st. It is a matter of importance that in the location of large stables they should be removed as far as possible from the immediate proximity of the dwellings of our citizens. At the time the present location was selected, the premises were on the line of the water, and far removed from dwellings, while now, (owing to the improvements made by the City in the filling up of the South Bay, and thereby increasing the desirableness of the land between Harrison avenue and Washington street for the building of residences,) this portion of our City is covered with the dwellings of our most substantial citizens, and is in close proximity to the City Stables, with their accompanying nuisances.

2d. The laying of the foundations of the City Stables on

the South Bay improvements above Brookline street, would thus secure the mud filling of that portion of the territory, and save to the City from \$25,000 to \$30,000.

3d. The present Stables are in a dilapidated state, low studded, and without sufficient ventilation, cellar, or drainage, for the healthy accommodation of the valuable horses owned by the City, which number sixty-five or seventy; and as new Stables must be built within a short time, if the City of Boston wishes to maintain its reputation for cleanliness, the present appears to your Committee the appropriate time to move in the matter, while the filling of the territory is going on. The present sheds at the City Yard, used for the cover of the carts, will soon be obliged to be replaced by new ones, as those now standing are in a decayed state, and to rebuild them on the present site is neither judicious nor expedient, as the land they now stand upon is far more valuable for other purposes. The removal of the Stables and sheds from their present location would place a large tract of land on a prominent thoroughfare at the disposal of the Land Committee. This tract measures 200 feet fronting on Harrison avenue, and 275 feet on Brookline street; in fact, a portion of the present building stands in Brookline street, being built over the line of that street about twenty feet, running to its centre. Within this yard, as it is termed, covering 55,000 feet in addition to the Stables, and the requisite sheds for placing under cover the carts, are a wheelwright's shop, blacksmith's shop, harness shop, and paint shop; and all are built of wood, and liable at any time to be the starting point of a serious conflagration.

And your Committee concur fully in the opinion expressed to them by the competent head of the Internal Health Department, that new structures should be erected as soon as possible.

Immediately in the rear of the Internal Health Department yards are the shed, tool room, and yard of the Paving Department. The Superintendent of Streets represents to your

Committee, that the City's interests suffer much from the want of proper wharf accommodations in this growing section of our City.

He represents that a capacious wharf is needed at the southern section of the City, upon which can be kept stored quantities of paving stones, edgestones, crossing stones, etc. The City has now no place to which access can be had by water, except the North Wharf, to land the stone and material for the Paving Department.

The Superintendent of Streets states that the prices of paving stones which are brought from the State of Maine fluctuate as freights do, and that in seasons when freights are high, paving stones are scarcely obtainable, and that it is important that the City should have a place to store a large quantity when they can be procured cheap. The Brookline Street Wharf would afford this, with suitable accommodations for the work shed, tool room, and for storing refuse material for making macadamage.

The importance of locating the Paving Department in the southern portion of the City is obvious from the fact that a great amount of paving work will be required in that section for many years to come.

Your Committee are fully of the opinion that true economy and the best interests of the City require that the dock on the southerly side of Brookline street, and a sufficient number of feet of land, be set off for the Paving Department; and that to the southward of this, and adjoining thereto, there should also be set off land sufficient for the Internal Health Department, and that a suitable brick stable, and workshops, with sheds for carts, should be erected.

The buildings for the Stables will of course be upon piles, with a stone foundation.

The Committee beg to submit the following orders.

For the Committee,

SAMUEL D. CRANE, *Chairman.*

ORDERED : That a Joint Special Committee, composed of the Committee upon Internal Health, South Bay Lands, Paving Department, and Public Buildings, be and they are hereby authorized and empowered to take immediate measures for the erection of a suitable structure or structures for the accommodation of the City Stables and the Paving Department, upon the water line of the South Bay, south of Brookline Street Dock.

ORDERED : That the Treasurer be and he is hereby authorized to procure a loan of Thirty Thousand dollars, the same to be charged to the expense of erecting suitable structures for the accommodation of the City Stables and Paving Department.

City Document.—No. 37.

CITY OF BOSTON.



R E P O R T

OF THE

JOINT SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON THE PUBLIC TRIALS
OF STEAM FIRE ENGINES.

1858.

In Common Council, Sept. 30, 1858.

Laid on the table, and ordered to be printed.

Attest.

W. P. GREGG, *Clerk.*

CITY OF BOSTON.

In Common Council, Sept. 30, 1858.

The Committee of the City Council, appointed for the purpose of making the arrangements for a public trial of such Steam Fire Engines as might be presented, have attended to the duty assigned them, and respectfully submit their

REPORT.

The application of steam power as a substitute for manual labor is so universal, that it is remarkable that its application to fire engines has been so long delayed. There is probably no kind of physical exertion more exhausting or prostrating in its effects, than that of working the brakes of a common fire engine; and when it is considered that this labor is to be performed by the same men who have been running and dragging the heavy machine, perhaps a distance of several miles, over rough pavements and under a burning sun, we cannot but award our highest praise to the thousands of our fellow citizens who have for years toiled at the rope and manned the "brakes" with so much devotion and success.

That man is capable of such exertion must be attributed, in a great degree, to the intense excitement of battling with and subduing an element which challenges his utmost skill and defies his power. It is this which rouses the inherent spirit of daring, animates the human heart, and gives strength to human hands.

The saving of life and property from destruction is the noblest object to which the energy of man can be devoted. But we believe dragging to the fire and working the

pumps of a fire engine by *hand* to be an unnecessary application of this energy, and utterly unworthy of the mechanical improvement which characterizes the present age. There is no more reason why human force should be exerted in this way, than that we should arm our soldiers with the sling and stone, instead of Colt's revolvers and the Minie rifle.

Let the brain and hands of the fireman direct the stream,—let him still be the hero to rush, regardless of danger, into the burning dwelling as the savior of human life; but it is degrading to his manhood, and to the high purposes of his creation as an intelligent being, to *unnecessarily* require him to perform the labor which a horse or an ox could do so much better, and for which the inanimate, but ever ready, never tiring, iron arms of the steam engine are so much better adapted, and are so infinitely superior in every respect. We believe that it will soon be as strange a sight to see a hand working fire engine in our cities, as it is now to see a hand printing press in our printing offices.

The Committee are confident that this exhibition of Steam Fire Engines under the auspices of the City Government will do much towards producing so desirable a result, and they deem it a source of congratulation to our citizens generally, and to the Fire Department particularly, that so effectual an impetus in the right direction has been given, as appears to have been, by means of this trial.

Steam Fire Engines have been successfully introduced into the Fire Departments of Cincinnati and other western cities, within a few years past. One of these, the "Miles Greenwood," was obtained by the City of Boston about three years ago, but its size and weight are objectionable, which, combined with other circumstances, to which it is now unnecessary to allude, have prevented its use, and it is now ordered to be sold. A smaller, more simple, and portable class of machines has been recently introduced in Philadelphia and Baltimore, and as it was understood that several Steam Fire Engines

were in process of construction by some of our own ingenious machinists, an order was passed by the City Council, appointing a Committee to make arrangements for the public trial of such Steam Fire Engines as might be presented within a certain time.

At the first meeting, held soon after the appointment of the Committee, it was suggested, that inasmuch as no power had been vested in the Committee to purchase a machine, however meritorious it might prove to be, it was expedient to increase the interest by offering some inducement to the builders in the form of a prize, and an intimation was given that the Fire Insurance Offices in the city would gladly contribute a sufficient sum for this purpose. Acting upon this suggestion the Committee applied to Solomon Hovey, Esq., President of the Mechanics Mutual Fire Insurance Co., who kindly volunteered to collect such subscriptions from the different offices as they might be disposed to contribute. The prompt and efficient manner in which he performed the duty merits the thanks of the Committee; and the liberal response made to his appeal by the several Fire Insurance Offices, was so worthy of them and of the object, that justice requires that their contributions should be recorded in this report. The whole amount subscribed was \$1,250, by the following companies, viz :

Merchants Ins. Co., by Thomas C. Smith, Pres.,	\$100 00
Mechanics Mutual Fire Ins. Co., by S. Hovey, Pres.,	100 00
North Amer. Fire Ins. Co., by Albert Bowker, Pres.,	100 00
Mass. Mutual Fire Ins. Co., by Charles Wells, Pres.,	100 00
Firemens Ins. Co., by Thomas C. Amory, Pres.,	100 00
Eliot Fire Ins. Co., by Wm. A. Howe, Pres.,	100 00
Manufacturers Ins. Co., by C. W. Cartwright, Pres.,	100 00
New Eng. Mut. Mar. Ins. Co., by J. H. Adams, Pres.,	50 00
Neptune Ins. Co., by Caleb Curtis, Pres.,	50 00
Equitable Safety Ins. Co., by John Clark, Pres.,	50 00
Boylston Fire & Mar. Ins Co., by J. W. Balch, Pres.,	50 00

Union Mut. Fire Ins. Co., by Enoch Hobart, Pres.,	50 00
American Ins. Co., by J. I. Bowditch, Pres.,	50 00
National Ins. Co., by S. W. Swett, Pres.,	50 00
Alliance Ins. Co., by R. S. S. Andros, Pres.,	50 00
Reed & Martin, Agents for Ins. Co's,	50 00
City Fire Ins. Co., by S. P. Heywood, Pres.,	50 00
James D. Kent, Agent for Ins. Co's,	25 00
Boston Mutual Fire Ins. Co., by L. Burge, Pres.,	25 00
Total,	\$1,250 00

The Committee having been notified by Mr. Hovey of his success, inserted a notice in the several city newspapers on the 4th of August, inviting those of our own artisans who were trying their ingenuity and skill in this direction, and the manufacturers in other sections of the country, to enter the arena as competitors for the following prizes, viz:

For the best Steam Fire Engine,	\$500 00
For the second in merit,	300 00
For the third in merit,	200 00

That ample time might be given, it was decided to defer the trials until Tuesday, the 31st of August, and for the information of those interested the Committee prepared and published for distribution on the 10th of August the following

RULES AND REGULATIONS

To be observed at the Public Trial of Steam Fire Engines, on Boston Common, August 31, 1858.

First. The exhibition will commence at *eight o'clock, A. M.* and the Engines will be tried in turn.

Second. The owners of the several Engines shall decide *by lot* the order in which their several machines shall be exhibited.

Third. Each Engine must be provided with a *Steam Gauge* on the boiler and a *Water Pressure Gauge* on the air chamber, both of which must be "Ashcroft's Patent." After the trials, each of these gauges

will be taken off, and properly marked, by the Committee, to distinguish them, and will be sent to the manufacturer, and his Certificate of their correctness obtained.

Fourth. At the time designated, the Engine, which is to commence the exhibition, will *fire up*, which time is to be called and recorded by a Committee appointed for that purpose. When the steam has reached 60 lbs. pressure, the time will again be called and recorded. The Engine will then proceed to *draft* water through *suction hose*, and deliver it through 200 feet of hose, into a gauged tank provided for the purpose. When the *tank is full*, the time to be called and recorded. The number of pounds of *steam pressure* and of *water pressure* respectively maintained *during the trial* and *at the close*, will be called and recorded. Each Engine will be tried in turn in the foregoing manner.

Fifth. The first Engine will get up steam to 60 lbs. pressure, and play *horizontally* through 200 feet of hose five minutes—the distance to be recorded, also the steam and water pressures. The other Engines will submit to this test in their respective turns.

Sixth. The first Engine will again get up steam to 60 lbs. pressure, and play *vertically* through 200 feet of hose five minutes—the height of the stream to be measured and recorded; also the steam and water pressures. The other Engines will submit to this test in their respective turns.

Seventh. All the Steam Fire Engines on trial will be placed in their order, and will *simultaneously* get up steam to 60 lbs. pressure—and proceed to draft their own water and play through a pipe $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches in diameter, for *two hours*. Every *ten minutes* the steam and water pressures of the different machines will be recorded.

Eighth. No Engine boiler will be permitted to reach a steam pressure of *more than 120 lbs. to the square inch at any time*.

Ninth. No Engine will be allowed to play through open hose. The size of the *nozzle* through which all the Engines must play will be determined by the Committee, but will not exceed $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches in diameter at the mouth.

Tenth. Should any accident happen to any Engine during the *trial*, through the bursting of the hose or derangement of the machinery, the said Engine may be withdrawn and permitted subsequently to try again; but no Engine will be allowed to have more than *two* trials, unless the *Committee* and the *owners of the competing Engines* shall determine otherwise. The leading hose will be of the usual size, and be supplied by the City.

Eleventh. The owners of the several Engines shall produce a Certificate from the Weigher at the North Scales, showing the weight of their respective machines. They shall also furnish the dimensions of their several machines, the price of the one on exhibition, and the price at which other machines of the same quality will be manufactured.

Twelfth. The owners of the several Engines will fill the blanks in the accompanying circular, and return the same to the Chairman of the Committee, at City Hall, with the Certificates mentioned in the *eleventh* condition, (respecting the weight and size of their machines,) at or before three o'clock, on Monday, August 30th.

Thirteenth. To determine which of the Engines on trial is entitled to the prizes offered, the Committee will be governed by the following considerations, viz :—

1. *Simplicity of construction* and tendency to keep in working order the longest time.

2. *Weight*, as compared with effective power.

3. *Time of generating steam* in boiler from cold water to 60 lbs. pressure per square inch ; and the amount of pressure gained when delivering water in the *greatest quantity*, and at the *greatest distance and height*.

4. The *greatest amount of water* delivered into the tank in a given time.

5. The *greatest vertical height* of stream, and the *longest horizontal distance* of delivery.

6. *Best workmanship*, with regard to service and durability.

7. *Price* at which the Engines can be supplied.

JOSEPH M. WIGHTMAN,
Chairman,

SILAS PEIRCE,
OSMYN BREWSTER,
GEORGE A. CURTIS,
CHARLES S. BURGESS,
THOMAS M. HOWARD,
ALBERT BETTELEY,
EDWARD F. ROBINSON,
NEHEMIAH GIBSON,

} Committee.

CITY HALL, BOSTON, August 4th, 1858.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE TRIAL.

The height of the flag-staff not being deemed sufficient, the Committee caused it to be lengthened by additional spars so that the whole height should be 150 feet. Every ten feet from and above 100 was indicated by swing-vanes, one foot square, with the number of feet painted distinctly upon them, which were attached to the staff; the whole being surmounted by a flag about ten feet above the highest vane. The height of the base of the staff above the level of the water in the pond was determined, by a survey of the City Engineer, to be nine feet, which being added to the height of the flag-staff, gave the exact vertical distance to which the water was thrown.

To determine the horizontal distance, an upright support was fixed in the ground, to which the jet pipe was fastened, and every ten feet beyond 120 feet from this support, was indicated by iron stakes in the ground, with numbers upon them similar to those affixed to the staff. To ascertain the exact distance to which the water was thrown, a carriage, twenty feet long and three feet wide, with buckets two feet apart, was so arranged as to be easily placed at the end of the stream, and the quantity of water in the buckets determined the exact point to which the water would be thrown by each of the engines.

A tank or cistern of 2,600 gallons' capacity was prepared, with a stopcock and glass tube gauge to indicate 2,000 and 2,500 gallons of its contents. This was stationed on the southerly margin of the pond, so that the waste water could be discharged, by means of a valve, back into the pond.

The Standing Committee on the Fire Department supplied 1000 feet of double riveted leather hose, which was made expressly for this trial by Messrs. James Boyd & Son; but some doubt having been expressed whether any leather hose would be able to sustain the enormous pressure of the streams from Steam Fire Engines when exerting their utmost power,

it was considered prudent and advisable to procure 200 feet of extra India-rubber hose as a reserve in case of accident. The Committee however are gratified to state that this precaution proved unnecessary, as the leather hose was sufficiently strong for all purposes, and sustained without injury an estimated pressure of nearly 200 pounds to the square inch, a pressure which burst the eight ply India-rubber hose of the "Philadelphia" engine.

A temporary building, with separate compartments for fire engines, was erected on the parade ground on the Common, for the reception of the engines.

A sufficient space was enclosed at the westerly end of the pond for the convenient operation of the engines, and stands, with separate enclosures for the City Government, officers of the Insurance Companies, and invited guests.

That the time might be accurately determined, two chronometers were obtained from Messrs. Bond & Sons, one of which was in charge of Mr. Joseph B. Stearns, Superintendent of Fire Alarms, and the other in charge of Mr. Hamlett, who performed their duties in the most careful and satisfactory manner.

The following sub-committees were also appointed :

No. 1. *To call and record the time at the engine,*
Messrs. BURGESS and ROBINSON.

No. 2. *On water pressure and steam gauges,*
Messrs. BETTELEY and HOWARD.

No. 3. *On time and gauge at the tank,*
Messrs. BREWSTER and GIBSON.

No. 4. *On horizontal distance,*
Alderman CURTIS, CHIEF and ASSISTANT ENGINEERS.

No. 5. *On vertical distance,*
Alderman PEIRCE, CHIEF and ASSISTANT ENGINEERS.

No. 6. *To see that each of the engines is at the appointed place, at the proper time, — to superintend the connections of the hose, and the management of the pipes,*

The CHIEF ENGINEER, and such Assistant Engineers and Firemen as he may select for these duties.

Previous to the trial the Committee had reason to expect that eight engines would be entered for competition, but those which were expected from Cincinnati, Baltimore and Seneca Falls, N. Y., did not arrive, and one built by Mr. J. B. Johnson of this city was withdrawn in consequence of some part of the machinery being broken the day previous to the trial.

THE TRIAL.

The preliminary arrangements having been completed, the trial commenced at the time announced, on the morning of the 31st August, when the following engines were entered in the order which had been decided upon by lot.

- A—PHILADELPHIA, built by Reaney, Neafie & Co., Philadelphia.
- B—ELISHA SMITH, built by George M. Bird & Co., East Boston.
- C—LAWRENCE, built by Scott & Bean, Lawrence, Mass.
- D—NEW ERA, built at "Boston Locomotive Works."

The relative weights, and the dimensions of several parts of the several engines, may be learned from the following table:

WEIGHT AND DIMENSIONS OF THE ENGINES.

	A Philadelphia.	B E. Smith.	C Lawrence.	D New Era.
Weight of engine without water, ...	7480	9830	7300	9415
Weight of water in the boiler when ready for operation, ...	575	536	570	500
Total weight of engine and water, ...	lbs. 8055	lbs. 9866	lbs. 7870	lbs. 9915
Diameter of steam cylinder, ...	ft. in. 10½	ft. in. 10	ft. in. 9	ft. in. 1 0
Length of stroke of piston of steam cylinder, ...	1 2	1 2	1 0	1 0
Diameter of water cylinder, ...	6	6½	6	7
Length of stroke of piston of water cylinder, ...	1 2	1 2	1 0	1 0
Diameter of fly wheel, ...	2 6	2 0	2 2	3 0
Diameter of boiler, ...	2 10	3 6	2 5½	3 0
Height of boiler to the smoke-pipe, ...	9 0	7 6	6 5	8 6
Length of tubes in boiler, ...	4 1	4 0	2 6	4 0
Number of tubes in boiler, ...	187	180	199	241
Diameter of tubes in boiler, ...	1½	2	1½	1½
Metal of which the tubes are made, ...	iron.	iron.	iron.	brass.
Size of the fire box, ... 2 ft. by	2 10	3 2	3 6	3 6

The boiler of each engine was first filled with *cold* water, by Tremont Engine No. 12, which was detailed for this purpose, the water in the boiler having been previously drawn off.

PERFORMANCE OF THE ENGINES.

	Philadelphia.	E. Smith.	Lawrence.	New Era.
	min. sec.	min. sec.	min. sec.	min. sec.
Time occupied in raising steam to 60 lbs.				
pressure from cold water,.....	11 8	13 51	10 29½	18 21
Time of filling tank,.....	8 28	8 25	8 35	7 58
Steam pressure at close,.....	65 lbs.	80 lbs.	100 lbs.	90 lbs. ^{cor.}
Water pressure at close,.....	160 lbs.	145 lbs.	140 lbs.	160 lbs.
Horizontal distance,.....	163 ft.	140 ft.	154½ ft.	135 ft.
Steam pressure at close,.....	75 lbs.	105 lbs.	120 lbs.	75 lbs.
Water pressure at close,.....	165 lbs.	175 lbs.	165 lbs.	150 lbs.
Vertical height,.....	110 ft.	125 ft.	110 ft.	90 ft.
Steam pressure at close,.....	80 lbs.	105 lbs.	110 lbs.	60 lbs.
Water pressure at close,.....	160 lbs.	180 lbs.	140 lbs.	125 lbs.

ONE HOUR TRIAL.

Power of Generating Steam while in Operation.

	Philadelphia.	E. Smith.	Lawrence.	New Era.
	min. sec.	min. sec.	min. sec.	min. sec.
Time getting steam to 60 lbs.,.....	12 0	16 0	12 0	18 0
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
Mean of steam pressure,.....	86 1-9	67 10-11	105 5-12	65 2-11
Mean of water pressure,.....	133½	117 3-11	117½	75

In the one hour trial, the enduring power and stability of the several parts were tested. In this trial the engines were allowed to use such hose, and play in any manner they pleased, so long as the engine was kept in operation. The power of generating steam *faster* than it is used in the working of the engine, is a most important quality in a boiler, and for a Steam Fire Engine, this must be combined with as little weight as is consistent with safety. All these qualities are remarkably prominent in the "boiler" of the "Lawrence." In size and weight it is much less than any of the others, and its construction is original and ingenious.

In deciding upon the respective merits of the engines which were exhibited, it was necessary to keep in view, not only the construction of their steam and hydraulic machinery, and their performance, according to the rules laid down by the Committee, but their portability and special adaptation of all their parts for a durable, useful and efficient fire engine. It is proper, therefore, as *all* the engines possessed decided merits peculiar to themselves, to describe a few of the more essential characteristics of each, that by comparing these with the considerations by which the Committee were to be governed in awarding the prizes, the reasons of their awards may be better understood.

For this purpose we will recapitulate these "considerations" as they are expressed in the thirteenth section of the Rules and Regulations of the trial.

1. *Simplicity of construction and tendency to keep in working order the longest time.*

2. *Weight, as compared with effective power.*

3. *Time of generating steam in boiler from cold water to 60 lbs. pressure per square inch; and the amount of pressure gained when delivering water in the greatest quantity, and at the greatest distance and height.*

4. *The greatest amount of water delivered into the tank in a given time.*

5. The greatest *vertical height* of stream, and the *longest horizontal distance* of delivery.

6. *Best workmanship*, with regard to service and durability.

7. *Price* at which the engines can be supplied.

1. The general construction of the "Philadelphia" was more simple than either of the others, being based upon two cylinders at right angles to each other. One of these cylinders was upright, and comprehended the boiler and steam generating apparatus; to this another cylinder of plate iron was fastened by a flange and rivets in a horizontal position, upon which was attached all the steam and hydraulic machinery; the interior of the cylinder was divided into vacuum and water chambers, which were thus enclosed and protected.

This cylindric form of structure possesses great advantages, for in addition to its simplicity and compactness, it is firm and inflexible against pressure or strain in any direction. The running gear of this engine was far superior to that of any other machine upon the ground. Its wheels and the whole arrangement of its carriage were admirably calculated for transporting the engine with rapidity and safety through the streets.

It was evident to the Committee, that neither the builders of the "Lawrence" nor of the "Elisha Smith" attached sufficient importance to this necessary element in a "fire" engine; for however perfect all the machinery might be, if it could not be brought to the fire with facility and dispatch, it would be less valuable than an inferior machine with good running gear. That this could have been, and probably will be greatly improved in these engines, the Committee have no doubt; but as they could not regard *prospective* improvements, the credit of excellence in this respect is justly due to the "Philadelphia."

As to the manner in which the steam power is applied to the pumps, and the proportion of the various parts, and means of connection, there is not sufficient difference between the engines to require any comparison by the Committee.

They would, however, add that, although as a *whole*, they prefer the mounting arrangement of the "Philadelphia," the other engines were firmly and durably mounted, and there were some portions of their machinery that deserve the palm of superiority.

2. In a comparison of the weight with the power, the "Lawrence" stands the highest in the scale, and the Philadelphia second. The Committee observed that "portability" was too much sacrificed to "power" in the engines, at this trial. In their opinion the true object to be attained in a Steam Fire Engine is to be able to play *one*, or, at most, two streams effectively, and to have the machine as light in weight as may be consistent with strength and safety. It is an error to suppose that we want an engine that will throw the greatest number of streams, or the largest quantity of water, for this is clearly demonstrated in the "Miles Greenwood." A single stream from an engine, quickly brought to act upon the fire, is generally all that is required. An engine calculated to play four, six, or eight streams, cannot be made to play only *one* without a great waste of power, and strain upon the working parts; and there is also a difficulty, in many cases, in obtaining a sufficient supply of water with a reasonable amount of hose. All the engines, at this trial, were too large and powerful for a *single* stream. This is a serious objection, and compromises their utility very much in a city like this. Occasionally, a large quantity of water may be required to subdue a fire, but generally, a single stream, which may be continued for an indefinite time by the enduring power of steam, will be all that is necessary. In fact, we are inclined to the opinion that the nearer the Steam Fire Engine is made to approach the portability and power of the hand engines, the more useful and desirable they will become, and the sooner they will be introduced into the Fire Department, to the exclusion of hand machines.

3. The steam-generating power of the boiler is exceedingly important; because, if the steam cannot be kept up and

made to increase while the machine is in operation, it would be little or no improvement on the hand engines. This quality all the boilers possessed in a high degree; but that of the "Lawrence" was superior to all others in this respect. Its size and weight were much less, and it was so constructed that the water was always above the top of the tubes that pass through the boiler, which not only increased its generating power, but added to its safety. By an internal arrangement for super-heating, or drying the steam, the action of the engine was also much improved.

The "Philadelphia" stands next in regard to these qualities, and the "Elisha Smith" third in rank.

4 and 5. The power of the engines, as exhibited in filling the tank, and horizontal and vertical playing, is indicated in the comparative table of results on the preceding pages.

6. The workmanship displayed in all the engines was highly creditable to the makers. In the "Elisha Smith," *all* the working parts, where salt water would be liable to come in contact with the metal, were made of composition and copper, as in the usual hand engines. This is claimed by the makers as a peculiar feature of their engine, and the Committee admit its advantages; but they are not aware how far this differs from the other machines.

Among the *peculiarities* in the construction of the engines, besides those already alluded to, are several that deserve particular mention. Of these the water-ways, valves, and air chambers connected with the hydraulic machinery of the "Lawrence," evince a high degree of inventive talent and careful workmanship, which is well adapted to produce an excellent engine. The attachment of a tank or "tub," similar to those of a hand engine, by the builders of the "Elisha Smith," is of great advantage; for by this means the water can be supplied by leading hose from hydrants, or from other engines, and the Committee regard this as a very useful, if not an indispensable arrangement.

The Committee consider the "New Era" as a very substantial and thorough built machine, but its weight and operation did not compare favorably with the "Philadelphia," which it resembles in its general structure.

7. The price of the "New Era," has not been sent to the Committee. The price of each of the others is \$4,000.

After a careful and full investigation of the merits of the several engines, in which the Committee received the aid of several eminent civil engineers, and the valuable services of the City Engineer, (James Slade, Esq.) the prizes were awarded as follows:

The first prize of \$500 to the "Philadelphia," built by Messrs. Reaney, Neafie & Co., Philadelphia.

The second prize of \$300 to the "Lawrence," built by Messrs. Scott & Bean, Lawrence, Mass.

The third prize of \$200 to the Elisha Smith, built by Messrs. George M. Bird & Co., East Boston.

The Committee also voted to present \$150 as a gratuity to the builders of the "New Era," and \$100 to Messrs. James Boyd & Son, as a testimonial of their high satisfaction with the substantial and excellent leather leading hose, which was manufactured by them and used during this trial.

The Committee have thus endeavored to perform, to the best of their ability, the duties devolving upon them under the order of the City Council; and it is with great pleasure that they acknowledge their obligations to the Chief and Assistant Engineers of the Fire Department for their invaluable services during the trial. To the Chief of Police, and the officers on duty from his department, much credit is due for the efficient and courteous manner in which their duties were performed.

In concluding their report, the Committee would again express their confidence in the great value of this class of machines, and add the earnest hope that *immediate* measures

may be taken by the City Council to add to our Fire Department one or more of the best Steam Fire Engines that can be obtained: bearing in mind that *portability*, *efficiency*, and *durability*, are three most important elements in the selection.

Respectfully submitted for the Committee,

JOSEPH M. WIGHTMAN, *Chairman*.

City Document.—No. 38.

CITY OF BOSTON.



R E P O R T

CONCERNING

UNIFORMS FOR THE POLICE.

1858.

In Common Council, Oct. 7, 1858.

Laid on the table, and ordered to be printed.

Attest.

W. P. GREGG, *Clerk.*

CITY OF BOSTON.

In Common Council, October 7, 1858.

The Special Committee of the Common Council, to whom was referred certain resolutions concerning the proposed uniforms for the Police, having attended to the duty assigned to them, would respectfully

REPORT:

That they lost no time, after receiving the resolutions, in consulting with the City Solicitor, in accordance with the instructions of the Council, as to "whether the subject of dress to be worn by the policemen, while on duty, is under the control of the two branches of the City Government, or under that of the Board of Aldermen exclusively." That gentleman, after a careful examination of the subject, favored the Committee with a full and elaborate opinion, which is appended hereto. This opinion is expressed in language so clear and explicit as to leave no room for doubt or misunderstanding as to its purport, and renders it evident that in the mind of the Solicitor no doubt existed that the Common Council had no control or jurisdiction over the subject of uniforming the Police.

Under these circumstances, no alternative is left to your Committee but to recommend, in conformity with the declarations of the legal adviser of the City, that no further action be taken upon the resolutions, and that the subject be indefinitely postponed.

For the Committee,

J. P. BRADLEE, *Chairman.*

CITY OF BOSTON.

CITY SOLICITOR'S OFFICE, }
Boston, October 4, 1858. }

SIR:—The question which you proposed for my consideration is, “Whether the subject of dress to be worn by the policemen, while on duty, is under the control of the two branches of the City Government, or under that of the Board of Aldermen exclusively.”

Those who suppose that the authority in question belongs to the two branches, found their opinion, as I am informed, upon the first section of the three hundred and fifty-fourth chapter of the Acts of the year 1853, which is in these words:—

“The City Council of the City of Boston are hereby authorized and empowered to unite, by ordinance, the watch and police departments of the said City into one department, and to organize the same, *and from time to time to establish regulations therefor*, not repugnant to the laws of the Commonwealth.”

This section, if it were the only provision upon the subject, would seem to authorize the Common Council to act concurrently with the Board of Aldermen upon all regulations for the employment and government of the police; but this is not the whole of the statute. The second section of the same act defines the powers of the several officers and policemen belonging to the police department; and then the third section is as follows:—

“The Mayor and Aldermen of the City of Boston shall have and exercise all the powers and duties in relation to the

officers and policemen mentioned in the second section, which by the laws now in force they may have and exercise in relation to the watch and watchmen, and the police of the City of Boston."

At the time of the passage of this act, whatever pertained to the administration of the police and watch departments was under the control of the Mayor and Aldermen, then acting as one Board. In construing a statute, it is a well-settled rule, that effect must be given to every provision of it. Taking this rule for a guide, I am led to the opinion that the "regulations," provided for in the first section of the statute, did not extend to the administration of the police, but that that matter was left where it was, with the Mayor and Aldermen.

If, however, this construction of the act of 1853 be not satisfactory, the subsequent action of the Legislature, and of the City Council, has settled this question of authority over the administration of the police, and removed from it all doubt.

In the year 1854, after the passage of the aforesaid act, the City Charter was revised and reënacted. The thirty-third section of the Charter, among other provisions, vests the "administration of the police" in the Board of Aldermen. Later still, in May, 1855, an ordinance was passed by the City Council for the organization and regulation of the police department. The ninth section of that ordinance is as follows:—

"The Board of Aldermen, with the approval of the Mayor, may make, from time to time, such further rules and regulations for the government, disposition and management of the Boston Police, as they may deem expedient; *Provided*, such rules and regulations are not inconsistent with the laws of this Commonwealth, or laws and ordinances of the City of Boston."

If, therefore, the City Council had the broadest authority

that can be claimed for it, under the first section of the act of 1853, to establish regulations for the police, and that authority were not taken away or modified by the later action of the Legislature, it was a perfectly legal exercise of the authority, by the City Council, to confer upon the Board of Aldermen, with the approval of the Mayor, as the ordinance of May, 1855, has done, the power to make all such further regulations as they should deem expedient. So that if it were true, that the Common Council had the power claimed under the statute of 1853, it parted with it by the enactments of the ordinance aforesaid, and cannot recover it while that ordinance remains in force.

Hence, my opinion is, that the Board of Aldermen, with the approval of the Mayor, has the exclusive power to prescribe the dress to be worn by the policemen when on duty.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. P. HEALY.

J. P. BRADLEE, ESQ., *Chairman, etc.*

City Document.—No. 39.

CITY OF BOSTON.



QUARTERLY REPORT

OF THE

SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC LANDS.

1858.

In Board of Aldermen, Oct. 4, 1858.

Read and sent down.

J. M. WIGHTMAN, *Chairman.*

In Common Council, Oct. 7, 1858.

Read and placed on file.

S. W. WALDRON, JR., *President.*

CITY OF BOSTON.

October 4, 1858.

TO THE HONORABLE BOARD OF ALDERMEN OF THE CITY OF BOSTON.

The Superintendent of Public Lands respectfully submits the following

R E P O R T .

The sales of Land under the direction of the Board of Land Commissioners, for the quarter ending Sept. 30, 1858, have been as follows:—

2 lots on Chester Park, corner of Tremont st.,	
containing 4,801 52-100 sq. ft., at \$1.51 per ft.,	\$7,250 25
1 lot on Canton st., west of Tremont st., con-	
taining 7,389 sq. ft., at 35 cts. per foot,	- 2,586 15
Total, 12,190 52-100 sq. ft., for the sum of	- \$9,836 40

There have also been sold four other lots, containing 7,774 48-100 sq. ft., at 85 cents per foot, amounting to \$6,608 31, the papers for which will be taken in a few days.

Of the foregoing amount there has been received by the

Sup't and paid into the Treasury, the sum of \$998 40

And there has been taken in Bonds from the

purchasers, payable in nine annual instalments,
with interest, - - - - - 8,838 00

Total, - - - - - \$9,836 40

EXPENDITURES.

The Expenditures charged to the Appropriation for Public Lands have been as follows:—

For grading, in part, the new square at S. Boston,	\$5,131	75
“ labor and material furnished in grading pas- sage ways east of Tremont street, -	1,970	15
“ labor and material furnished in grading pas- sage ways and sts. west of Tremont st.	6,557	24
“ construction of sewers and drains, - -	2,093	53
“ cash paid draft to U. and J. Ritchie, on Union Park improvement, - - -	1,200	00
“ building stone walls, foot of Chester and Concord streets, - - - -	1,339	60
“ fence and steps built on Brookline st., and passage ways, - - - -	160	78
“ paving sidewalks, - - - -	146	41
“ tax on Dedham Farm, - - - -	31	02
“ stationery, - - - -	6	75
“ furnishing and setting edge stones on Park east of Harrison Avenue, - - -	205	55
“ twenty per cent. discount paid Mitchell Lin- coln, as per condition of sale, - -	80	00
Total, - - - -	\$18,922	78

Respectfully submitted,

R. W. HALL,

Sup't of Public Lands.

City Document.—No. 40.

CITY OF BOSTON.



COMMON, & PUBLIC SQUARES.

ADDITIONAL APPROPRIATION.

1858.

CITY OF BOSTON.

ACCOUNT OF THE EXPENDITURES

By the Committee on the COMMON AND PUBLIC SQUARES, since the 1st May, 1858; and an estimate of the amount required to carry them through the present financial year.

New Railroad Mall, with proper drainage and gutters, - - - - -	\$5,051 16
Raising the grade of parade ground, - - -	562 00
Repairing fountain, tree guards, loam, gravel, and labor in raising the grade of Chester Park, - - -	2,601 74
Tree guards and repair of plank sidewalk on Charles Street, - - - - -	417 37
Setting out trees, painting iron fence, &c., at East Boston, - - - - -	362 75
Extra trees and setting out on Franklin and Blackstone Squares and Public Garden, repairing fences; grass seed, &c., &c., - - -	567 09
Watering Charles Street and the streets around the Common, - - - - -	447 50
John Galvin, on account of contract, for superintending, caring for the Common, Public Squares, trees in the streets, &c., 6 months, at \$800, - - - - -	4,800 00
<i>Amount carried forward,</i>	<u>\$14,809 61</u>

4 COMMON, AND PUBLIC SQUARES. [Oct., 1858.

<i>Amount brought forward,</i>	\$14,809 61
Other expenses, - - - - -	89 01
Amount expended, - - - - -	<u>\$14,898 62</u>
Unexpended balance, - - - - -	101 38
Original appropriation, - - - - -	<u>\$15,000 00</u>

AMOUNT WANTED.

Balance due to Mr. Galvin, on his contract, - - - - -	\$2,450 00
Estimated requirement for preserva- tion of the trees on Charles Street and on the Neck, - - - - -	2,500 00
Sundries for balance, - - - - -	50 00
	<u>\$5,000 00</u>
Amount originally asked for, - - - - -	<u><u>\$20,000 00</u></u>

For the Committee,

OSMYN BREWSTER, *Chairman.*

Oct. 14, 1858.

City Document.—No. 41.

CITY OF BOSTON.



CITY SOLICITOR'S INTERPRETATION

OF THE WORD

DISTRICT

**IN THE THIRD ARTICLE OF THE AMENDMENTS
OF THE CONSTITUTION.**

1858.

In Board of Aldermen, Oct. 18, 1858.

Laid on the table, and ordered to be printed.

Attest,

S. F. McCLEARY, *City Clerk.*

CITY OF BOSTON.

CITY SOLICITOR'S OFFICE, }
Boston, October 18, 1858. }

SIR:—The questions proposed to me by the Board of Aldermen, by their order of the 11th instant, have been considered with the care which their importance demands. They relate to the right of suffrage, one of the highest and dearest privileges of the citizen, and upon the proper exercise of which all that is valuable in free government depends.

These questions are as follows:—

1. "Does the word 'district,' in the third article of the amendments to the Constitution of Massachusetts, refer to any unincorporated locality in the Commonwealth, or to any congressional, senatorial, or representative district, which may form a *portion* of any town or city?"

2. "If it refers to the latter state of facts, would a legal voter, who changes his residence from one ward to another within the same city, and thereby removes from one congressional, senatorial, or representative district to another, be entitled to his vote in the latter locality, if such removal took place within six months of any such election?"

3. "If he would not be entitled to his vote in the latter locality, would he be entitled to his vote in the locality from which he has removed?"

While different qualifications, in some respects, have been required by the Constitution, at different times, to entitle a man to vote, there has been no change in the provisions of that instrument, so far as they relate to the place of voting.

Before any amendment was made to the Constitution, the voter must exercise his privilege "in that town, district, or plantation," where he dwelt or had his home. The words "district and plantation" had as determinate a meaning as the word town. There were then many places within the Commonwealth which were thus designated; and I believe there are still several examples, both of districts and plantations in the territory, which then made a part of this Commonwealth. These districts and plantations were unincorporated places lying without the limits of any town.

When the Constitution was revised in 1820, after the separation of Maine from this Commonwealth, new provisions in regard to the right of suffrage were made. Before that time certain qualifications were requisite to entitle a man to vote for representatives, and certain other qualifications to entitle him to vote for senators; and to vote for governor he must have all the qualifications required in both of the other cases. The third article of the amendments to the Constitution, then proposed, and subsequently ratified and adopted, repealed all the then existing provisions in regard to the qualifications of voters, and ordained new qualifications, which were general in their character, and applicable to the election of governor, senators and representatives. There was, however, no change made as to the place of voting. Every voter must exercise his right in the "town or district," in which he resided. The word "plantation" was not incorporated into the amendment, because by the separation of Maine there was no longer any plantation within the Commonwealth.

It is quite clear that the word "district" in this amendment was used to designate an unincorporated place, not within the limits of any town, because there were then no other territories to which it could be applied, and also because the same article provides as one of the qualifications of a voter, that he shall have paid a State or County tax, which shall

within two years next preceding the election, at which he claims the right to vote, have been assessed upon him, in any "town or district," of this Commonwealth. The word "district" is used in exactly the same sense, beyond all doubt, when it relates to the place of voting, and when it relates to the place of the assessment of a State or County tax. Now no district, except one of the kind I have described, has authority to assess a State or County tax.

Up to this time there was no doubt as to the signification of "district," as used in the Constitution. Has any thing been done since to change or modify that signification? If there has been, it must be found in the amendments which were adopted in 1857. The Commonwealth was then divided into senatorial and representative districts, and several of these districts are included in a single city. But no new provision was made in regard to the qualification of voters, so far as the place of voting is concerned. If, therefore, their rights have been changed or modified in this respect, it has been done incidentally, and not by express provision, and, I think I may add, against the manifest purpose of those who recommended the amendments of 1857, and of the people who adopted them.

The only reason which has been given, so far as I am informed, for bringing senatorial and representative districts within the meaning of "district," as used in the Constitution to designate the place of voting, is that the word is orthographically the same in both instances. But this is not a sound reason. It is not uncommon in our language, that one word designates two things, of descriptions so different as to have no resemblance one to the other, and no property in common; but the things themselves are not to be confounded on this account. If the draftsman of the amendments of 1820 had not used the word "district," but instead of it had used other language, which would have indicated exactly what was

then intended by that word, no such doubt as has now arisen would exist.

The construction opposite to the one I have given would lead to results that it is not easy to suppose could be intended. Among them are these: a man having changed his residence from one ward to another in the same city, within six months preceding the State election, may vote for governor, because he has resided within the city the requisite length of time, but he may not vote for senators or representatives, because he has not resided that length of time in the senatorial or representative district; or he may vote for governor and senator, but not for representatives;—and a man may be elected senator from a given district, when he cannot vote for senator in that district, the qualification for election being simply a residence within the district at the time of the election, and the qualification for voting being a residence of six months immediately preceding the election.

If it be said that frauds in elections may be easily committed by persons going from one ward to another for the purpose of voting in the latter, or by a system of colonization, as it is sometimes called, it may be answered that frauds may be committed in any system of voting which can be devised. If, however, the danger from this source be great, it may justify or require new safeguards to be provided against it; but I apprehend that with care on the part of those whose duty it is to prepare the voting lists, no considerable wrong in this respect is practicable. A voter has not the right to have his name transferred from the list of one ward to that of another, merely at his pleasure. He is entitled to such a transfer only when he has actually removed into that other ward, with the intention of permanently residing there. A removal for a temporary purpose of any kind, with the intention of returning to the original residence when that purpose shall be accomplished, gives no right to a change in the place of voting.

I therefore answer the first of the questions proposed, by saying that the word "district" in the third amendment of the Constitution has reference to unincorporated territory without the limits of any town, and not to congressional, senatorial, or representative districts; and this renders any further reply to the other questions unnecessary.

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

J. P. HEALY.

To J. M. WIGHTMAN, Esq.,

Chairman of the Board of Aldermen.

City Document.—No. 42.

CITY OF BOSTON.



PUBLIC LANDS.

ADDITIONAL APPROPRIATION.

1858.

CITY OF BOSTON.

Thursday, Oct. 28, 1858.

TO THE HON. CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF BOSTON:

The Board of Land Commissioners respectfully represent to the City Council, that their appropriation for Public Lands is exhausted, and a further sum of Fourteen Thousand Dollars will be required to meet the wants of the Department during the present financial year.

The enclosed statement will show the amount of Expenditures since the commencement of this financial year, and the purposes for which the proposed additional appropriation is wanted.

As all appropriations for the Public Lands have heretofore been provided for by loans, the Board would respectfully suggest the passage of the annexed Order, authorizing a loan for the amount required.

For the Board of Land Commissioners,

BENJAMIN JAMES, *Chairman.*

CITY OF BOSTON.

In Common Council, Oct. 28, 1858.

ORDERED: That the Treasurer be and hereby is authorized to borrow, under the direction of the Committee on Finance, the sum of Fourteen Thousand Dollars, and that the same be added to the Appropriation for Public Lands, to be expended under the direction of the Board of Land Commissioners.

CITY OF BOSTON.

ACCOUNT OF THE EXPENDITURES

By the Board of Land Commissioners, since the first of May, 1858; and an estimate of the amount required to carry them through the present financial year.

Grading in part the new square at So. Boston,	\$5,131 75
Labor and material furnished in grading passage ways east of Tremont street, - - -	2,983 20
Labor and material furnished in grading passage ways and streets west of Tremont street, -	7,757 24
Construction of sewers and drains, - - -	2,093 53
Cash paid draft to U. and J. Ritchie, on Union Park improvement, - - - - -	1,200 00
Building stone walls, foot of Chester and Concord streets, - - - - -	1,339 60
Fence and steps built on Brookline street and passage ways, - - - - -	160 78
Paving sidewalks, - - - - -	209 79
Tax on Dedham Farm, - - - - -	31 02
Stationery, - - - - -	6 75
Furnishing and setting edgestones on Park east of Harrison Avenue, - - - - -	205 55
Twenty per cent. discount paid Mitchell Lincoln, as per condition of sale, - - - - -	80 00
Setting out trees, - - - - -	90 00
<i>Amount carried forward,</i>	\$21,289 21

<i>Amount brought forward,</i>	\$21,289 21
*Cash paid G. W. Simmons for damages on account of raising grade of Newton street, as per execution, - - - - -	1,387 21
Cash paid Samuel Hatch for sale of land and old buildings, - - - - -	57 50
Amount, - - - - -	<u>\$22,733 92</u>
Appropriation by loan June 24th, - - -	\$20,000 00

AMOUNT WANTED.

Cash overpaid, - - - - -	2,733 92
For new square at So. Boston, about - -	3,500 00
“ streets and passage ways west of Tremont, about - - - - -	5,000 00
“ passage ways east of Tremont street, about - -	500 00
“ sewers and drains, about - - - - -	700 00
“ setting edgestones and paving sidewalks, about - - - - -	1,000 00
“ setting out trees, - - - - -	200 00
“ sundries for balance, - - - - -	366 08
	<u>\$14,000 00</u>

The amount of land sold by the Board of Land Commissioners from May 1st to October 1st, exclusive of Old Jail Lands, has been 73,300 sq. ft., for the sum of \$55,167 36
 Of which amount there has been received in cash,
 and paid into the City Treasury, the sum of 15,349 46

For the Board of Land Commissioners,

BENJAMIN JAMES, *Chairman.*

* This amount, as charged to this Department by the Auditor, we think does not belong to us to pay.

City Document.—No. 43.

CITY OF BOSTON.



R E P O R T

OF THE

**COMMITTEE ON THE EXTENSION OF ALBANY
STREET.**

1858.

CITY OF BOSTON.

In Common Council, Oct. 28, 1858.

ORDERED: That the report of the Committee on Streets, on the extension of Albany Street, together with the Bond and Resolve, be printed for the use of the Council.

Attest:

W. P. GREGG, *Clerk.*

CITY OF BOSTON.

TO THE HONORABLE THE MAYOR AND ALDERMEN OF THE CITY
OF BOSTON.

The undersigned, citizens of Boston, believing it to be a matter of great public interest that Albany Street should now be completed, thereby affording better facilities for approach to the City lands and its wharf property, and of opening a direct communication from State Street to Roxbury, and therefore your petitioners would respectfully ask that said street may be completed forthwith, as there has not been a time for the past ten years when such work could be done on so favorable terms.

CHARLES G. LORING and others.

CITY OF BOSTON.

We, the undersigned, proprietors of flats land on the easterly side of Harrison Avenue, between Dover Street Bridge and Malden Street, hereby make the following offer to the City of Boston, agreeing that the same shall continue open for acceptance by the City till the fifteenth day of November, A. D. 1858, viz: on condition that the City of Boston will complete Albany Street, eighty feet in width, between the said Malden Street and Dover Street Bridge, measures to complete the same to be taken forthwith, should this proposition be accepted, and the work carried on as fast as practicable.

Then we, the said proprietors, do for ourselves and our respective heirs, executors and administrators, severally and each for his or her part, and not jointly, hereby covenant and agree that we and they will, in consideration of the completion of Albany Street as aforesaid, and without further compensation therefor, execute good and sufficient deeds to the said City, on being requested by it so to do, of so much of the flats land belonging to us respectively as shall be covered by said Albany Street, when completed, of the width of eighty feet as aforesaid.

In witness whereof we have hereunto set our hands and seals.

HOLMES HINKLEY,
President of Boston Locomotive Works, and others.

CITY OF BOSTON.

In Board of Aldermen, Oct. 25, 1858.

The Committee on laying out and widening streets, to whom was referred the petition of Charles G. Loring and others, that Albany Street may be laid out and completed from Dover to Malden Streets, would respectfully

REPORT,

That the Committee have endeavored to give that attention to the subject which its magnitude and importance demand.

The large pecuniary interests of the City in the South Bay Lands, to which Albany Street is the direct avenue, render the completion of this street, between its two termini, of great public advantage.

The distance between Dover Street Bridge and Malden Street, is about 1650 feet; and through the active coöperation of Edward I. Browne, Esq., with the Committee, all the owners of the flats land, upon this extensive line, with the exception of the owners of about 130 feet, have given a bond to the City, which is herewith transmitted, by which, upon certain conditions, they agree to relinquish all claim for damages and compensation for so much of the flats land belonging to their several estates as may be required to extend and construct Albany Street eighty feet in width, from Dover Street Bridge to Malden Street.

One condition of the bond is, that it shall be accepted by the City Council on or before the fifteenth day of November, 1858; and, as in the opinion of the Committee the proposition is highly advantageous to the City, in which opinion both the City Solicitor and the City Engineer coincide, they recom-

mend that the bond be accepted,— and also, as it appears necessary to obtain power from the Legislature to build the proposed street upon land over which tide water ebbs and flows, they further recommend that application be made to the Legislature for the proper authority. The Committee would remind the City Council, that the law requiring an order of notice upon matters to be presented to the Legislature will render the *immediate* action of the Council necessary.

In conformity with these views the Committee would respectfully recommend the passage of the accompanying Resolve and Order.

For the Committee,

J. M. WIGHTMAN, *Chairman*.

CITY OF BOSTON.

In Board of Aldermen, Oct. 25, 1858.

Resolved, That the City Council hereby accept the propositions of the proprietors of the flats land, on the easterly side of Harrison Avenue, between Dover Street Bridge and Malden Street, to lay out and complete Albany Street between said Dover Street Bridge and Malden Street, upon the terms and conditions as expressed in a bond signed by Holmes Hinkley and others, now in the possession of the City.

ORDERED: That the Mayor be and he is hereby requested to apply to the Legislature at its next session, for an act to authorize the City of Boston to lay out and build Albany Street over the flats land between Troy and Malden Streets.

In Board of Aldermen, Oct. 25, 1858.

Read twice and passed. Sent down for concurrence.

J. M. WIGHTMAN, *Chairman.*

City Document.—No. 44.

CITY OF BOSTON.



ADDITIONAL APPROPRIATION

FOR

WIDENING STREETS.

1858.

CITY OF BOSTON.

November 5, 1858.

The Committee on Laying out and Widening Streets respectfully report to the City Council, that all the funds which they had at their disposal at the commencement of the present financial year have been paid out or contracted for; and that an additional appropriation will be needed to meet the contracts already made, and to carry out the improvements contemplated.

The annexed statements, B and D, of the expenditures made, and of those to be made, will show the City Council how the funds already had, and those now needed, have been disposed of.

A statement, E, is also annexed, showing the amount realized, and to be realized, from the sales of land, and from contributions to be made by individuals, in reimbursement, in part, of the cost of the improvements made and to be made; none of these receipts, however, are available to this Committee, but will be payable into the City Treasury, and go to the credit of the Committee on the reduction of the City Debt.

To meet their engagements it will be seen that the sum of \$123,076.78 will be necessary; and to provide for other cases which will be likely to come up between this time and the close of the financial year, (30th of April, 1859,) the Committee think that 15,000 or 20,000 dollars should be appropriated;—they therefore respectfully recommend to the Council the passage of the annexed Order, authorizing a loan for \$140,000.

For the Committee,

J. M. WIGHTMAN, *Chairman.*

CITY OF BOSTON.

In Board of Aldermen, Nov., 1858.

ORDERED: That the Treasurer be hereby authorized to borrow, under the direction of the Committee on Finance, the sum of *One hundred and forty thousand dollars*, and that the same be added to the appropriation for Laying out and Widening Streets.

B

WIDENING STREETS.

Payments made on account of Widening Streets, thus far in the financial year 1858-59.

Devonshire Street,	-	-	-	-	-	\$47,915 00
Battery Street,	-	-	-	-	-	21,174 50
Union Street,	-	-	-	-	-	10,165 88
Arch Street,	-	-	-	-	-	7,135 00
Federal Street,	-	-	-	-	-	7,475 00
Hanover Street,	-	-	-	-	-	5,000 00
North Charles Street,	-	-	-	-	-	1,711 00
Blackstone and North Centre Streets,	-	-	-	-	-	1,690 00
Washington Street,	-	-	-	-	-	1,675 00
London and Pleasant Streets,	-	-	-	-	-	1,200 00
Survey of South Boston Streets,	-	-	-	-	-	890 93
Webster Avenue,	-	-	-	-	-	97 00
Chester Square,	-	-	-	-	-	17 06
Actual Payments for improvements made in } 1858-59, - - - - - }						\$106,146 37

Payments on account of Widenings done in previous years, viz :

Union Street,	-	-	-	\$6,832 00
Richmond and North Streets,	-	-	-	2,544 00
High and Gridley Streets,	-	-	-	813 56
Chester Square,	-	-	-	179 00
				10,368 56
<i>Amount carried forward,</i>				\$116,514 93

<i>Amount brought forward,</i>		\$116,514 93
☞ Orders passed, but not yet paid, viz :		
Devonshire Street,	- - \$140,000 00	
Union Street,	- - - 16,904 00	
Chester Square,	- - - 292 18	
Federal Street,	- - - 200 00	
Washington Street,	- - 60 00	
	-----	157,456 18
Amount drawn for,	- - - - -	\$273,971 11
Amount of this year's appropriation not yet drawn for,	- - - - -	29,873 22
Amount at the control of the Committee on } the 1st May, 1858, - - - - - }		<u>\$303,844 33</u>

Which consisted of the following items, viz :

Balance of Loan of \$500,000 authorized by Order of 27th July, 1857, - - - -	\$203,844 33
Appropriation, 1st May, for Widening Streets,	50,000 00
Appropriation for unliquidated claims, - -	50,000 00
	<u>\$303,844 33</u>

C

PAYMENTS ON ACCOUNT OF UNLIQUIDATED
CLAIMS.

Union Street, ...	\$ 6,832 00
Richmond and North Streets, -	2,544 00
High and Gridley Streets, -	813 56
Chester Square, -	179 00
	\$ 10,368 56

D

WIDENING STREETS.

Estimated requirements for the balance of the financial
year 1858-59.

Devonshire Street, Bussey heirs, \$54,500 00	
Catholic Church, Stetson, Wilkin- son & Co., E. A. Bourne, Lodge and others, -	35,500 00
	\$ 90,000 00
Hanover Street, from Charter to Commercial,	25,000 00
North Charles Street, -	20,000 00
Battery Street, -	2,500 00
Sudbury Street, -	450 00
Chardon Street, -	6,500 00
Trinity Church and others (<i>Court Square</i>), - . .	4,000 00
Hanover and Union, -	4,000 00
Channing Street, -	500 00
<i>Amount carried forward,</i>	\$152,950 00

<i>Amount brought forward,</i>	\$152,950 00
<i>Deduct.</i> Unexpended balance on hand, - -	29,873 22
	<u>\$123,076 78</u>
<i>Add.</i> For other claims and settlements, not now known, but which may come up between this and the close of the present financial year,	
April 30, 1859, - - - - -	16,923 22
Amount now wanted, - - - - -	<u>\$140,000 00</u>

E

ESTIMATED INCOME.

Devonshire Street, viz:

Saleable land not needed, .	\$45,000 00	
Bonds payable by abutters, -	19,500 00	
	<u></u>	\$64,500 00
Franklin Street, lands not needed, - -	10,000 00	
Battery Street, do.—cash and bonds received,	5,129 75	
Arch Street and Otis Place,—received, - -	2,800 00	
	<u></u>	<u>\$82,429 75</u>

TWENTY-FIRST

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

BOSTON FIRE DEPARTMENT

FOR THE YEAR

1858.



BOSTON:

GEO. C. RAND & AVERY, CITY PRINTERS,

No. 8, CORNHILL.

1858.

R E P O R T .

ENGINEERS' OFFICE, FIRE DEPARTMENT, }
CITY BUILDING, Sept. 1st, 1858. }

To the Honorable Mayor and Aldermen :

GENTLEMEN :

I have the honor to submit the annual report of the Boston Fire Department, in compliance with the 8th section of the Fire Ordinance ; comprising a detailed account of the materials, a complete list of its officers and members, with their ages and place of residence, and a report of the number of alarms and fires during the year, with the losses and insurance, as near as could be ascertained.

The Department has been called out during the year ending on the 31st day of August, 161 times.

The amount of loss sustained by fire, as far as could be ascertained, is \$390,657, and the insurance on the same \$316,207.

The working materials of the Department,—Engines, Hose Carriages, Hook and Ladder Carriages, with their equipments,—are all in excellent condition. The improvement spoken of in my report of last year, in putting one of the Engines and one of the Hook and Ladder Carriages on springs, as a matter of economy in saving of repairs, has, during the year, been carried out through the Department, and the result will show the change to be a good one. The Hose Carriages now in use may be greatly improved upon by the purchase of those of more modern construction, they being more easily handled, and at the same time having just double the capacity. I would recommend the introduction of four-wheeled carriages (to take the place of the two-wheeled ones now in use), they being capable of carrying 1000 feet of Hose each.

I estimate that the expense of these new carriages will be offset in one year by a reduction of the number of men that will be required to handle

them, being 5 to each Hose Company ; 15 men can move them as promptly and efficiently as 20 men that are required for the present ones, besides giving the Department at every fire an ample supply of Hose.

The subject of introducing Steam Fire Engines into the Department has been constantly before the public during the year, and there is no question now of their great superiority over all hand machines.

The trial of the Steam Engines on the 31st of August, under the immediate direction of the Joint Special Committee, for the City Government, as shown by their detailed report, was perfectly satisfactory ; and I again recommend the purchase of at least two of them for immediate use. There are two districts in the City now much exposed to fire, in each of which a Steam Fire Engine should be located before the coming winter. I refer to District No. 1 and District No. 3.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

GEO. W. BIRD,

Chief Engineer B. F. Dept.

ENGINEERS.

CHIEF ENGINEER.

GEORGE W. BIRD, - - - 15 Indiana place.

ASSISTANT ENGINEERS.

JOSEPH DUNBAR, - - 83 Princeton street.
 NATHANIEL W. PRATT, - - 2 Gouch street place.
 DAVID CHAMBERLIN, - - 91 Tyler street.
 DAVID C. MELOON, - - 58 Lincoln street.
 GEORGE F. HIBBARD, - - South Boston.
 ZENAS E. SMITH, - - 601 Tremont street.
 JOHN S. DAMRELL, - - 15 West Centre street.
 CHARLES C. HENRY, - - 201 Washington street.
 WILLIAM A. GREEN, - - 12 Salem street.

SECRETARY BOARD OF ENGINEERS.

GEORGE H. ALLEN, - - 29 Oak street.

MAZEPPA ENGINE COMPANY, NO. 1.

HOUSE ON BROADWAY, SOUTH BOSTON.

Members.	Ages.	Residence.
Cunningham Wm. H., <i>Foreman</i> ,	29	Fourth, near Dor. street.
Abbott Henry H., <i>Ass't Foreman</i> ,	31	64 E street.
Pierce Wm. L., <i>Clerk</i> ,	28	210 Broadway.
Karcher Charles F., <i>Steward</i> ,	28	Athens, bet. F and D sts.
Bullard George C.		D street.
Campbell Hawthorne,	26	Gold, near C street.
Donnelly Robert,	21	Seventh, near F street.
Dwelly Oscar,	31	Corner Fifth and D sts.
Dolbeare Charles,	22	Third street.
Doe J. Melvin,	28	Athens, near Dorchester.
Dill Joseph,	30	A, cor. of Fourth street.
Emery Nathaniel,	30	Fifth, near D street.
Elms Ebenezer,	30	B, near Third street.
Fowler Joseph W.	22	Bolton, cor. of F street.
Fowler Henry B.	27	" " " "
Gleason William,	39	163 Gold street.
Holden Martin F.	25	D, near Fifth street.
Holden Geo. A.	22	" " " "
Hallett Daniel,	31	C, near Third street.
Kenedy Edward T.	26	210 Broadway.
Libby Nathan,	27	" "
Lufkin Randal,	25	Seventh, near F street.
Magoon James D.	25	Fourth, near B street.
Merrill Geo. W.	37	Athens, near E street.
Page Joseph,	23	266 Broadway.
Patterson James,	41	Gold, near Dorchester st.
Roberts John,	24	A, cor. of Fourth street.
Rodbird William W.	36	210 Broadway.
Richards Frederick,	29	F, near Fourth street.
Smith Benjamin A.	26	61 B street.
Smith Gustavus A.		D, near Fifth street.
Spear Charles,	29	Athens, near Dor. street.
Simmons Lyman,	42	Athens, bet. D & E sts.
Simmons William K.	38	" " "
Twiss Daniel H.	26	Athens, near F street.
Twiss Benjamin F.	23	Seventh, bet. Dor. & F st.
Towne George,	24	Athens, cor. Dor. street.
Taylor Hiram A.	23	Seventh, near F street.
Winn Francis,	33	E, near Seventh street.
Waterhouse Nelson A.	27	Athens, bet. E & F sts.

40 Members.

Condition of House and Apparatus.

Engine built in 1855, by Hunneman & Co., of Roxbury ; its condition good ; diameter of cylinder, $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches ; stroke of piston, 16 inches ; 27 feet of Suction Hose, in good order. There are 1,200 feet of Leading Hose, in good order. Two Hose Carriages, 11 Buckets, and 4 Axes. Condition of House, good.

PERKINS ENGINE COMPANY, NO. 2.

HOUSE BROADWAY, BETWEEN B AND C STREETS.

Members.	Ages.	Residence.
Brown George, <i>Foreman</i> ,	31	Silver, near D street.
Hill John B., <i>Ass't Foreman</i> ,	35	121 Fourth street.
Lincoln Peter, <i>Clerk</i> ,	38	45 Broadway.
Hutchings Theodore, <i>Steward</i> ,	36	188 Fourth street.
Boardman Ferdinand B.	23	85 B street.
Byrnes Thomas C.	27	45 Broadway.
Barker Jesse,	29	Cor. B and Bolton sts.
Cogley Nicholas C.	27	Humphrey court.
Donnell Alonzo,	28	Cor. C and Fourth sts.
Donnell Benjamin,	25	" " "
Drake Augustine J.	32	118 Fourth street.
Davenport Andrew J.	34	127 " "
Davis John W.	36	1 Third street.
Fogg David D.	35	11 B street.
Gowen Thomas W.	28	136 Silver street.
Holliday William,	24	129 Fourth street.
Hodgkins John A.	22	111 " "
Hale Edwin,	28	22 Broadway.
Jones Edwin P.	26	Bolton, near B street.
Jackson James A.	27	Cor. D st. and Broadway.
Lathe Appleton,	33	51 Athens street.
Libby Moses H.	28	45 Broadway.
Lewis Eben A.,	43	137 Athens street.
Manning Joseph S.	34	136 " "
McKenzie Alexander,	26	129 Fourth street.
Nelson Roswell G.	26	188 " "
Norris William,	22	2 Humphrey court.

Members.	A ccs.	Residence.
Perkins Edward A.	32	Silver, near D street.
Pitman Charles H.	30	Cor. B and Third streets.
Porter Thomas E.	22	Silver, bet. C and D sts.
Rowell Oliver P.	31	147 Athens street.
Ray Walter R.	30	85 B street.
Sanger William A.	37	Seventh, near E street.
Shelhamer John,	22	Cor. Sixth and D streets.
Wood Richard,	40	Cor. Fifth and B streets.
Wakefield Frederick,	25	Cor. C street.
Wright James,	26	Humphrey court.
York Asahel,	37	116 Fourth street.

38 Members.

Condition of House and Apparatus.

Engine built in 1845, by W. C. Hunneman & Co., of Roxbury ; diameter of cylinders, 5½ inches ; stroke of piston, 16 inches ; 26 feet of Suction Hose. There are 1,150 feet of Leading Hose, in good order. Two Hose Carriages, 8 Buckets, and 3 Axes. The House is in good condition.

EAGLE ENGINE COMPANY, NO. 3.

HOUSE WASHINGTON STREET, NEAR DOVER.

Members.	A ccs.	Residence.
Milliken Edward W., <i>Foreman</i> ,	31	6 Hawthorne place.
Chubbuck Geo. D., <i>As. Forem'n</i> ,	25	8 Medford court.
Stackpole Wm. H., <i>Clerk</i> ,	28	5 Hawthorne place.
Morris Shadrach K., <i>Steward</i> ,	27	Rear 9 Lucas street.
Austin Jesse R.	25	1 Cherry street.
Allen John A.	26	4 Newton court.
Allard Lewis R.	24	14 East Orange street.
Bennett Wm. H.	30	Rear 129 Tyler street.
Beckler Albion P.	29	3 Cherry street.
Carnes John A.	32	1 Rochester street.

Members.	Age.	Residence.
Carlton John,	33	2 Barry's court.
Fuller Augustus,	28	6 Curve street.
Freeman Nathan T.	32	15 Dover place.
Glasier Henry S.	32	67 Emerald street.
Gowen Samuel S.	25	5 Hawthorne place.
Graves George,	33	8 Medford court.
Gowen Wm. B.	22	3 Newton court.
Hutchinson Joseph J.	25	143 Harrison avenue.
Harrington Samuel D.	24	27 Piedmont street.
Johnson George H.	26	2 Dover place.
Kelley Joseph S.	25	130 Albany street.
Keen Ephraim C.	39	219 Harrison avenue.
Lovell Cyrus O.	32	127 Albany street.
Libby Rufus M.	29	60 Albion street.
Milliken Robert,	39	42 Church street.
Nason Wm. A.	33	4 Hawthorne place.
Pickett John S.	33	3 Spear place.
Rice Charles H.	34	7 Lucas street.
Stanley Sands,	29	6 Medford court.
Sanborn William,	29	8 East Orange street.
Starrett John L.	30	42 Church street.
Tibbetts Andrew S.	36	1 Malden place.
Varney Lincoln,	26	769 Washington street.
Weller George W.	22	4 Lucas street.
Wilkinson Ithamar C.	24	27 Dover street.
Williams Martin J.	28	25 Castle street.
Warren Albert F.	23	3 West Orange street.
Weymouth Charles L.	32	791 Washington street.

38 Members.

Condition of House and Apparatus.

Engine built in 1831, by W. C. Hunneman, of Roxbury ; its condition is good ; diameter of cylinder, $5\frac{7}{8}$ inches ; stroke of piston, $14\frac{1}{2}$ inches ; 26 feet of good Suction Hose. There are 1000 feet of Leading Hose, in good order. Two Hose Carriages, 6 Buckets, and 3 Axes. Condition of House is good.

CATARACT ENGINE COMPANY, NO. 4.

HOUSE FOOT OF MOUNT VERNON STREET.

Members.	Ages.	Residence.
Farrar Rufus B., <i>Foreman</i> ,	29	44 Revere street.
Bradford Wm. H., <i>Ass't Forem'n</i> ,	31	1 Champney place.
Stetson Charles P., <i>Clerk</i> ,	39	97 West Cedar street.
Towne Alex. H., <i>Steward</i> ,	31	22 West Centre street.
Bartlett Darwin F.	25	Revere street.
Church Samuel,	37	78 Salem street.
Corser Charles W.	23	3 River street.
Clark Geo. W.	22	1 Milton street.
Dailey Thomas H.	26	2 Champney place.
Dunbar Henry A.	23	44 West Cedar street.
Duff Robert F.	28	162 Cambridge street.
Fox Henry F.	46	45 Bowdoin street.
Fortenbacher Francis,	35	50 Southac street.
Gough Francis H.	22	" " "
Gardner Edward L.	23	39 Garden street.
Griffin William H.	24	221 Cambridge street.
Hall Augustus J.	39	5 Bridge street.
Ladd Hastings A.	34	Grove place.
Mills James,	23	Fruit street place.
Porter James,	33	Foot of Chestnut street.
Porter Charles,	24	" " "
Pettit George,	28	" " "
Palmer Thomas H.	22	Garden street.
Parsons Henry C.	25	4 Chestnut avenue.
Reding William W.	23	112 Brighton street.
Rominus John,	34	4 Champney place.
Singleton George W.	24	32 Spring street.
Singleton William A.	27	" " "
Silloway Joseph E.	24	9 Centre street.
Smith Robert B.		18 Garden street.
Smitherman Charles,	28	225 Cambridge street.
Towne Charles H.	27	22 West Centre street.
Towne George E.	29	" " "
Tracy Henry,	25	67 Revere street.
Young James S.	29	2 Lime street.
Young Robert M.	23	Cambridge street.

36 Members.

Condition of House and Apparatus.

Engine built in 1847, by Hunneman & Co., of Roxbury ; its condition is good ; diameter of cylinders, $5\frac{5}{8}$ inches ; stroke of piston, 16 inches ; 24 feet of Suction Hose, in good order. There are 1,100 feet of Leading Hose in good order. Two Hose Carriages, 8 Buckets, and 2 Axes. The condition of the House is good.

EXTINGUISHER ENGINE COMPANY, NO. 5.

HOUSE IN EAST STREET.

Members.	Ages.	Residence.
Wallingford Hiram L., <i>Foreman</i> ,	32	9 Albany street.
Johnson Eugene M., <i>As. Forem'n</i> ,	28	36 Hudson street.
Merritt Thomas, <i>Clerk</i> ,	25	1 East street.
Griner David, <i>Steward</i> ,	35	222 Federal street.
Appell John C.	23	10 Norfolk place.
Bradford Geo. W.	23	47 South street.
Dunmore E. L.,	27	1 Federal court.
Giddings Levi J.	24	58 Lincoln street.
Ingalls Daniel J.	23	7 East street place.
Johnson Julius J.	24	36 Hudson street.
Kimball Calvin C.	27	3 East street place.
McElwain William	24	121 Albany street.
Starbird Rufus W.		7 East street place.

13 Members.

Condition of House and Apparatus.

Engine built in 1835, by W. C. Hunneman, of Roxbury ; its condition is good ; diameter of cylinder, 6 inches ; stroke of piston, 16 inches ; 24 feet of Suction Hose, in good order. There are 1,050 feet of Leading Hose, in good order. Two Hose Carriages, 4 Buckets, and 4 Axes. The condition of the House is good.

MELVILLE ENGINE COMPANY, NO. 6.

HOUSE IN WALL STREET.

Members.	Ages.	Residence.
Wilson Calvin C., <i>Foreman</i> ,	29	10 Coting street.
Moore Lewis, <i>Ass't Foreman</i> ,	31	7 Chapel place.
Prescott J. W. C., <i>Clerk</i> ,	22	19 Lowell street.
Geyer Charles C., <i>Steward</i> ,	29	131 Brighton street.
Bruce Cyrus, Jr.	23	Cragie's Bridge Baths.
Babb Charles M.	23	37 Lowell street.
Blair Charles W.	24	71 Salem street.
Boynton Vassal P.	21	51 Andover street.
Blake William	47	56 Portland street.
Brown B. P.	34	48 Prince street.
Crosby Charles G.	27	117 " "
Carrol John W.	25	1 Tileston street.
Carvill Caleb J.	23	37 Lowell street.
Cole John W.	23	78 Myrtle street.
Chase John H.	39	93 Merrimac street.
Davis Thomas J.	22	8 Cushman avenue.
Dodge Palmer,	28	8 Adams street.
Elliot Charles F.	29	27 Thatcher street.
Folsom Charles F. B.	25	37 Lowell street.
Fargo Henry C.	23	104 Merrimac street.
Gould Albert F.	22	21 Poplar street.
Gross Edward,	32	246 Hanover street.
Gray John C.	24	13 Leverett street.
Hammond John S.	25	8 Cushman avenue.
Harding William J.	22	82 Brighton street.
Hart William D.	23	50 S. Margin street.
Hubbard Russell G.	36	124 Leverett street.
Jones Wm. P.	22	1 Bowdoin street.
Johnson John J.	27	24 Nashua street.
Knowles Osgood W.	23	59 Lowell street.
Leavitt William,	24	24 Wall street.
Merriam James,	26	37 Lowell street.
McRay James,	24	22 Wall street.
Parrow Rodney F.	23	10 Billerica street.
Read Edwin A.	24	30 Portland street.
Skelton Charles L.	23	29 Wall street.
Sproul Arthur G.	23	30 Portland street,
Wilson Cushing B.	44	80 Joy street.

38 Members.

Condition of House and Apparatus.

Engine built in 1855, by Hanneman & Co., of Roxbury ; its condition is good ; diameter of cylinders, $5\frac{5}{8}$ inches ; stroke of piston, 16 inches ; 26 feet of good Suction Hose. There are 800 feet of Leading Hose, in good order. Two Hose Carriages, 4 Buckets, and 2 Axes. The condition of the House is good.

TIGER ENGINE COMPANY, NO. 7.

HOUSE IN PURCHASE STREET.

Members.	Ages.	Residence.
Whipple Thomas, <i>Foreman</i> ,	30	40 South street.
Leavitt Edwin L., <i>Ass't Foreman</i> ,	25	18 Purchase street.
Symes James R., <i>Clerk</i> ,	26	" " "
Alley John Q., <i>Steward</i> ,	26	1 Purchase place.
Brown Philip,	34	40 Purchase street.
Brown Geo. H.	29	" " "
Blunt Almos,	23	9 Channing street.
Berry Lewis M.	28	51 High street.
Bartlett Ariel A. J.	23	" " "
Curtis Alanson,	24	" " "
Darling Stephen,	24	18 Purchase street.
Decatur Gilman F.	24	9 " "
Frost Geo. F.	35	21 Gridley street.
Goodwin Daniel,	26	56 South street.
Gardner Elisha P.	25	47 " "
Gardner Calvin W.	23	51 High street.
Hall Moses B.	30	40 South street.
Hodson Charles H.	25	21 Gridley street.
Hodson Michael W.	24	18 Purchase street.
Hawkins Alvin C.	26	4 East street place.
Ingram Seth H.	23	51 High street.
Keay Freeman L.	37	3 Bussey place.
Leavitt Nathaniel,	23	18 Purchase street.
Marston John F.	23	1 Purchase place.
McKeen James,	24	9 Channing street.
Newhall Charles E.	23	" " "
Nevins Jerome,	28	5 Filmore court.
Perry Franklin,	23	51 High street.
Perry Shepard J.	22	" " "

Members.	Ages.	Residence.
Parsons Frank S.	22	9 Chauncy street.
Ryan Isaac L.	23	18 Purchase street.
Symes William H.	23	" " "
Smith Charles G.	22	" " "
Wright Waterman W.	24	40 South street.
Wright William T.	29	59 High street.
Walker Dennis,	24	47 South street.
Williams Anthony,	23	51 High street.
Wilson Oliver,	27	" " "

38 Members.

Condition of House and Apparatus.

Engine built in 1836, by W. C. Hunneman, of Roxbury ; its condition is good ; diameter of cylinders, $5\frac{5}{8}$ inches ; stroke of piston, 16 inches ; 26 feet of good Suction Hose. There are 1,000 feet of Leading Hose, in good order. Two Hose Carriages, 4 Buckets, and 2 Axes. Condition of House is good.

BOSTON ENGINE COMPANY, NO. 8.

HOUSE IN COMMERCIAL STREET.

Members.	Ages.	Residence.
Tarbox Benjamin, <i>Foreman</i> ,	37	6 Lathrop place.
Jacobs John S., <i>Ass't Foreman</i> ,	33	177 Salem street.
Rand Daniel, <i>Clerk</i> ,	27	9 Clark street.
Smith Archibald, <i>Steward</i> ,	56	412 Hanover street.
Ackerman Joseph,	28	40 Clark street.
Blake Charles H.	32	40 Tileston street.
Bickford Moses P.	28	5 Bennet avenue.
Bickford Josiah,	34	3 " "
Bickford Henry P.	22	3 " "
Blinn James L.	31	40 Cooper street.
Brackett Thomas C.	28	7 Salutation street.
Clark John S.	25	4 Cleveland place.
Chabot Joseph,	24	27 Charter street.
Dow Joseph E.	33	6 Clark street.

Members.	Ages.	Residence.
Fletcher John R.	24	8 Foster street.
Gillings George E.	28	42 Lowell street.
Glawson John S.	28	444 Commercial street.
Huston William M.	31	Unity court.
Hamilton Geo. F. C.	37	8 Grenough place.
Jones Edward,	27	3 Cleveland street.
Jeffries Erastus,	25	1 Pitts street.
Litchfield Albee K.	28	28 Charter street.
Litchfield Silas C.	24	3 Washburn place.
Moses Joseph T.	40	2 Margaret street.
McFarland Charles H.	31	124 Prince street.
McIntire James,	24	4 Charter street.
Pearson Albert L.	29	3 Bartlett place.
Pratt Charles H.	26	70 Charter street.
Putnam Uzziel,	22	21 Bennet street.
Parker Joseph H.	32	6 Charter street.
Ripley Charles,	24	Ripley wharf.
Ripley Joseph,	44	" "
Rowe Richard P.	30	15 Salutation street.
Smith Edward T.	24	330 Hanover street.
Sharp George S.	27	34 Thatcher street.
Sweeney George S.	25	4 Short street.
Taggart John W.	22	23 Bennet street.
Wharf Samuel W.	33	371 Hanover street.
Williams Alfred,	31	17 No. Margin st.

39 Members.

Condition of House and Apparatus.

Engine built in 1845, by W. C. Hunneman, of Roxbury ; its condition is good ; diameter of cylinders, $5\frac{3}{4}$ inches ; stroke of piston, 16 inches ; 26 feet of Suction Hose. There are 850 feet of Leading Hose, in good order. Two Hose Carriages, 8 Buckets, and 2 Axes. Condition of House, good.

MAVERICK ENGINE COMPANY, NO. 9.

HOUSE IN PARIS STREET, EAST BOSTON.

Members.	Ages.	Residence.
Somerby John P., <i>Foreman</i> ,	41	Maverick square.
Varney Benjamin, <i>Ass't Foreman</i> ,	31	Meridian street.
Wentworth William, <i>Clerk</i> ,	35	Bremen place.
Currant Anthony, <i>Steward</i> .	43	Havre street.
Austin Henry,	24	Meridian street.
Adams Alexander K.	22	Decatur street.
Brown Benjamin,	39	Princeton street.
Bragdon John W. Jr.	27	Paris street.
Blair George W.	23	Edgeworth place.
Curtis Benjamin,	41	Webster street.
Campbell John D.	29	Chelsea street.
Durgan Asahel,	46	Cottage street.
Emery George T.	36	Murray court.
Fowle Samuel L.	25	Sumner street.
Gould George T.	26	Webster street.
Hall William F.	37	Chelsea street.
Hanson Jacob,	38	Webster street.
Hamlin Eli,	31	Chelsea street.
Hill Henry D.	25	" "
Hamlin Albert A.	25	" "
Hewins Isaac W.	28	Border street.
Jackson William,	43	Maverick street.
Jones Franklin,	34	Chelsea street.
Joy Columbus,	29	Everett street.
Knowlton Joseph S.	23	Chelsea street.
Lewis Andrew,	25	Bremen street.
Morgan Addison,	23	Maverick street.
Nutter John J.	38	Orleans street.
Noyes John E.	28	Henry street.
Purcell Charles,	36	Murray court.
Prior Gilbert S.	25	Chelsea street.
Pray William,	40	Princeton street.
Ramsdell Samuel T.	30	Paris street.
Robinson David,	31	Maverick street.
Sweet Levi J.	26	Border street.
Smith James,	43	Princeton street.
Thomas Melzar,	31	Brooks street.
Whitehouse Sidney F.	34	Chelsea street.
Whitten Matthew,	38	Meridian street.
Weston Simeon,	32	Decatur street.

40 Members.

Condition of House and Apparatus.

Engine built in 1824, by W. C. Hunneman, of Roxbury ; very small, but its condition is good ; Diameter of cylinders, $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches ; stroke of piston, 15 inches ; 25 feet of good Suction Hose. There are 1,000 feet of Leading Hose in good order. Two Hose Carriages, 3 Axes, and 8 Buckets. The condition of the House is good.

DUNBAR ENGINE COMPANY, NO. 10.

HOUSE MERIDIAN STREET, EAST BOSTON.

Members.	Age.	Residence.
Tucker Geo. A., <i>Foreman</i> ,	28	Saratoga street.
Gray John, <i>Ass't Foreman</i> ,	32	Brooks street.
Cross Martin H., <i>Clerk</i> ,	34	143 Lexington street.
Sherman Gershom, <i>Steward</i> ,	30	Princeton street.
Bailey Paul,	32	" "
Brooks Joseph,	28	Harmony place.
Burrill Ebenezer,	37	32 Lexington street.
Blasland Joseph F.	42	81 Eutaw street.
Brown Moses L.	22	1 Meridian place.
Barker John H.	30	2 Brooks street.
Clark Henry,	38	133 Meridian street.
Cottle Geo. W.	28	20 Eutaw street.
Cottle Charles P.	30	Princeton street.
Doton Clark W.	27	Marion street.
Evans Stokes,	41	139 Lexington street.
Erskine John K.	34	Cor. White & Brooks sts.
Graves Edward Y.	29	39 Eutaw street.
George Stephen L.	27	Meridian street.
Hall William, Jr.	27	1 Louisiana place.
Holmes Francis,	36	Lexington street.
Hewett George L.	23	2 Louisiana place.
Hall Luke, Jr.	26	Marion street.
Inman Alfred P.	30	70 Princeton street.
Inman William R.	27	Marion street.
Keen Alanson C.	32	3 Saratoga street.
Kincaid Alden L.	34	82 Lexington street.
Littlefield Charles J.	24	42 Saratoga street.
Merrill James E.	31	Trenton street.
Oliver Zina H.	41	37 Eutaw street.

Members.	Ages.	Residence.
Sturtevant Walker,	26	Lexington street.
Skillings Thaddeus,	28	“ “
Smith Jesse,	30	Brooks street.
Smith Andrew J.	26	Central square.
Staples William C.	33	Condor street.
Smith Martin,	41	9 Lexington street.
Towle Jeremy,	26	“ “
Tucker Jonathan M.	37	2 Louisiana place.
Wells George W.	25	5 Brooks street.
Witherell Eben,	44	112 Meridian street.
Wiggin John L.	28	Eutaw street.

40 Members.

Condition of House and Apparatus.

The engine was built in 1855, by Hunneman & Co., of Roxbury ; its condition is good ; diameter of cylinders, $5\frac{1}{8}$ inches ; stroke of piston, 16 inches ; 26 feet of good Suction Hose. There are 900 feet of Leading Hose, in good order. Two Hose Carriages, 4 Buckets, and 2 Axes. Condition of House, good.

BARNICOAT ENGINE COMPANY, NO. 11.

HOUSE COURT SQUARE.

Members.	Ages.	Residence.
Gibson James, <i>Foreman</i> ,	24	5 Garden street.
Maxfield, Chas. B., <i>As. Forem'n</i> ,	26	5 Chapel place.
Regan Thos. M., <i>Clerk</i> ,	24	5 Province House court.
Newell Daniel S., <i>Steward</i> ,	29	429 Broad street.
Barrett Michael,	25	10 Utica street.
Bruce Joseph,	23	9 Court square.
Danforth Lorestino,	22	5 Cushman avenue.
Eaton Nath'l P.	22	4 Morton place.
Fynes John A.	24	77 Lowell street.
Grose Joseph R.	23	2 Plymouth place.
Hackett P. P.	24	70 High street.

Members.	Ages.	Residence.
Hargan John J.	24	17 Adams street.
Hennessey Wm. F.	22	17 N. Centre street.
Jenness Austin T.	21	51 Lowell street.
Knights Joseph F.	24	7 Court square.
Kimball Martin B.	24	5 Chapel place.
Kimball Sam'l P.	22	7 Court square.
Moylan Edward,	24	47 Albany street.
Morse William K.	23	7 Lathrop place.
Mason Nath'l,	28	40 Lowell street.
Orcutt Henry M.	30	9 Alden court.
Regan John W.	26	429 Broad street.
Riley John,	22	4 Purchase street.
Roberts Thomas E.	22	9 Wall street.
Sedgeley Jeremiah,	30	12 Adams street.
Sharron Charles A.	39	171 Cambridge street.
Whiting Jonas M.	30	4 Morton court.
Wilson Alexander,	43	17 Oak street.

28 Members.

Condition of House and Apparatus.

The engine was built in 1854, by Hunneman & Co., of Roxbury; its condition is good; diameter of cylinders, $5\frac{5}{8}$ inches; stroke of piston, 16 inches; 26 feet of good Suction Hose. There are 800 feet of Leading Hose, in good order. Two Hose Carriages, 4 Buckets, and 3 Axes. Condition of House, good.

TREMONT ENGINE COMPANY, NO. 12.

HOUSE IN WARREN STREET.

Members.	Ages.	Residence.
Robbins Oliver R., <i>Foreman</i> ,	30	61 Warren street.
Hawkins John, <i>Ass't Foreman</i> ,	32	4 Curve street.
Shaw Levi W., <i>Clerk</i> ,	28	37 So. Cedar street.
Prince Charles H., <i>Steward</i> ,	27	3 Wheeler's court.
Abbott Warren,	25	769 Washington street.
Berry Clark T.	32	Model place.
Bryant Henry F.	24	107 Pleasant street.
Connery David,	33	2 Osborn place.
Carver William J.	40	2 Fuller street.
Carter John,	23	6 Curve street.
Clark George F.	23	99 Hudson street.
Case Horace E.	21	9 Indiana street.
Davidson Nathan,	26	44 Church street.
Davis Edward,	31	86 Warren street.
Earl Lewis,	24	17 Peidmont street.
Grover Cyrus,	22	4 Marion street.
Gerald Wm. H.	25	3 Model place.
Getchell Addison,	25	4 Marion street.
Green Charles W.	23	3 Harvard court.
Godwin Albert,	24	70 Warren street.
Hussey Hobart S.	28	54 Marion street.
Hayden William,	34	3 Wheeler's court.
Hines Frederic M.	32	Rear 28 Pleasant street.
Hawes Calvin M.	25	3 Marion street.
Harding Charles,	30	136 Tyler street.
Holt Thomas R.	25	44 Hudson street.
Ham George E.	24	4 Marion street.
Jordan William W.	26	44 Church street.
Joy James,	34	" " "
Kane Richard,	23	4 Marion street.
Morrison John W.	24	So. Cedar street.
Morrison Geo. W.	26	33 " " "
Marden Daniel T.	23	3 Marion street.
Nowlin George,	26	44 Church street.
Nowlin Gordon,	27	" " "
Pingrey Charles A.	23	4 Marion street.
Runey John,	26	14 Oswego street.
Shaw Augustus C.	32	23 Warren street.
Titus Benjamin F.	26	44 Church street.
Winn Rufus,	27	86 Warren street.

40 Members.

Condition of House and Apparatus.

The engine was built in 1854, by Hunneman & Co., of Roxbury; its condition is good; diameter of cylinders, $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches; stroke of piston, 16 inches; 26 feet of good Suction Hose. There are 1,100 feet of Leading Hose, in good order. Two Hose Carriages, 2 Axes, and 12 Buckets. The condition of the House is good.

WEBSTER ENGINE COMPANY, NO. 13.

Members.	Ages.	Residence.
Weston Hiram, <i>Foreman</i> ,	29	193 Saratoga street.
Pollard Abner M., <i>Ass't Form'n</i> ,	34	93 Decatur street.
George Moses C., <i>Clerk</i> ,	28	3 Louisiana place.
Bacon Allen J., <i>Steward</i> ,	37	19 Lexington street.
Andrews Asa,	35	97 Marion street.
Boynton Joel W.	30	150 Princeton street.
Beede Charles J.	32	Chelsea street.
Burrison William G.	34	4 Bennington street.
Brown Joseph A.	22	Maverick street.
Bennett William,	26	160 Princeton street.
Bennett John F.	24	162 " "
Campbell Elbridge G.	36	23 Central square.
Cowdin Benjamin F.	26	Cor. Bennington & Saratoga st.
Currant William B.	30	Meridian place.
Fickett Henry P.	24	Bennington street.
Gould Chandler,	33	Bremen street.
Greene Frederick E. C.	28	Chelsea street.
Hosea Richard,	44	Saratoga street.
Hawkins William,	22	Princeton street.
Hodgkins Samuel B.	24	" "
Jordan Isaac B.	22	Meridian street.
Jenison John L.	31	Bennington street.
Knights Daniel,	37	162 Princeton street.
Marliave Edward T.	27	Prescott street.
Perry Elisha B.	33	Chelsea street.
Page John W. C.	27	" "
Richardson Horace,	37	" "
Shortwell William D.	40	Saratoga street.

Members.	Ages.	Residence.
Sampson Charles,	30	Princeton street.
Sargent Geo. W.	26	Weston place.
Stewart James,	26	Chelsea street.
Tilton Thomas B.	30	25 " "
Twitchell Wm. A.	25	Princeton street.
Turner Charles E.	34	432 Saratoga street.
Vose Hiram C.	27	110 Princeton street.
Weston Washburn,	32	193 Saratoga street.
Wheeler Daniel,	41	2 Putnam street.
Woollard George,	44	Princeton street.
Warren Edwin,	27	5 Saratoga street.
Wells Robert G.	30	Eutaw street.

40 Members.

Condition of House and Apparatus.

Engine built in 1854, by Hunneman & Co., of Roxbury ; its condition is good ; diameter of cylinders, $5\frac{5}{8}$ inches ; stroke of piston, 16 inches ; 26 feet of good Suction Hose. There are 800 feet of Leading Hose, 300 of which are poor ; 2 Hose Carriages, 4 Buckets, and 2 Axes. Condition of House is poor.

S. R. SPINNEY ENGINE COMPANY, NO. 14.

HOUSE FOURTH STREET, BETWEEN K AND L STREETS.

Members.	Ages.	Residence.
Chambers James, <i>Foreman</i> ,	34	K, near 7th street.
Lord Samuel S., Jr. <i>Ass't. Form.</i>	39	K street, near Broadway.
Bail Geo. W., <i>Clerk</i> ,	24	Cor. Dorch'r and 7th sts.
Harrington John H., <i>Steward</i> ,	32	2d street, near Dorchester.
Ashcroft Richard,	33	I street, near 3d.
Barker Timothy,	42	8th street, near K.
Briscoe Daniel,	34	" " " "
Briggs Charles O.	34	Broadway, near K st.
Brown John,	30	I street, near Broadway.
Clemans Edmund D.	32	5th street, near K.
Emerson Joshua B.	31	Old Road, near K street.

Members.	Ages.	Residence.
Emerson Jacob,	39	Broadway, near K street.
Goodwin Elijah H.	36	K street, near 8th street.
Goodnough Jacob N.	36	7th street, near K.
Gray Solomon S.	34	4th street, near L.
Green Thomas B.	40	E street, near 8th.
Hatch James H.	21	I street, near Broadway.
Harlow Ezra,	30	8th street, near K.
Harrington Henry,	38	2d street, near Dorchester.
Hathaway Hiram F.	36	5th street, near K.
Leighton Leonard,	36	Broadway, near K street.
Locke William S.	31	3d street, near G.
Lord Jeremiah B.	36	3d street, near Dorchester.
Lucas Winslow B.	24	89 D street.
Lewis James,	23	Broadway, near E street.
McCullough William,	21	4th street, near L.
Page T. Nickols,	23	Broadway, near E street.
Potter Geo. D.	25	7th street, near M.
Peterson Christian F.	35	7th, near H street.
Rand William,	27	311 Broadway.
Russell Henry,	30	K near 8th street.
Shattuck Edwin,	23	4th street, near L.
Seward Richard T.	30	Broadway, cor. E street.
Smith Charles R.	28	3d street, corner of I.
Smith David,	35	Silver, near Dorchester st.
Stodder Matthew,	35	Telegraph street.
Spinney Samuel R.	34	K, corner of 8th street.
Wiggin Thomas B.	42	5th, near L street.
Wright Horace H. W.	31	Broadway, near K street.

39 Members.

Condition of House and Apparatus.

Engine built by Hunneman & Co., in 1857 ; its condition is good ; diameter of cylinders, $5\frac{5}{8}$ inches ; stroke of piston, 15 inches ; 25 feet of Suction Hose, 800 feet Leading Hose ; 1 Hose Carriage, 4 Buckets, 2 Axes. The condition of the House is good.

WARREN HOOK AND LADDER COMPANY, NO. 1.

HOUSE IN FRIEND STREET.

Members.	Ages.	Residence.
Place Moses, <i>Foreman</i> ,	33	50 Billerica street.
Collier Phineas, <i>Ass't Foreman</i> ,	30	14 Cotting street.
Merritt Charles H., <i>Clerk</i> ,	39	2 Kennard avenue.
Stevens John S., <i>Steward</i>	38	14 Cotting street.
Brown William H.	37	67 Prince street.
Briggs Thomas H.	35	Cor. Causeway & Leverett.
Carter Charles,	40	69 South Margin street.
Edwards James,	33	32 Court street.
Freeman Asa,	27	81 Myrtle street.
Hines Elijah B.	38	30 South Grove street.
Lyman John,	37	6 North Margin street.
Moore Alvah,	38	85 Revere street.
Norton John F.	23	78 Myrtle street.
Perry Charles A.	34	67 Southac street.
Palmer William D.	28	2 Marshall place.
Stover Barron,	26	126 Myrtle street.
Stover George,	29	25 Wall street.
Scott George,	30	3 Chapel place.
Stevens Edward B.	28	30 Chardon street.
Wilson David V.	34	12 Cotting street.
Ware Isaac H.	26	1 Hancock street.
Wright Benjamin,	28	98 Merrimac street.
Wilkinson Leander,	24	1 Hancock street.
Warren Briggs T.	33	Carnes place.

24 Members.

Condition of House and Apparatus.

The condition of the Carriage is good ; carrying 18 Ladders, of various lengths ; 3 Hooks, 5 Crotch Poles, 4 Axes, 4 Rakes, 4 Guy Ropes, and 2 Buckets. The condition of the House is good. Not in use, but in good order, 8 Ladders of various lengths.

WASHINGTON HOOK AND LADDER COMPANY, NO. 2.

HOUSE IN PARIS STREET, EAST BOSTON.

Members.	Agcs.	Residence.
Simmons Charles, <i>Foreman</i> ,	32	9 Liverpool street.
Seaver Benj. C., <i>Ass't Foreman</i> ,	42	Border street.
Keene William T., <i>Clerk</i> ,	36	Brooks street.
Holmes Thaddeus, <i>Steward</i> ,	37	Princeton street.
Ayers Nathaniel W.	32	Bennington street.
Crafts George W.	34	96 Lexington street.
Elliott John H.	24	20 Trenton street.
Harding Austin,	32	Liverpool street.
Jones David H.	31	4 Wesley street.
Lyons Joseph S.	29	Rear Orleans street.
Martin Henry,	50	12 Border street.
Norwood James H.	41	108 Sumner street.
Pitman Thomas H.	28	London street.
Rich Adoniram,	49	Rear Orleans street.
Seavey James W.	30	31 Saratoga street.
Stinson Stephen C.	31	17 New street.
Stinson Benj. H.	26	Border street.
Turner Alden S.	29	19 Havre street.
Thayer Joseph E.	28	79 Saratoga street.
Young Silas,	43	3 Cross street.

20 Members.

Condition of House and Apparatus.

The condition of the House is good. The condition of the Carriage is good; carrying 19 Ladders, of various lengths; 2 Hooks, 4 Crotch Poles, 4 Axes, 4 Guy Ropes, 4 Rakes, 2 Buckets, and 4 Ladders of different lengths, not in use.

FRANKLIN HOOK AND LADDER COMPANY, NO. 3.

HOUSE ON HARRISON AVENUE, NEAR CITY STABLES.

Members.	Ages.	Residence.
Warren George W., <i>Foreman</i> ,	27	3 Rochester street.
Marston Jas. F., <i>Ass't Foreman</i> ,	26	8 Medford court.
Prescott James B., <i>Clerk</i> ,	22	1 Malden place.
Farrar Ezra O. F., <i>Steward</i> ,	33	1 Hamburg street.
Coughland James,	26	119 Albany street.
Downes Daniel,	30	58 East Dedham street.
Downes Charles H.	26	120 3d street, South Boston.
Fleming John,	24	29 West Orange street.
Johnson George H.	27	21 Dover place.
Kendall Charles H.	27	3 Rochester street.
Kendall James W.	25	" " "
Knights Francis,	24	3 Malden place.
Littlefield Henry P.	24	1 Vinal place.
Mitchell George,	39	13 Seneca street.
Marston Otis N.	39	1 Malden place.
Nason William E.	27	28 West Dedham street.
Ricker Robert,	30	8 Medford court.
Spear Robert,	40	4 Leland place.
Sanborn Jeremiah P.	26	13 Vinal place.
Savil George K.	22	8 Medford court.
Wallace William H.	30	46 Canton street.
Wright Benjamin B.	34	3 Leland place.

22 Members.

Condition of House and Apparatus.

The condition of the House is good. The condition of the Carriage is good ; carrying 16 Ladders of various lengths ; 2 Hooks, 6 Crotch Poles, 4 Axes, 4 Guy Ropes, 4 Rakes, and 4 Buckets.

WASHINGTON HOSE COMPANY, NO. 1.

HOUSE IN SALEM STREET.

Members.	Ages.	Residence.
Dunton Charles E., <i>Foreman</i> ,	37	24 Cooper street.
Brownell B. C., <i>Ass't Foreman</i> ,	33	2 Thacher street.
Britton Thomas S. R., <i>Clerk</i> ,	30	134 Prince street.
Delano George H., <i>Steward</i> ,	35	108 " "
Allen Hosea,	36	24 Cooper street.
Allen Stephen H.	34	23 Richmond street.
Clark Charles L.,	26	67 Causeway street.
Crane Franklin R.	32	10 North Margin street.
Dodd George H.	28	161 Hanover street.
Dudley Daniel C.	29	20 Lowell street.
Felton Leonard H.	29	Rear 177 Salem street.
Harper William E.	29	10 North Margin street.
Helmes Samuel L.	31	20 Prince street.
McDonald Henry F.	22	98 Salem street.
Perkins Elisha K.	38	4 Chapel place.
Pool Samuel P.	23	17 Salutation street.
Pratt Edwin B.	24	1 North Bennet street.
Sanborn George W.	22	2 Arch place.
Shattuck James B.	40	7 Adams street.
Snow Warren K.	24	2 Arch place.

20 Members.

Condition of House and Apparatus.

The condition of the House is good. There are attached to this Company, 2 Hose Carriages, 8 Buckets, 1 Axe, and 1,750 feet of Leading Hose, in good order.

UNION HOSE COMPANY, NO. 2.

HOUSE IN HUDSON STREET.

Members.	Age.	Residence.
Thompson Moses C., <i>Foreman</i> ,	30	111 Hudson street.
King Benjamin, <i>Ass't Foreman</i> ,	26	24 Curve street.
King John, <i>Clerk</i> ,	24	" " "
Smith Jacob, <i>Steward</i> ,	59	49 Hudson street.
Bishop John C.,	21	29 Beach street.
Grover Charles A.	22	Rear 28 Pleasant street.
Holton Henry,	38	138 Hudson street.
Hunting Charles H.	21	12 Newton place.
Johnson Walter F.	22	138 Hudson street.
King William,	28	24 Curve street.
King George E.	37	26 " "
Lamb Charles H.	28	8 Dix place.
Murray James,	22	66 Hudson street.
Meloon Charles L.	24	111 " "
Mason Thomas,	29	4 Edgely place.
Perkins Elbridge,	27	113 Hudson street.
Stoddard George W.	27	26 Curve street.
Stowell Brown P.	28	114 Hudson street.
Welch Greenfield H.	27	8 Dix place.

19 Members.

Condition of House and Apparatus.

The condition of the House is good. There are attached to this Company, 2 Hose Carriages, 4 Buckets, 2 Axes, and 1,500 feet of Leading Hose, in good order.

CHESTER HOSE COMPANY, NO. 4.

HOUSE IN NORTHAMPTON STREET.

Members.	Ages.	Residence.
Neville Andrew, <i>Foreman</i> ,	37	4 Northampton street.
Hallett Loring, <i>Ass't Foreman</i> ,	37	6 Derby street.
Gamage John W., <i>Clerk</i> ,	31	5 Camden street.
Whittle James, <i>Steward</i> ,	25	4 Northampton street.
Allen James W.	31	719 Tremont street.
Bailey Charles A.	22	13 Camden street.
Carley Rufus H.	28	876 Washington street.
Coburn Charles T.	26	13 Camden street.
Estabrook William C.	26	1068 Washington street.
Fallon John C.	31	Newland street.
Gilbert John L.	29	" "
Hinkley Thomas F.	38	719 Tremont street.
Marble Perley M.	23	13 Camden street.
Norris Benj. P.	30	2 " "
Perkins Gideon A.	31	13 " "
Perkins Ezra J.	27	1002 Washington street.
Pierce Alonzo,	43	15 Camden street.
Pierce George,	22	" " "
Soll John,	28	7 Camden place.
Stall William B.	24	95 Hudson street.

20 Members.

Condition of House and Apparatus.

Condition of House is poor. There are attached to this Company 2 Hose Carriages, 1 Axe, and 1,000 feet of Hose, in good order.

SUFFOLK HOSE COMPANY, NO. 5.

HOUSE IN SHAWMUT AVENUE.

Members.	Ages.	Residence.
Lovell William, <i>Foreman</i> ,	37	80 West Dedham street.
Fernald Geo. C., <i>Ass't Foreman</i> ,	25	52 West Canton street.
Gardner Wm. H., <i>Clerk</i> ,	25	50 " " "
Lovell Silas, <i>Steward</i> ,	32	80 West Dedham street.
Appleton Charles,	35	31 Cherry street.
Cushman Albert W.	24	1 Medford court.
Cornell Edwin,	30	Canton court.
Curtis Josiah P.	25	Garland street.
Ford William H.	33	11 Fabin street.
Green Samuel A.	25	17 Porter street.
Jellison Howard M.	25	8 Trumbull street.
Lincoln Amos,	39	1 Newland street.
Manley Willard E.	25	Fort avenue.
Poole Charles E.	24	11 Rochester street.
Sanborn Albion J.	24	1 Malden street.
Smith William H.	24	1 Newland street.
Warren John K.	25	2 " "
Woodman Crosby,	25	50 West Canton street.
Young James A.	25	29 Dover street.

19 Members.

Condition of House and Apparatus.

The condition of the House is good. There are attached to this Company 2 Hose Carriages, 3 Buckets, 2 Axes, and 1,400 feet of Leading Hose, in good order.

DELUGE HOSE COMPANY, NO. 6.

HOUSE IN PARIS STREET, EAST BOSTON.

Members.	Ages	Residence.
Barnes Joseph, <i>Foreman</i> ,	43	5 Liverpool street.
Poole Wm. H., <i>Ass't Foreman</i> ,	29	75 Sumner street.
Rymill Wm. H., <i>Clerk</i> ,	37	147 Lexington street.
Ely Horatio, <i>Steward</i> ,	42	107 Havre street.
Ayers James B.	26	46 Border street.
Battis William L.	55	65 Cottage street.
Battis Josiah S.	25	" " "
Crosby Seth P.	28	16 Maverick street.
Fenno John, Jr.	29	5 Wesley place.
Garney John,	47	98 Decatur street.
Hill Walter R.	33	100 " "
Hamilton Benj. F.	25	71 Marion street.
Jones George E.	34	106 Havre street.
Lewis Calvin,	37	8 Saratoga street.
Pringle Jonas U.	30	6 Wesley street.
Rand William B.	26	35 Lexington street.
Smith George H.	26	4 Harmony place.
Stoddard Lincoln,	31	67 Princeton street.
Tewksbury John,	27	" " "
Weston John H.	26	160 London street.

20 Members.

Condition of House and Apparatus.

The condition of the House is good. There are attached to this Company 2 Hose Carriages, 4 Buckets, 2 Axes, and 2,000 feet of Leading Hose, in good order.

Besides the above, each Company is furnished with Caps, Badges, Belts, Spanners, Lanterns, Signal Lanterns, Life Lines, Hose Lines, Crowbars, Shovels, and all necessary apparatus for their respective duties.

RELIEF ENGINES.

There are two Engines not in use, those formerly used by Engine Companies No. 10 and No. 20, and are kept in good order under the Reservoir in Derne street.

HOSE CARRIAGES.

There are two Hose Carriages not in the organized Department — one of them stationed on the Milldam, and the other at Washington Village, with 350 feet of Hose each, under the care of responsible parties, to be used in case of fire in the immediate vicinity.

HOSE NOT IN USE.

There are 1,300 feet of Hose formerly belonging to Hose No. 3, now out of the Department.

PAY OF THE DEPARTMENT.

Engineers,	\$250 each per ann.	E. BOSTON, S. BOSTON POINT, AND
Foremen,	150 " "	HOSE CO. NO. 4.
Ass't Foremen,	125 " "	Foremen, \$100 each per ann.
Clerks,	125 " "	Ass't Foremen, 75 " "
Stewards,	125 " "	Clerks, 75 " "
Lead'g Hosemen,	125 " "	Stewards, 75 " "
Rakemen,	125 " "	Lead'g Hosemen, 75 " "
Axemen,	125 " "	Rakemen, 75 " "
Members,	100 " "	Members, 60 " "

EXPENDITURES

ON ACCOUNT OF THE

BOSTON FIRE DEPARTMENT,

FOR THE YEAR 1857-58.

Commencing 1st September, 1857, and ending 31st August, 1858.

AS SHOWN BY THE AUDITOR'S BOOK.

OBJECT OF EXPENDITURE.	AMOUNTS.	TOTALS.
Amount paid to Members,.....	\$71,816 14	
Cost of Repairs on Machines,.....	7,620 82	
“ “ New Hose, Caps, Badges, &c., ...	6,578 58	
“ “ Repairing “ “	2,422 49	
“ “ Drawing Machines to and from Fires,.....	2,270 50	
“ “ Fuel, Oil, Soap, &c., ...	1,533 13	
“ “ Special Police, for Services at Fires,.....	1,034 00	
“ “ One new Engine, (No. 14,).....	1,002 25	
“ “ Furniture for Engine Houses,.....	552 76	
“ “ Carting, Ringing Bells, &c.,.....	430 01	
“ “ Filling Reservoirs,.....	400 00	
“ “ Gas Fixtures and Warming Apparatus, ...	396 19	
“ “ Water for Engine Houses, &c.,.....	352 00	
“ “ Ladders and Tools and Repairs on same,.....	350 61	
“ “ Signs to denote location of Hydrants,.....	348 33	
“ “ Gas used in Engine Houses, ...	328 38	
“ “ Printing, Stationery and Engraving,.....	320 55	
“ “ Refreshments for out of town Companies,.....	210 34	
“ “ Miscellaneous Expenses of Engineer's Office, &c.,	106 61	
“ “ Locks and Keys for Engine Houses,.....	61 88	
“ “ Damages, ...	21 50	
“ “ Carriage Hire,.....	13 25	
“ “ 3 new Bells in different locations in the City, and putting up same,.....	1,491 83	
		\$99,662 15
STEAM FIRE ENGINE.		
Salary of Engineer, three months, ...	200 00	
“ “ Fireman “ “	136 50	
Repairing Hose,.....	39 50	
Cost of Examination of Steam Fire Engine by parties em- ployed by the City for that purpose,.....	100 00	
Miscellaneous Expenses and Repairs,.....	82 90	
		508 90
TELEGRAPHIC FIRE ALARMS.		
Salaries,.....	4,635 00	
Incidental Expenses,.....	4,296 91	
		8,931 91
		\$109,102 96

LOCATION OF RESERVOIRS,

*Where Water can be obtained in case of Fire within the City of Boston.
September; 1858.*

- 1 Atkinson, near High street.
- 2 Auburn, corner of Livingston street.
- 3 Bowdoin square—Lid in the centre.
- 4 Bowdoin square, corner of Bulfinch street.
- 5 Beach, corner of Hudson street.
- 6 Beach, near United States Hotel.
- 7 Batterymarch, near Broad street.
- 8 Broad, near State street.
- 9 Blossom, corner of McLean street.
- 10 Brattle street, corner of Brattle square.
- 11 Clinton, opposite Fulton street.
- 12 Cambridge, corner of Revere street.
- 13 Cambridge, corner of Hancock street
- 14 Chambers, corner of Poplar street.
- 15 Chestnut, corner of Walnut street.
- 16 Chestnut, opposite West Cedar street.
- 17 Canton street, opposite J. M. Albert's bake-house.
- 18 Church street, in front of the Church.
- 19 Court square, opposite Williams court.
- 20 Charlestown, corner of Medford street.
- 21 Charlestown, at the junction of Beverly street.
- 22 Causeway, opposite Merrimac street.
- 23 Concord street, opposite Dwight School House.
- 24 Chauncy place, near the Church.
- 25 Derne, corner of Temple street.
- 26 Dedham street, opposite Fitzpatrick's store.
- 27 Dover, opposite Emerald street.
- 28 East street, opposite Engine House No. 5.
- 29 Edinboro', near Essex street.
- 30 Franklin place, corner Odeon avenue.
- 31 Franklin place, near Hawley street.

- 32 Federal, corner of Channing street.
- 33 Fayette street, opposite Lincoln court.
- 34 Friend, corner of Travers street.
- 35 Green, opposite Leveret street.
- 36 Hanover, corner of Clark street ; in front of the Church.
- 37 Hanover street, in front of Old Hancock School House.
- 38 Hanover street, at the junction of Salem and Endicott streets.
- 39 Hanover, between Portland and Friend street.
- 40 Haymarket square—Lid near the centre.
- 41 Hudson, corner of Curve street.
- 42 Hawkins street, in front of the Mayhew School House.
- 43 Harrison avenue, opposite Kneeland street.
- 44 Harrison avenue, opposite Bennet street.
- 45 Harrison avenue, near Curve street.
- 46 Harrison avenue, corner of Asylum street.
- 47 Harrison avenue, near gate to City Stable Yard.
- 48 Kneeland, corner of Hudson street.
- 49 Liberty square, near the corner of Kilby street.
- 50 Leveret, opposite Spring street.
- 51 Lancaster, corner of Merrimac street.
- 52 Mount Vernon street, opposite the State House.
- 53 Mount Vernon street, near Louisburg square.
- 54 Myrtle, corner of Revere street.
- 55 North square—Lid in the centre.
- 56 Pearl street, opposite Sturgis place.
- 57 Pleasant, corner of Carver street.
- 58 Pleasant, opposite Eliot street.
- 59 Porter street, at the foot of the street.
- 60 Salem street, in front of Christ Church.
- 61 Salem street, corner of Cooper street.
- 62 Shawmut avenue, corner Canton street.
- 63 Shawmut avenue, near Groton street.
- 64 Suffolk street, opposite Cherry street.
- 65 Suffolk street, near Castle street.
- 66 South Market street—Lid in the centre.
- 67 Sudbury square—Lid in the centre.
- 68 State street, in front of the Old State House.
- 69 State street, corner of Kilby street.
- 70 Southac, corner of West Cedar street.

- 71 Summer street, opposite the Church.
- 72 Sea street, opposite Piper's wharf.
- 73 Somerset street, corner of Somerset place.
- 74 Tremont street, opposite Pemberton square.
- 75 Tremont street, corner of Park street.
- 76 Tremont street, corner of School street.
- 77 Tremont street, corner of passageway to Mason street.
- 78 Tremont street, corner of Boylston street.
- 79 Tremont street, corner of Hollis street.
- 80 Tremont street, in front of the Johnson School House.
- 81 Thacher street—Lid in the square.
- 82 Tyler, corner of Oak street.
- 83 Union, opposite North street.
- 84 West Centre street, opposite the Phillips School House.
- 85 Washington place, Fort Hill, near Belmont street.
- 86 Warren, corner of Eliot street.
- 87 Washington street, corner of Milk street.
- 88 Washington street, corner of Franklin street.
- 89 Washington street, corner of Avon place.
- 90 Washington street, between Norfolk and Suffolk place.
- 91 Washington street, corner of Essex street—Lid in the street.
- 92 Washington street, opposite Common street.
- 93 Washington street, opposite Pleasant street.
- 94 Washington street, corner of Kneeland street.
- 95 Washington street, corner of Castle street.
- 96 Washington street, corner of Florence street.
- 97 Washington street, opposite Franklin School House.
- 98 Washington street, opposite the Gas House.
- 99 Washington street, near Malden street.
- 100 Washington street, corner of Brookline street.
- 101 Washington street, corner of Northampton street.
- 102 Washington street, near Arnold street.

SOUTH BOSTON.

- 103 Broadway, near Turnpike street.
- 104 Broadway, corner of A street—Lid opposite the Church.
- 105 Broadway, near B street.
- 106 Broadway, opposite the Baptist Church.

- 107 Broadway, opposite the Hawes School House.
- 108 Broadway, opposite the stables at Mount Washington House.
- 109 B street, corner of Fourth street.
- 110 C street, opposite Bolton street.
- 111 D street, near Broadway.
- 112 Dorchester street, opposite Broadway.
- 113 E street, northeast corner of Lyceum Hall.
- 114 E street, corner of Seventh street.
- 115 Fourth street, opposite Unitarian Church.
- 116 Fourth street, corner of Turnpike street.
- 117 Fourth street, corner of E street.
- 118 Fourth street, corner of Dorchester street.
- 119 Fifth street, corner of Turnpike street.
- 120 Second street, corner of Dorchester street.

EAST BOSTON.

- 121 Maverick square, southeast from Maverick House.
- 122 Cottage, near Sumner street.
- 123 Liverpool, corner of Maverick street.
- 124 Lexington street, opposite Lexington place.
- 125 Webster street, nearly opposite B. Lamson's house.
- 126 Meridian street, opposite Lyman School House.
- 127 Central square, corner of Liverpool and Porter streets.
- 128 Saratoga street.
- 129 Chelsea street, nearly opposite Decatur street.
- 130 Sumner street, opposite the School House.
- 131 Monmouth street, near corner of Marion street.
- 132 Trenton, between Marion and Brooks streets.
- 133 Meridian street, in front of Engine House No. 10.

Besides the above, there are 886 Hydrants in the City proper, 236 at South Boston, and 168 at East Boston, making a total of 1,290, and an increase of 16 since last year. The average distance of the Hydrants from each other is about two hundred and fifty feet.

FIRE ALARM TELEGRAPH.

J. B. STEARNS, SUPT.

LIST OF SIGNAL STATIONS.

DISTRICT No. 1.

East and North of Leveret, Green, Court and State Streets.

- | | |
|---------|--|
| Box No. | 1.—Faneuil Hall. |
| “ “ | 2.—Marshall street. |
| “ “ | 3.—Richmond street, east of Hanover. |
| “ “ | 4.—Eastern Railroad Wharf. |
| “ “ | 5.—Constitution Wharf. |
| “ “ | 6.—Corner Charter street and Phipps place. |
| “ “ | 7.—Cooper street Church. |
| “ “ | 8.—Boston and Maine Freight Depot. |
| “ “ | 9.—Corner of Lowell and Causeway streets. |
| “ “ | 10.—Corner of Leveret and Vernon street. |
| “ “ | 11.—Williams' Stables, Sudbury street. |
| “ “ | 12.—Corner of Snowhill and Hull streets. |

DISTRICT No. 2.

West of Leveret, Green, Court, Tremont and Boylston Streets.

- | | |
|---------|--|
| Box No. | 1.—Church in North Russell street. |
| “ “ | 2.—Corner of West Cedar and Cambridge streets. |
| “ “ | 3.—Engine House No. 4, River street. |
| “ “ | 4.—Corner of West Centre and Pinckney street. |
| “ “ | 5.—Corner of Myrtle and Hancock streets. |
| “ “ | 6.—Corner of Bowdoin and Cambridge streets. |
| “ “ | 7.—On Albion Hotel. |
| “ “ | 8.—Poplar street, corner of Spring street. |
| “ “ | 9.—111 Beacon street. |

DISTRICT No. 3.

Between THE WATER, Beach, Washington, Boylston, Tremont, Court, and State Streets.

- | | |
|---------|--|
| Box No. | 1.—Old South Church. |
| “ “ | 2.—Corner of Broad and Central streets. |
| “ “ | 3.—Corner of High and Belmont streets. |
| “ “ | 4.—No. 21 Purchase street. |
| “ “ | 5.—Corner of Lincoln and Summer streets. |
| “ “ | 6.—Dr. Cabot's, Winter street. |
| “ “ | 7.—Central Office, City Building. |
| “ “ | 8.—148 Purchase street. |

DISTRICT No. 4.

Between Dover, THE WATER, Beach, Washington and Boylston Streets.

- | | | |
|-----|-----|--|
| Box | No. | 1.—Old Colony Depot. |
| " | " | 2.—Hydrant House No. 2, Hudson street. |
| " | " | 3.—Corner of Seneca street and Harrison avenue. |
| " | " | 4.—Indiana Place Church. |
| " | " | 5.—Engine House No. 12, Warren street. |
| " | " | 6.—Providence Depot. |
| " | " | 7.—Boylston Market. |
| " | " | 8.—Tremont street, opposite end of Dover street. |

DISTRICT No. 5.

South of Dover Street.

- | | | |
|-----|-----|--|
| Box | No. | 1.—Engine House No. 3, Washington street. |
| " | " | 2.—Corner of Shawmut avenue and Waltham street. |
| " | " | 3.—Hydrant House No. 5, Shawmut avenue. |
| " | " | 4.—Corner of Washington and Northampton streets. |
| " | " | 5.—Police Station, East Dedham street. |
| " | " | 6.—Chickering's Factory. |

DISTRICT No. 6.

South Boston.

- | | | |
|-----|-----|---|
| Box | No. | 1.—Corner of Broadway and Dorchester avenue. |
| " | " | 2.—Engine House No. 2, Broadway. |
| " | " | 3.—Lyceum Hall. |
| " | " | 4.—Near corner of Broadway and Dorchester street. |
| " | " | 5.—Engine House No. 14, Fourth street. |
| " | " | 6.—Washington Village. |

DISTRICT No. 7.

East Boston.

- | | | |
|-----|----|-----------------------------|
| Box | No | 1.—East Boston (Old) Ferry. |
|-----|----|-----------------------------|

N. B. Complaints concerning the working of the Fire Telegraph, irregular striking of the bells or tapping of the boxes, broken wires, &c., should in *all cases* be made at the *Fire Alarm Office*.

RECAPITULATION.

No. of Assistant Engineers,	-	-	-	-	-	-	9
“ Members,	-	-	-	-	-	-	671
“ Engines,	-	-	-	-	-	-	14
Feet of Leading Hose,	-	-	-	-	-	-	21,700
“ Suction Hose,	-	-	-	-	-	-	361
No. of Hose Carriages,	-	-	-	-	-	-	36
“ Buckets,	-	-	-	-	-	-	108
“ Axes,	-	-	-	-	-	-	54
“ Hook and Ladder Carriages,	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
“ Hooks,	-	-	-	-	-	-	7
“ Ladders,	-	-	-	-	-	-	53
“ Crotch Poles,	-	-	-	-	-	-	15
“ Reservoirs,	-	-	-	-	-	-	133
“ Ladders not in use,	-	-	-	-	-	-	11
“ Hydrants,	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,290
“ Engines not in use,	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Feet of Suction Hose not in use,	-	-	-	-	-	-	48
Hook and Ladder Carriage not in use,	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Hose Carriages without organized companies,	-	-	-	-	-	-	2

FIRES, ALARMS, ETC.,

FROM SEPTEMBER 1, 1857, TO SEPTEMBER 1, 1858.

Date.	Owner or Occupant.	Situation.	Loss.	Insurance.	Causes, &c.
1857					
Sept. 1	Charles Brooks, A. Maloney,	84 Sumner street, East Boston, Friend street, Rear of 53 Maverick st., East Boston,			Burning of a closet; no alarm in city proper. Smoke blowing down chimney. In a shed; no alarm in city proper.
2					
2					
3					
5	Snow & Co.,	Lewis street, E. Boston,			False. District 3, station 2. Loss trifling, no alarm in city proper.
6	W. S. Coffin, Francis Laforme, E. Clark & Son, Moses A. Dow, Geo. B. Dexter, New Eng. Cordage Fact'y,	12 Water street, " " " " } 10 " " " 12 " " " First street, So. Boston, Northampton street,	300	300	Caused by furnae in upper story.
10					
12					
12					
12	Metropolitan Hotel,	Cor Tremont and Bromfield street, East street, Roxbury,	15,000	10,000	Loss trifling. Supposed incendiary. Repeating alarm.
13			800	500	Supposed incendiary. Engines Nos. 2, 3, 12, and Hose Nos. 4 and 5 were on duty.

Engines Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 11,
12, and Hose Companies Nos. 1,
2, 4 and 5, and Hook and Ladder
No. 3 were on duty.

Loss trifling, caused by hot ashes.
Supposed incendiary.

15	Cor. Hunneman & Wash- ington sts., Roxbury,		
19	James Swan, Mrs. Symmes,		
23	Boylston square, Cor. Moore and Benning- ton sts., E. Boston,	\$16,100	\$10,800

RECAPITULATION.

Department called out this month—

Fires in City,	6
“ “ East Boston,	4
False alarm,	1
Fires in Roxbury,	14
Repeating alarm,	2
	1

Corresponding month of last year the Department were called out 17 times. Loss \$21,405; Insurance \$16,455.

Date.	Owner or Occupant.	Situation.	Loss.	Insurance.	Causes, &c.
1857					
Oct. 8	Benj. A. Smith,	19 India Wharf,	25	25	Alcohol in cellar.
10	Isaac Brownell & Co.,	29 India street,			Gas in cellar. Damage trifling.
16		Swan street, So. Boston,			Damage trifling.
16					False alarm District 5, Station 1.
16		East Chester street,			Sparks from Plumber's furnace.
18		23 Billerica street,			Ash barrel.

Date.	Owner or Occupant.	Situation.	Loss.	Insurance.	Causes, &c.
1857.					
Oct. 18	Benj. James,	Broadway, So. Boston,	300		False alarm District 1, Station 13.
19	H. T. Litchfield,	Cambridge,			Supposed incendiary.
19	S. Treadwell,	Lewis street,			Ropewalks.
	Eastern R. R. Co.,	East Boston,			
20	" "	Lewis street,	6,178	6,078	Supposed incendiary.
					Rekindling of ruins; no alarm in City proper.
20	Mrs. S. J. Knowles,	4 Brattle street,			
	J. Walter Reed,	" "			
	J. Johnson & Co.,	3½ " "			
	Albert Webster,	3 " "	3,915	3,915	Origin unknown.
21	Merchants Bank,	Central Wharf,			Burning of hemp.
21	E. Burrell,	State street,			Sparks from Plumber's furnace.
		33 Lexington street, East Boston,			Burning of bed. No alarm in City proper.
24	John P. Monks,	Second street, So. Boston,	3,000		Supposed incendiary.
24	J. P. Thompson,	South Boston,			Supposed incendiary.
26	C. C. Henshaw,	Portland street,			Chimney.
26	S. N. Norris,	33 Hanover street,	850	850	Supposed incendiary.
26	Mark Googins,	Cambridge,			
27	Brown & Lovell,	Summer street, E. Boston,	1,800	1,800	Supposed incendiary.
		" "			

27	James R. Knott, Joseph W. Tarleton,	73 Lowell street,	Bed burned. with matches.	Children playing
27 31		Sumner street, E. Boston,	Ruins of the late fire.	
31		Montgomery place,	Damage trifling. diary.	Supposed incen-
			False alarm, District 2, Station 5,	
			\$16,068	\$12,668

RECAPITULATION.

Fires in City,	15
“ “ East Boston,	3
Repeating alarm,	2
Fires in Cambridge,	2
False alarms,	3
Total,	25 times.

Department called out this month—

Corresponding month last year, 10 times. Loss, \$3,240 ; Insurance, \$2,765.

Nov. 9	Heirs of Geo. Hallett, Alvin R. Page,	Corner of Green and Pitts streets,	255	180	Supposed from lamp. Chimney.
10	Henry Carter,	East Dedham street,			Supposed from furnace.
10	Messer & Co.,	335 Washington street,			
	M. Wyman,	“ “ “			
	James W. Vose,	“ “ “			
	Jasper Kelley,	“ “ “	4,107	4,107	

Date.	Owner or Occupant.	Situation.	Loss.	Insurance.	Causes, &c.
1857. Nov. 11	Gorham Brooks, Charles Whitechurch, Wm. Nichols, Charles Hubbard, Jones, White & Co., Franklin Grant, Geo. W. Hayward, Wm. H. Brooks, F. A. Jones & Co., James Clark,	12, 14, and 15, Tremont Row,	11,899	11,899	Supposed incendiary.
12		North Hanover court,	150		Supposed incendiary.
14		Pitts street,			Charcoal in barrel.
20	Wm. O. Haskell,	34 Canal street,	25		Hot ashes in wooden vessel.
24	John H. Abbott, Smith & Tarbell, Bixby & Ilsley,	17 Washington street, 19 " " 15 " "	479	479	Carelessness of help.
27					False alarm.
28					False alarm.
29	Charles Cromans,	Cor. of Second & D sts.,			Supposed incendiary. Loss small.
			\$16,915	\$16,665	

RECAPITULATION.

Department called out this month— { Fires, 9 } Total, 11 times.
 { False alarms, 2 }
 Corresponding month last year, Department called out 9 times. Loss, \$17,646; Insurance, \$13,557.

Dec. 1	Eli Hamblin, J. Breckett, Geo. Smith, G. Pryer, Mrs. Munroe, W. Scott, Geo. B. Robinson, E. G. Dudley, Hadley P. Hanson, Mr. Dailey,	Chelsea street, E. Boston,	1,600	1,600	Caused by defect in chimney.
1					
3		Cor. Dover & Suffolk sts., 177 Second st., S. Boston,	150	150	Supposed from furnace. Loss trifling. Allen Shepard taken up on suspicion of firing build- ing.
5					District 3, Station 2.
6		False alarm, False alarm, Milton street,			District 3, Station 4.
8	City of Boston,				Closet set on fire by child 4 years of age, who had been placed in it for making school children laugh.
8		10 Merrimac street, 735½ Washington street, 51 Spring street, Hanover street, Fifth street, So. Boston,			Burning of a bed. Loss trifling.
9	James H. Newell,			300	Children playing with matches.
15	Widow Gooding,		300		Boiling over of kettle of tar.
17					Supposed incendiary. Loss trifling.
21					

Date.	Owner or Occupant.	Situation.	Loss.	Insurance.	Causes, &c.
1857. Dec. 21	T Wharf Corporation, Symmes, Eaton & Co., Delano & Lathrop, N. Lombard, Chas Wilkins, P. B. Burke,	T Wharf,	1,227	1,227	Supposed to have taken from stove.
24		11 Oxford street,	190	65	Bed clothes accidentally set on fire by colored servant named Ann M. Smith, who was so badly burned as to be carried to Hos- pital, where she died next day.
28	S. A. Way,	Genesee street,	\$3,467	\$3,342	Matches thrown into building.

RECAPITULATION.

Department called out this month—

(Fires in City,	11)
“ “ E. Boston,	1)
{ False alarms,	2 }
	Total, 14 times.

Department called out corresponding month last year, 16 times. Loss, \$15,863 ; Insurance, \$15,138.

1858.
Jan. 4

Cheever & Goodwin, John Mehan, Andrew McKeague, Cutter & Parker, Geo T. Buffum, S. P. Langman, Daniel Leighton, B. Flemming, Charles McGavy,	4 6	Cor. Stillman & Charles- town sts.,	7,250	5,950	Fire set in stable by boys, who were arrested and confessed to the charge. Engines were present from Chelsea and Charlestown. A horse perished in the stable.
J. J. Richardson,	4	386 Commercial street,	200	200	Repeating above alarm. Caused by sparks in a barrel of charecoal.
Irish families,	10 14	Purchase street, Lincoln street,			Chimney. Crystal palace, caused by children playing with matches.
Mr. Carver, J. H. Pollard, P. E. Neagle, Thomas Brewer, J. S. Norman, H. V. Partridge, Irish families, City of Boston, Winthrop school house, Irish families,	16 19 19 20 21 25	166 and 168 Commercial street, 43 Cambridge street, 735 Washington street, } cor. of Ohio place, 6 Milton place, Eutaw street, East Boston, 16 Nashua street,	415 500 380	115 500	Cause unknown. Supposed incendiary. Loss small. Supposed incendiary. Caused by furnace to heat sad irons. Defect in furnace. Loss trifling. Loss trifling.
			\$8,745	\$6,765	

RECAPITULATION.

Department called out this month— { Fires in City, 9 }
 " " East Boston, 1 } Total, 11 times.
 Repeating alarm, 1 }
 Department called out corresponding month last year, 15 times. Loss, \$52,409 ; Insurance, \$47,943.

Date.	Owner or Occupant.	Situation.	Loss.	Insurance.	Causes, &c.
1858.					
Feb. 2	Wm. S. McGowan,	15 Groton street,	75		Basket of clothing.
6	Davis,	Washington Village,			Caused by incendiary.
7	Stetson & Kent,	Broadway, So. Boston,			Loss trifling. Incendiary.
9	A. C. Mayhew,	105 Charles street,	25	25	Supposed to have taken from sparks from chimney.
9		Porter street, E. Boston,			Chimney.
11	Melvin & Lord,	Fourth street, So. Boston,			Supposed to have taken from stove.
	F. Leonard,	Traders' Hotel,	186	186	Several persons narrowly escaped being suffocated. One woman jumped from an upper window and died from its effects.
11		Rear of 22 Church street,			Chimney.
16	Geo. E. W. Stone,	Hanover, corner of Union street,			
	Alexander Wood,				
	Ebenezer McKeller,				
17	Coffin Estate,	40 Union street,	438	438	
	Wm. Minot,	" " "			
	Wm. H. Barnes,	42 " "			
					Engine No. 7, and Red Jacket Hose from Charlestown were present.

Tyler & Austin, Henry Jeness, S. Chamberlin, Williams & Morandi, Dr. H. Langford, A. C. Lenont, Charles Tirrell, Thomas Furgerson, C. H. Morey,	24 Union street, Friend street, District 5, Box 1, Tremont st. between Pem- broke & Newton sts.,	8,215 1,640 10,579	7,825 1,640 10,114	False alarm. Incendiary.
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RECAPITULATION.

Department called out this month—
 { False alarm, 1 } Total, 11 times.
 { Fires, 10 }
 Department called out corresponding month last year, 15 times. Loss, \$7,539; Insurance, \$5,952.

1858. March 4.	Thomas Brewer, O. A. Richardson, D. W. Jones, Edward C. Stevens,	775 and 783 Washington street,	365	365	Defect in chimney.
7	Wm. J. Walker, Mrs. Towne, Ritchie Hall, Wm. J. Niles,	Cor. Hudson & Tremont streets, 7 Rochester street, East Boston, Over 25 School street,	150 150 650	140	Defect in furnace. Clothes drying by stove. Damage slight.

Date.	Owner or Occupant.	Situation.	Loss.	Insurance.	Causes, &c.
1858. March 13	Mechanic Infantry, Hamlet & Lingham, Geo. L. Randidge,				
15	Wilson & Fulson,	Grove street,	800		Ash barrel.
17	Occupied by Irish,	Blossom street,			
18	Mrs. Jiles,	East Boston,			Damage trifling.
20	Wright, Miss Morgan, W. W. Messer,	214 Washington street,	1,650	1,350	Defect in flue.
20	Cellar used for coal &c.,	2 Change avenue,	200	200	
21	Leonard & Pollard, J. J. Clark,	Third street, near F, So. Boston,	2,088	2,088	Mr. Hiram A. Taylor, a member of the department, had his leg broken by the falling building.
23	Mrs. Sylvester,	Stable & Lodging House near Railroad bridge Tremont street,	400		
24	B. & W. R. R. Corp., Haley Morse & Boyden,	Utica street,	3,500	2,500	
25	Geo. W. Collamore,	Quincy court,	90	90	
29		East Boston,			
30	Glass House,	South Boston,			Kettle of tar.
31	Irish families,	Utica street,	20		Chimney.
			\$9,663	\$7,383	

RECAPITULATION.

Department called out this month—	{	Fires in City,	14
		“ “ East Boston,	3
		Total,	17 times.

Department called out corresponding month last year, 12 times. Loss, \$5,494; Insurance, \$3,694.

3	Robert Tobin, Irish families, Wm. T. Hawes,	District 3, Norwich street,	25	False alarm.
7			500	Defect in chimney. Explosion in Candle Works. Falling of stove pipe.
10	Irish families, Jeremiah Whitherby, Henry T. Holmes,	Saratoga street, E. Boston, 74 Blackstone street, Holden court, Cor. Henchman's lane and Commercial street, Maverick st., E. Boston,	25	Drawing camphene with lighted lamp.
16	M. Drinan, T. T. Sands, Wm. T. Hawes,	Rear 880 Washington st., Saratoga street, E. Boston, Cor. Dorchester avenue & Second street, District 5,	300	Damage slight.
17			75	False alarm.
18				False alarm, False alarm.
19	James Scott, Gerrish Market,	Sudbury street, Carney place,		No damage. Chimney.
19			\$1,125	
25			\$800	

RECAPITULATION.

Department called out this month—
 { Fires in City proper, 7 }
 “ “ East Boston, 2 } Total, 13 times.
 False alarms, 3 }
 “ “ in East Boston, 1 }
 Department called out corresponding month last year, 11 times. Loss, \$1,913; Insurance, \$1,763.

Date.	Owner or Occupant.	Situation.	Loss.	Insurance.	Causes, &c.
1858. May 1	Frank Evans, J. Howe, F. A. Gray, D. Chamberlin, John G. Torry, Douglas Axe Co., Byram & Binley, Grant, Warren & Co., Sanborn, Carter & Bazin, John Ballard, Curtis Pitman, Webster, James Shehan, Goddard, Simpson, Irish families,	44 Albany street, “ “ “ “ “ “ 133, 135 137, 139, Federal street,	1,050 206,890	700 163,440	
2		20 Williams street,	50	50	

8	Boston Wharf,		25		
11	N. Y. Central R. R. Depot, Grant, Warren & Co.,	Foot of Summer street,	4,000		District 1, false alarm.
11	Shoemaker's shop, Unoccupied,	High street, South Boston,	200		Explosion of gas, damage slight. Building being moved in the street.
15					District 5, false alarm.
17					District 6, false alarm.
18					
19	J. T. Dingley, H. Levy, A. Wolfson,	21 Onedia street,	100		
23					
24	Jewelry store,	Hanover street,			District 2, false alarm.
24					Defect in furnace, damage slight.
29	Royal Oliver, R. Titcomb & Son, Mr. Sprague, Mr. Cummings, Edward Kenney, Mr. Clark, A. Rienhard, <i>Keinhard</i>	Between First & Second street, near E street, 7 Berlin street,	2,500 300	2,000	District 5, false alarm.
31					Supposed incendiary.
			\$215,115	\$166,190	

RECAPITULATION.

Department called out this month— { Fires in City proper, 11 } Total, 16 times.
 { False alarms, 5 }

Department called out corresponding month last year, 15 times. Loss, \$2,943 ; Insurance, \$1,793.

Date.	Owner or Occupant.	Situation.	Loss.	Insurance.	Causes, &c.
1858. June 2	J. C. Gibson, Charles Bugbee, Wm. Vaughn,	Washington Village,	110	100	
5	Leveret street,				
6	Charles Copeland,	Rear of Court street,			
7	Horace P. Abbott,	Stable on Ellery street,	2,200	2,200	District 5, false alarm.
9	Unoccupied,	Washington Village,	500		Window-curtain.
12	Mrs. Abbott Lawrence, Geo Blackburn & Co., Baldwin, Baxter & Co., Pliny Cutler, Carpenter, Plimpton & Co., C. F. Hathaway & Co., Hutchings & Mareh, Robert T. Paine, C. W. Griffiths, E. B. Paine, Heirs of Cunningham, Williamson & Smith, J. C. Nurse, Safford, Ames & Co.,	55 Milk street, 55 " 57 " 61 " 61 " 63 " 65 " 67 " 67 " 67 " 75 " 73 " 75 " 59 "		75,250	
13			85,950		
13					
13	Junk store,	Charlestown street,	400		Repeating above alarm. Slacking lime in High street.

15	M. R. Pike,	2 Spring lane,	20	Caused by stove being near wood work.
22	Joseph Brown,	Pleasant street,	25	Defect in chimney.
29	S. A. Downes,	Boston Wharf,	800	Explosion of Kerosine oil caused by lighted lamp.
			\$88,005	\$77,575

RECAPITULATION.

Department called out this month—
 { Fires in City, 10 }
 { Repeating alarm, 1 } Total, 12 times.
 { False alarm, 1 }
 Department called out corresponding month last year, 15 times. Loss, \$17,717; Insurance, \$12,797.

July 1	Geo. W. Loud, Lawrence & Co., James Both, W. Wilkshire, F. A. Lidston, J. Rance,	96 & 98 Court street,	2,025	1,500	
5	Trull, Irish families,	Cambridge street,	80	80	Explosion of fire works. Fire works thrown upon the roof.
5		Adams street, Roxbury,	20		
8		Constitution Wharf,	300	200	Large portion of the department of Boston were present. Repeating above alarm. Cause unknown. District 5, Box 3, false alarm. Alarm from Cambridge.
8					
16					
23					
26					

Date.	Owner or Occupant.	Situation.	Loss.	Insurance.	Causes, &c.
1858.					
July 29	Unoccupied room,	Corner Washington street and Ohio place,	\$2,425	\$1,780	Damage slight.
Department called out this month— Fires in the City, “ out of City, Repeating alarm, False alarm, 5 } 1 } 2 } 1 } Total, 9 times.					
RECAPITULATION. Department called out corresponding month last year, 17 times. Loss, \$11,165 ; Insurance, \$8,465.					
Aug. 5		East Boston, cor. Chelsea and Prescott streets,	300	300	Caused by defect in chimney. District 4, Box 4, false alarm. False alarm.
8					Wood pile, loss trifling.
15					False alarm, District 2, Box 9. Mr.
21	Irish,	Pearl place,			James Porter, of No. 4, had leg broken by upsetting of apparatus.
22					

24	Asa Swallow, Dexter Roby, Geo. Blake, J. L. Eastman, S. D. Cragin, Joseph Jones, Hughes & Dolan, James Porter, Unoccupied, C. F. Hovey & Co.,	73, 75, and 77 Haverhill street,	2,150	1,825	Cause unknown.
26		Burgess alley,			Incendiary, loss trifling.
27					Damage slight.
			\$2,450	\$2,125	

RECAPITULATION.

Department called out this month—
 { Fires in City,
 “ “ East Boston,
 False alarm,
 4 } Total, 8 times.
 1 }
 3 }

Department called out corresponding month last year, 16 times. Loss, \$17,597; Insurance, \$15,272.

RECAPITULATION.

The whole number of alarms during the year ending Aug. 31, 1858, has been 161.

False alarms,	23	Fires in City,	111
Alarms out of City,	5	“ “ East Boston,	15
Repeating alarms,	7		
LOSS OF PROPERTY, \$390,657.		INSURANCE, \$316,207.	

RECAPITULATION

Of the number of Alarms of Fire, and the Losses and Insurance on the same, for ten years, ending Aug. 31, 1858.

				Alarms.		Insurance.	
				Alarms.	Loss.	Alarms.	Insurance.
September 1st, 1848, to August 31st, 1849,				339	\$300,525	\$216,992	
“ “ 1849, “ “ 1850,				240	123,660	76,197	
“ “ 1850, “ “ 1851,				333	386,107	192,937	
“ “ 1851, “ “ 1852,				169	492,849	215,315	
“ “ 1852, “ “ 1853,				205	515,167	295,056	
“ “ 1853, “ “ 1854,				195	150,772	106,880	
“ “ 1854, “ “ 1855,				174	537,604	361,047	
“ “ 1855, “ “ 1856,				167	409,353	287,832	
“ “ 1856, “ “ 1857,				164	258,231	143,779	
“ “ 1857, “ “ 1858,				161	390,657	316,207	

AN ORDINANCE

ESTABLISHING A

FIRE DEPARTMENT,

AND PROVIDING FOR

PREVENTING AND EXTINGUISHING FIRES.

Be it ordained by the Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Council of the City of Boston in City Council assembled:—

SECT. 1. The fire department shall consist of a chief engineer, nine other engineers, and of as many engine-men, hydrant-men and hook and ladder men, to be divided into companies, as the number of engines and the number and quantity of other fire apparatus, belonging to the City, shall from time to time require.

SECT. 2. There shall be chosen annually, by the city council, in the months of January or February, a chief engineer and nine other engineers, who shall hold their offices one year, and until others are chosen in their places; provided, however, that no assistant engineer shall hold over in case five of the new board are elected; and in all cases of holding over, preference shall be given to seniority of age.

SECT. 3. The city council may, by a concurrent vote, at any time, remove from office the chief engineer, or any of the other engineers; and the mayor and aldermen may at any time discharge any or all of the officers or members of either of said companies.

SECT. 4. Each engineer shall, upon his appointment, receive a written or printed certificate or warrant, in the words following, viz: "This certifies that A. B. is appointed an engineer, (or chief engineer) of the fire department of the city of Boston, and is entitled to all the immunities belonging to said office.

Given under my hand this day of A. D. 18
 Mayor.

City Clerk."

And the respective rank of the engineers shall be determined by the board of aldermen.

SECT. 5. The engineers so chosen shall meet and organize themselves into a board of engineers, a majority of whom shall form a quorum, and of which, in the absence of the chief engineer, the senior engineer present shall be the presiding officer; and they may appoint such secretary or other officers, and make such rules and regulations for their own government, as they may see fit, and such secretary shall receive such compensation as the city council may deem expedient. They shall be responsible for the discipline, good order, and proper conduct of the whole department, both officers and men, and for the care of all houses, engines, hose carriages, and other furniture and apparatus thereto belonging. They shall have the superintendence and control of all the engine and other houses used for the purposes of the fire department, and of all furniture and apparatus thereto belonging, and of the engines and all other fire apparatus belonging to the city, and over the officers and members of the several companies attached to the fire department, and over all persons present at fires; and they may make such rules and regulations for the better government, discipline and good order of the department and for the extinguishment of fires, as they may from time to time think expedient, the same not being repugnant to the laws of this commonwealth, or to any ordinance of the city, and being subject to the approbation of the board of aldermen. The assistant engineers shall report their absences from fires to the chief engineer, with the reasons therefor, who shall keep a record of the same, and make a report thereof, stating all the facts to the city council every year prior to the election of engineers. In the absence of the chief engineer the clerk shall make said record and report.

SECT. 6. It shall be the duty of said engineers, whenever a fire shall break out in the city, immediately to repair to the place of such fire, and to carry with them a suitable staff or badge of their office; to take proper measures that the several engines and other apparatus be arranged in the most advantageous situations, and duly worked for the effectual extinguishment of the fire; to require and compel assistance from all persons, as well members of the fire department as others, in extinguishing the fire, removing furniture, goods, or other merchandise from any building on fire, or in danger thereof, and to appoint guards to secure the same: and also in pulling down or demolishing any house or building if occasion require, and further to suppress all tumults and disorders. It shall also be their duty to cause order to be preserved in going to,

working at, or returning from fires, and at all other times when companies attached to the department are on duty.

SECT. 7. Whenever any fire occurs in either of the adjoining towns, it shall be the duty of only such and so many of said engineers to repair to such towns, as shall have been previously designated for such purpose by the board of engineers.

SECT. 8. The chief engineer shall have the sole command at fires, over all the other engineers, all members of the fire department, and all other persons who may be present at fires, and shall direct all proper measures for the extinguishment of fires, protection of property, preservation of order, and observance of the laws, ordinances and regulations respecting fires; and it shall be the duty of said chief engineer to examine into the condition of the engines and all other fire apparatus, and of the engine and other houses belonging to the city and used for the purposes of the fire department, and of the companies attached to the said department, as often as circumstances may render it expedient, or whenever directed so to do by the board of aldermen, or by the committee of the board of aldermen on the fire department, and annually to report the same to the said board, and oftener if thereunto requested; also, to cause a full description of the same, together with the names of the officers and members of the fire department, to be published annually in such manner as the board of aldermen shall direct; and whenever the engines or other fire apparatus, engine or other houses used by the fire department, require alterations, additions, or repairs, the chief engineer, under the direction of the board of aldermen or of the committee on the fire department, shall cause the same to be made; and it shall be moreover the duty of the chief engineer to receive and transmit to the board of aldermen all returns of officers, members and fire apparatus, made by the respective companies as hereinafter prescribed, and all other communications relating to the affairs of the fire department; to keep fair and exact rolls of the respective companies, specifying the time of admission and discharge, and the age of each member; to report in writing to the city clerk, who shall keep a record of the same, once in each year, or oftener if directed so to do by the board of aldermen, all accidents by fire which may happen within the city, with the causes thereof as well as can be ascertained, and the number and description of the buildings destroyed or injured, together with the names of the owners or occupants.

SECT. 9. In case of the absence of the chief engineer, the engineer

next in rank who may be present shall execute the duties of his office, with full powers.

SECT. 10. As many engine, hydrant, and hook and ladder companies shall from time to time be formed by the board of aldermen as they shall deem expedient, and each of said companies shall consist of as many men as shall be appointed by the mayor with the advice and consent of the board of aldermen.

SECT. 11. No person under twenty-one years of age shall be employed as a member of the fire department ; nor shall any person be so employed who is not a citizen of the United States and a legal voter in the city of Boston.

SECT. 12. The term of service for the members of the fire department shall commence on the first day of the month, and shall continue for periods of six months each. And every officer or member who shall not serve the whole of said period of six months, except in cases of sickness, death, or removal from the city, or who shall be removed therefrom for cause, shall forfeit any and all compensation that would otherwise have been due to him at the time when such service ceased or such removal took place.

SECT. 13. Every company shall have a foreman, an assistant foreman, and clerk, who shall be nominated annually in the month of January, by the members of the several companies, and a return of the same made to the board of engineers ; and in case of rejection by them their names shall be returned to the company, who shall select another person for approval ; but if approved by the board of engineers, their names shall be sent to the board of aldermen for approval or rejection, and in case of rejection another person shall be nominated as aforesaid before the next regular meeting of the board of aldermen ; and these officers, when approved, shall receive certificates of appointment, signed by the mayor, and shall hold their places until removed, or others are appointed in their stead.

SECT. 14. Whenever any person shall have received his certificate of appointment to any office under this ordinance, he shall thereby be immediately invested with all the authority conferred, and subject to all the duties imposed by the laws, the city ordinances, and the rules and regulations of the fire department, until discharged therefrom, either by death or resignation, or by order of the board of aldermen, or the board of engineers, as hereinafter provided for ; and the vacancy occasioned by

his discharge shall be filled as soon as may be, in the manner herein prescribed.

SECT. 15. It shall be the duty of the foremen to see that the several engines and apparatus committed to their care, and the several buildings in which the same are deposited, and all things in or belonging to the same are kept neat, clean, and in order for immediate use ; it shall also be their duty to preserve order and discipline at all times in their respective companies, and require and enforce a strict compliance with the city ordinances, the rules and regulations of the department, and the orders of the engineers. They shall also keep or cause to be kept by the clerks of their respective companies, fair and exact rolls, specifying the time of admission, discharge and age of each member, and accounts of all city property entrusted to the care of the several members, and of all absences and tardiness among the same, in a book provided for that purpose by the city, which rolls or record books are always to be subject to the order of the board of engineers and the board of aldermen. They shall also make or cause to be made to the chief engineer, true and accurate returns of all the members, with their ages, and the apparatus entrusted to their care, whenever called upon so to do.

SECT. 16. It shall be the duty of the officers and members of the several engine, hydrant, and hook and ladder companies, whenever a fire shall break out in the city, to repair forthwith to their respective engines, hose, hook and ladder carriages, and other apparatus, and to convey them in as orderly a manner as may be, according to the directions of the board of engineers, and exert themselves in the most orderly manner possible, in working and managing the said engines, hose, hooks and ladders, and other apparatus ; and in performing any duty that they may be called upon to do, by any engineer ; and upon permission of the chief or other engineer, shall in an orderly and quiet manner return said engines, hose, hook and ladder carriages, and other apparatus, to their respective places of deposit. *Provided*, that in the absence of all the engineers such direction and permission may be given by their respective foremen.

SECT. 17. Any officer or other member may be removed or dismissed from the fire department by a vote of the chief engineer and two-thirds of the assistant engineers, and said vote shall be final unless in the case of officers, the same shall be reversed by the board of aldermen within fourteen days after it shall have passed.

SECT. 18. In all cases of removal from office by the engineers, the

name of the party removed, with a statement of the reasons therefor, shall be entered on their records, and a copy of the same shall be transmitted to the board of aldermen, before their next regular meeting.

SECT. 19. No officer, who may have been dismissed or removed from the fire department, shall be reinstated therein, unless by a vote of the chief engineer and two-thirds of the assistant engineers, and, in such case, said vote shall not take effect until confirmed by the board of aldermen; and it shall not pass the board of aldermen unless two-thirds of the whole board vote therefor.

SECT. 20. Every company shall have two or more suction hosemen, and three or more leading hosemen, to be appointed by the foreman of such company, subject to the approval of the board of engineers, and they shall hold their places for six months, unless sooner removed by the said board. For the purpose of discharge and removal, suction and leading hosemen shall be regarded as members and not as officers.

SECT. 21. Every company shall have a steward, who shall be nominated by a vote of the company to the board of engineers, and if approved by them, shall hold his office until removed, either by resignation or by the board of engineers, for causes specified. It shall be his duty to keep clean the house, the engine, hose, or other apparatus which may belong to the company, to clear the snow in winter from the sidewalk connected with the house, and generally to see that the engine and apparatus are ready for immediate use.

SECT. 22. The engineers and members of the several companies regularly appointed shall wear such caps, badges, or insignia, as the board of aldermen shall from time to time direct, to be furnished at the expense of the city, and no other person or persons shall be permitted to wear the same, except under such restrictions and regulations as the board of aldermen may direct.

SECT. 23. No uniform, unless such caps, badges, and insignia as are prescribed from time to time by the board of aldermen, shall be allowed to be worn upon any occasion, as firemen, by either officers or men belonging to the department.

SECT. 24. No company shall have power to appoint or discharge any officer or member.

SECT. 25. No company shall leave the city, in case of fire in the neighboring towns, except by the express order of the chief engineer, or one of the assistant engineers; and no company shall leave the city on an excursion for more than twenty-four hours, unless by the permission of the board of aldermen.

SECT. 26. The several companies shall be provided with rooms, unless now sufficiently accommodated, for meetings for the transaction of such business as may properly come before them in the discharge of their duties as firemen.

SECT. 27. No associations or organized societies or clubs of firemen, as such, shall be allowed, except by the express permission of the city council.

SECT. 28. No company shall be allowed to impose fines upon its members ; but it shall be the duty of the clerk of each company to enter in the roll book provided by the city, all absence and tardiness of each officer and member of said company ; and to make a monthly return of the same to the board of engineers. And for every absence or tardiness, except in case of sickness, there shall be deducted from the pay of such officer or member the sum of twenty-five cents, which amount so deducted shall be paid over at the end of each quarter to the treasurer of the company to which such member shall belong, to meet the incidental expenses of the company. And if any officer or member shall have been absent or tardy at more than one-third of the fires, or alarms of fires, if more than five, except in case of sickness, during the month, such absence or tardiness shall be considered good cause for his discharge from the department.

SECT. 29. Any officer or member of the fire department who shall wilfully neglect or refuse to perform his duty, or shall be guilty of disorderly conduct or disobedience to his superiors in office, shall for such offence be dismissed from the department, and any officer or member who shall offend against any ordinance of the city relating to the fire department, shall, in addition to the liability of dismissal, be liable to a penalty of not less than five nor more than fifty dollars, for each offence.

SECT. 30. Every member and every officer of the fire department shall sign the following statement, to be deposited with the board of engineers. "I, A. B., having been appointed a member of the Boston Fire Department, hereby signify my agreement to abide by all the ordinances of the city council, and the rules and regulations of the board of aldermen and the board of engineers relating thereto." And any officer or member who shall neglect or refuse to sign the same, shall not be entitled to any compensation whatsoever.

SECT. 31. It shall be the duty of the chief engineer, or other engineers, to report to the board of aldermen the name of every person, not a

member of either of said companies, who shall, contrary to law, refuse or neglect to obey any orders of any engineer, given at any fire.

SECT. 32. It shall be the duty of such of the constables or police officers of the city as may be selected by the engineers for that service, to repair with their staves, or such other badges of office as the board of aldermen shall direct, on the alarm of fire, immediately to the place where the fire may be, and there to use their best skill and power, under the direction of the engineers, for the preservation of the public peace, and the prevention of theft and destruction of property, and the removal of all suspected persons ; for which service the constables or police officers shall receive such compensation as shall be in each case ordered by the board of aldermen.

SECT. 33. Immediately on the alarm of fire, during the night, it shall be the duty of the respective policemen to give notice thereof within their respective districts, by springing their rattles, crying "fire," or ringing a bell, and mentioning the street or direction where it may be ; and if any policeman shall neglect so to do, he shall forfeit and pay two dollars, and if it shall happen that a chimney only shall be on fire, either by day or night, the bell shall not be rung, but only when a building is proclaimed to be on fire.

SECT. 34. Whenever it shall be adjudged at any fire, by any three or more of the engineers, of whom the chief engineer, if present, shall be one, to be necessary, in order to prevent the further spreading of the fire, to pull down or otherwise demolish any building, the same may be done by their joint order.

SECT. 35. It shall be the duty of the chief and other engineers to inquire for and examine into all shops and other places where shavings or other such combustible materials may be collected and deposited, and at all times to be vigilant in taking care of the removal of the same, whenever, in the opinion of any two of them, the same may be dangerous to the security of the city from fires, and to direct the tenant or occupant of said shops or other places to remove the same ; and, in case of such tenant's or occupant's neglect or refusal so to do, to cause the same to be removed at the expense of such tenant or occupant, who shall, in addition, be liable to a penalty not exceeding fifty dollars for such neglect or refusal ; and any person who shall obstruct the engineers or any of them in carrying out the provisions of this section, shall also be liable to a penalty not exceeding fifty dollars. It shall also be the duty of said engineers to take cognizance of, and to cause prosecution to be instituted in all cases of

infraction of the laws relative to the erection of wooden buildings, or of any other laws or ordinances for the prevention of fire within the limits of the city.

SECT. 36. The power of making and establishing rules and regulations for the transportation and keeping of gunpowder within the city of Boston, and of granting licenses for the keeping and sale thereof in the city, according to the provisions of an act entitled "an act further regulating the storage, safe keeping, and transportation of gunpowder in the city of Boston," and of any other act or acts on the same subject, shall be exercised and performed by the chief and other engineers, and the power and duty of seizing any gunpowder kept or being within the city or harbor thereof, contrary to the provisions of the said act or acts, shall be exercised and performed by the said engineers or any of them; and in any case of any seizure being made by any engineer other than the chief, he shall forthwith report to the chief engineer, who shall cause said gunpowder to be libelled and prosecuted in the manner prescribed in the said acts; and all the other powers and duties granted and enjoined in and by the said act or acts, shall be performed by the said chief or one of the other engineers.

SECT. 37. All moneys received for fines; forfeitures and penalties arising under this ordinance and the laws of this commonwealth, regulating the storage and transportation of gunpowder, the erection of buildings within the city of Boston, and the prevention and extinguishment of fire, unless by such laws otherwise specially provided, shall be paid into the treasury of the city, to be applied in such way as is provided in the acts of this commonwealth.

SECT. 38. Every person who shall have served according to law in the fire department for seven successive years, shall be entitled to receive a certificate thereof, signed by the mayor of said city; and all persons who shall receive said certificate as aforesaid shall be entitled to wear the badge of the department, and to do duty therein, when desired so to do by the board of aldermen, under such organization and management as they may determine.

SECT. 39. There shall be paid annually to each member of the department such sum as the city council may, from time to time, determine; and in case of the temporary absence of any member from the city, or inability to perform his duties, in consequence of sickness, he shall provide a substitute, whose name he shall return to the foreman of

the company for approval, failing in which he shall be subject to all deductions which may accrue for his absence.

SECT. 40. The members of the several companies shall not assemble in the houses entrusted to their care, except *as herein prescribed*, and for taking the engine or other apparatus on an alarm of fire, and of returning the same to the house, and taking the necessary care of said apparatus after its return.

FIRE ALARMS.

SECT. 41. In the month of January in each year there shall be appointed a joint committee of the city council, to be called the Committee on Fire Alarms, to consist of two aldermen and three members of the common council.

SECT. 42. The said committee shall have the care and management of the rooms, apparatus, and machinery connected with the system of telegraphic fire alarms, and shall also have the power to appoint, upon the nomination of the superintendent of fire alarms, suitable persons to assist in the management of said system of fire alarms, and to establish the compensation of the same, unless the same shall be specially provided by the city council; and the said committee shall have power to determine the persons to whom shall be entrusted keys of the signal boxes connected with said system of fire alarms, and, generally, shall have charge of said apparatus, and control over the management of the same, subject to any special order of the city council.

SECT. 43. There shall be annually appointed by the city council, in the month of April or May, a suitable person to be superintendent of fire alarms, who shall have charge of the system of telegraphic fire alarms, under the direction of the committee on fire alarms, and see that the same is kept in good repair and in working condition, and be considered responsible for the same. The said superintendent shall hold his office until a successor is elected, shall be at all times removable by the city council, and shall receive such compensation as the city council shall determine.

SECT. 44. Alarms of fire shall be given by means of the system of telegraphic fire alarms, in accordance with the rules and directions established by the joint special committee on fire alarms, in the year 1853, and amended May 12, 1855, which are hereby declared to be the rules for giving alarms of fire within the city of Boston.

SECT. 45. The joint committee on fire alarms shall have power from time to time to alter or change said rules and directions, and the same

shall be binding upon all persons after said rules and directions, as altered, shall have been placed on file in the office of the engineers of the fire department and with the city clerk. And the same shall then be published in the same manner as ordinances of the city are published ; but the city council shall at all times have power to alter, amend, or annul the same.

SECT. 46. Immediately upon an alarm or discovery of fire, it shall be the duty of the members of the police department to communicate the fact to the central station by means of the signal boxes in the district in which the fire may be, in accordance with said rules and directions. And it shall be the duty of the policemen in the night time, upon an alarm of fire being given or sounded upon the bells connected with the fire alarm apparatus, to give further notice thereof within their respective districts by springing their rattles, crying " fire," and mentioning the number of the district in which the fire exists. And if any policeman shall neglect so to do, he shall forfeit and pay a fine of two dollars for every offence.

SECT. 47. No person shall open any of the signal boxes connected with the telegraphic fire alarms for the purpose of giving a false alarm, or interfere in any way with said boxes, by breaking, cutting, injuring, or defacing the same, or turn the cranks therein, except in case of fire, or tamper or meddle with said boxes or any part thereof.

SECT. 48. Any person who shall be guilty of a breach of any of the provisions of this ordinance, shall forfeit and pay a fine of not less than two dollars nor more than fifty dollars for each offence.

RULES AND REGULATIONS
FOR THE
ENGINE, HOSE, HYDRANT, HOOK AND LADDER,
AND OTHER
COMPANIES

ATTACHED TO THE BOSTON FIRE DEPARTMENT,
ESTABLISHED BY THE BOARD OF ENGINEERS, JULY 1ST, 1851, AND
APPROVED BY THE MAYOR AND ALDERMEN, JULY 14TH, 1851.

ART. 1. All the companies of the department shall be furnished with a copy of the fire ordinance, and the rules and regulations, which shall be framed and placed in their respective houses ; and it shall be the duty of the officers and members of the department to conform to all the requisitions and perform all the duties therein required.

ART. 2. The hose, hydrant, and hook and ladder companies are not allowed to leave the city, under any consideration whatever, unless permitted by the board.

ART. 3. If any engine or fire apparatus be so damaged that immediate repairs are necessary, it may be taken forthwith to a suitable person to be repaired ; but no repairs shall be made until information of such damage and place is given to the chief engineer, that he may order or superintend such repairs. Provided that, in case such information cannot be readily given to the chief engineer, it may be given to the assistant engineer living in the ward in which the engine or apparatus is located, who will report to the chief engineer as soon as may be. All bills for work done, of any kind, are to be presented for approbation immediately after the work is completed and delivered.

ART. 4. The utmost order, silence and decorum will be preserved in going to, working at, and returning from a fire, and the use of rattles, horns, and all unnecessary noises, and the smoking of pipes and cigars

are strictly prohibited ; on no occasion will the engines and other apparatus be conveyed on the sidewalk without the special permission of an engineer, nor will any company be permitted to run their engines or other carriage in returning from a fire or alarm, or by each other.

ART. 5. The foreman or commanding officer of such company will remain by his company or apparatus, of which he has charge, to preserve order and direct their operations, and all members of the several companies, except when otherwise engaged on special duty, will remain at or about the apparatus to which they are attached.

ART. 6. Members of each company are to have the control of the apparatus committed to their care, which is not to be handled, used, or in any way meddled with by the members of other companies, unless by permission of the officers of the company having charge of said apparatus, or special order of an engineer.

ART. 7. It is required of the members of the department to avoid setting open the doors or windows of a building where fire may be, until a supply of water can be procured ; and when water is obtained, to apply it judiciously and directly to the part on fire, and carefully avoid damaging furniture or goods by water.

ART. 8. On arrival at a fire, the first engine or hydrant company will immediately proceed to the nearest reservoir or hydrant from which a supply of water can be obtained.

All engines in the line, except the one playing on the fire, will have the whole of their hose extended, which shall always consist of no less than two hundred and fifty feet ; and hose from the hydrant companies, which shall not consist of less than five hundred feet on each carriage, will not be called for until their own is all in use.

Engine companies will not call on each other for hose, but upon any engineer, who will order the necessary quantity from a hydrant or engine company.

ART. 9. The hook and ladder companies will take possession when practicable within lines, and as near the fire as, under all circumstances, may be found convenient.

The commanding officer of these companies will, immediately on their arrival, report himself to any engineer.

ART. 10. No company shall be allowed to draw water from the reservoirs, or to use the hydrants, except in case of fire.

ART. 11. To prevent serious trouble and inconvenience to the department by walking their engines and apparatus abreast of each other,

in returning from fires and alarms, it is ordered, that the members of the department have the apparatus under their charge conveyed in a direct line on the right of the street, while returning from a fire or alarm.

ART. 12. FINES — All members of the several companies neglecting to attend to a fire or an alarm, shall be subject to a fine of twenty-five cents, and the clerk shall make a return of the same to the engineers' office on the first day of every month.

Engineers' Office, Fire Department.

At a meeting of the Board of Engineers of the Fire Department, held July 3d, 1857, the following REGULATION was adopted, subject to the approval of the Board of Aldermen.

It shall be the duty of every officer of each company to allow none but members to assist in drawing or working the apparatus in their charge, at an alarm of fire ; and it shall also be their duty to require every member to put on his badge previous to going on duty ; and every member failing so to do, shall be fined the same as if absent ; and the officers, together with the steward, shall cause all persons present in the engine, hose and hook and ladder houses, contrary to the ordinance of the fire department, to vacate the same immediately, and report to the chief engineer the names of such persons as refuse to comply therewith, and they shall be personally responsible to the Board of Engineers for the faithful and prompt enforcement of all the above requirements, and a failure so to do shall be good cause for their discharge from office.

All members appearing by substitute, shall notify the foreman or officer in charge before going on duty, and said substitute shall be governed by the rule above, relating to badges.

Passed. Attest :

FREDERICK A. COLBURN,
Secretary Board of Engineers.

In Board of Aldermen, August 17, 1857.

The foregoing rule was approved by the Board.

Attest :

S. F. McCLEARY, *City Clerk.*

City Document.—No. 46.

CITY OF BOSTON.



SIXTH ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
TRUSTEES OF THE PUBLIC LIBRARY
OF THE
CITY OF BOSTON.

PRESENTED NOVEMBER 15, 1858.

In Board of Aldermen, Nov. 15, 1858.

Laid on the table, and eight hundred copies ordered to be printed.

Attest:

SAM'L F. McCLEARY, *City Clerk.*

CITY OF BOSTON.

PUBLIC LIBRARY, 15TH NOVEMBER, 1858.

HIS HONOR FREDERICK W. LINCOLN, JR., *Mayor of the City of Boston.*

SIR,—I have the honor to transmit to you, herewith, the sixth annual Report of the Trustees of the Public Library, prepared in obedience to the fourth section of the Ordinance of the 14th of October, 1852, providing for the establishment and regulation of the Public Library.

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

CHARLES C. JEWETT,

Secretary of the Board of Trustees.

THE SIXTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

TRUSTEES OF THE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

In obedience to the fourth section of the Ordinance of the 14th October, 1852, providing for the establishment and regulation of the Public Library, the Trustees ask leave to submit to the City Council their sixth annual

R E P O R T .

The Ordinance directs that a Committee shall be annually appointed by the Trustees, consisting of five citizens at large, with a member of the Board to act as Chairman, who shall be invited to examine the Library and make report of its condition. The members of the Committee for the present year are J. M. Beebe, Esq., Rev. Edward E. Hale, O. W. Holmes, M. D., Hon. W. J. Hubbard, and Hon. O. Stevens; W. W. Greenough, Esq., on behalf of the Trustees, acting as Chairman. The duty devolving upon the Examining Committee, the present year, has been more than usually important, owing to the great increase of the Library and its transfer to the new building. Their report, herewith annexed, marked A, will furnish ample testimony, to the City Council, of the diligence and fidelity with which that duty has been performed.

The Trustees having, in a memorial bearing date 2d November, 1857, represented to the City Government the necessity of some change in the organization of the Library,

in consideration of the great extension of its operations about to take place, an Ordinance was passed by the City Council, making provision for the office of Superintendent, and for a division of duty between that officer and the Librarian. In pursuance of this Ordinance, Mr. C. C. Jewett was elected Superintendent, and from the time of his appointment has been diligently employed in the duties of his office. The division of duties between the Superintendent and the Librarian has been arranged by the unanimous action of the Board, and it affords them much pleasure to report, that, under this arrangement, the operations of the Library are conducted with entire harmony and good feeling on the part of all persons employed in it. As the Ordinance above alluded to leaves it in some degree doubtful whether the office of Superintendent can be considered as permanently established, and makes it the duty of the Trustees to report their opinion annually to the City Council on this subject, they deem it proper to state, that the experience of a single year has furnished full confirmation of all the reasons urged by the Trustees in the above-mentioned memorial, and that they cannot conceive of any state of things, in which the office of Superintendent, as now constituted, will not be absolutely necessary, in order to the efficient administration of the Library.

The past year has been the most important year in the history of the Institution. On the first day of January, the erection of the new building being substantially completed, it was, with interesting and appropriate public ceremonies, surrendered by the Commissioners to the City Government, and committed by the City Government to the care of the Trustees. An unusually genial day increased the attractions of the occasion; and the Trustees are under the impression that, of the immense crowd assembled to witness the dedication of the Institution to the great cause of intellectual and moral improvement, there was not an individual, who did not feel

that the expense bestowed on its foundation and endowment, and necessary for its support, had been wisely incurred.

The statements of the condition of the Library; of its removal to the new building; of the progress made in preparing the full Catalogue on cards, — a truly Herculean labor; and the printed index of the same, — also a task of no ordinary magnitude; of the amount of the circulation, and of the various incidents in the history of the Institution during the past year, are made in such detail in the reports of the Examining Committee and in that of the Superintendent, marked B, as to supersede the necessity of their being dwelt upon by the Trustees. They feel that they may with propriety confine themselves to a few general remarks on some of the more prominent topics.

In the first place, they deem it their duty to renew their acknowledgments to the greatest benefactor of the Institution, Mr. Bates, by whose judiciously exercised liberality in the original establishment of a fund of fifty thousand dollars, the Library was first placed on a permanent foundation, while his munificence in a further endowment of fifty thousand dollars, to be expended in books as soon as they could be purchased with proper discrimination, has enabled the Trustees to open the Library under the most favorable auspices. In the last annual report of the Trustees, it was stated that one hundred and forty-two cases of books, containing about twenty-one thousand volumes, had been purchased under Mr. Bates's donation, and received at the Library. In the course of the present year, three thousand eight hundred and twenty-six volumes have been received from the same source, and further ample supplies have been bought or ordered. The City in this way has been put in possession of a large collection of extremely valuable books, at the very commencement of the operations of the Library. By the judicious arrangements made by Mr. Ticknor in Europe the past year, a portion of them has been bought to great advantage by the

agents selected by him. Another large portion has been purchased by Mr. Bates's own agent at Paris. The agent of the Trustees at Leipzig, states in one of his communications, that the purchases he has been able to make on favorable terms embrace volumes, which the best provided public libraries in Europe would deem themselves fortunate to possess.

Another most important and interesting occurrence in the course of the year, has been the donation of the Library and manuscripts of the late Hon. Nathaniel Bowditch, for which the City is indebted to the liberality of his sons. When it is considered that this collection, containing more than twenty-five hundred volumes, was in course of formation during the whole life-time of Dr. Bowditch; that it contains the scientific materials which he brought together in aid of those researches and productions which placed him in the front rank of the philosophers of the age; and especially that it includes twenty-nine volumes of his own manuscripts, it is not easy to measure the value of this donation. The Trustees, not less in deference to the intimated wish of the liberal and enlightened donors, than in conformity with their own judgment, have deemed it proper to keep this invaluable collection together in one department of the Institution, under the name of the *Bowditch Library*, and to reserve it for consultation and reference in the building. There it will permanently remain, an abiding source of instruction to all engaged in scientific research, and an imperishable monument to the great name with which it is associated.

The Trustees embrace with satisfaction this opportunity of making their grateful acknowledgments to the Commissioners of the Royal Patent Office of Great Britain, for the donation of a set of the great work now in course of publication under their authority, and containing the specifications of all the patents taken out in Great Britain. The particular account of this magnificent work given by the Superintendent in his report makes it unnecessary for the Trustees to attempt a

description of it ; but they feel it their duty to place on record, on behalf of the Public Library and of the citizens of Boston, this expression of their gratitude to the Commissioners of the Patent Office. No work perhaps has issued from the press, during the present generation, so replete with practical instruction to the machinist, the artisan, the inventor, and indeed to every person connected with the great industrial interests of the community.

A very large number of books, pamphlets and newspapers, has, as heretofore, been presented to the Institution by individual benefactors. These donations have frequently been considerable in amount, and even when confined to a single volume or tract, often valuable, occasionally highly so, and always acceptable, as evincing the friendly interest of the donor. Among the accessions to the Library from this source, the Trustees have much pleasure in alluding to the donations of more than a thousand volumes presented to the Library as a New Year's gift by a large number of individuals, in pursuance of a resolution adopted by acclamation on the part of the multitude assembled at the dedication of the new building on the 1st of January. Among those to whose liberality manifested in this way, the City is particularly indebted, the Trustees cannot omit to mention the Marshals of the day, who, besides rendering the most efficient aid in that capacity, raised a subscription of one hundred and fifteen dollars to be expended in the purchase of some valuable work or works as their joint New Year's gift to the Library. Considering the character of the Institution as a public establishment, in which the community at large will enjoy greater advantages than have ever been offered in any other case to the population of a large city, the Trustees venture to suggest to such of their fellow citizens at large as can afford it, the expediency of making an annual present to the Free Public Library of at least one good book. This might be done by many thousands of the citizens of Boston, without any inconvenience ; and,

besides greatly adding to the stores of the Library, would tend to extend and strengthen the sympathy of the people at large in its welfare.

Among the individual donations to the Library the Trustees would make grateful mention of a considerable number of valuable books and pamphlets, given by Miss Elizabeth Belknap, the surviving child and representative of the Rev. Dr. Belknap, who fills a place of so much distinction among the pioneers of American History. The Library is under great obligations to Sam'l G. Ward, Esq., for a highly valuable and unique donation of 84 volumes in Folio, comprising the London Price Current from 1830 to 1857, the Boston Shipping List from 1843 to 1857, the New Orleans Price Current from 1837 to 1857, and the New York Price Current from 1838 to 1857. A complete set of Niles' Register in 76 volumes has been received from Hon. S. H. Walley; a set of the same work in 51 volumes from Mrs. T. E. Chickering; a set of the Journal of the Franklin Institute in 56 volumes from Mrs. C. F. Chickering; a set of the works of Voltaire in 71 volumes from R. H. Eddy, Esq.; 107 volumes of a miscellaneous character from Dr. J. Mason Warren; 127 volumes from J. D. W. Williams, Esq.; and from the Hon. Rufus Choate a set of the Revised Statutes of the Commonwealth, of the Statutes at large enacted since the revision, and of the Reports of the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts, in all 74 volumes.

The liberality of the friends of the Library has not been confined to the donation of books. In the course of the past summer an extremely valuable original portrait of Franklin, executed during his residence in Paris as the American Minister, by Duplessis, was presented to the City by Edward Brooks, Esq., to be deposited in the Library. This painting is of great beauty as a work of art; is in perfect preservation, and may be regarded as the most authentic and satisfactory likeness of the great American Philosopher, Statesman, and Philanthropist.

The great hall of the Library has also been enriched, during the past season, by a highly pleasing work in marble, the "Arcadian Shepherd boy," executed by William W. Story, Esq., whose talent as a sculptor had already been signally manifested in the monumental statue of his father, the late honored and lamented Mr. Justice Story. The "Arcadian Shepherd boy" will, it is believed, be deemed fully to sustain the reputation of the accomplished artist. It was presented to the City, with a view to its being deposited in the Library, by a number of gentlemen uniting their subscriptions for that purpose.

The Reports of the Superintendent and Examining Committee contain, it is believed, all the information which is desirable in reference to the condition and working of the Library. The circulation of books unavoidably ceased from the time that it became necessary to shut up the Library in Mason street, preparatory to its removal to the new building. The aggregate circulation of books is therefore somewhat less than it was during the previous twelve months. It was, however, considerably larger while the Library in Mason street remained open, than during the corresponding months of the year 1857. The Trustees advert to this circumstance as a satisfactory indication that a taste for reading, which it is the great object of the Institution both to awaken and nourish, is growing in the community.

Every possible effort has been made, on the part of the Trustees, by the employment of a numerous, diligent, and skilful staff of persons in aid of the Superintendent and Librarian, to hasten the completion and publication of that portion of the Catalogue which embraces the works in the lower hall, selected from the entire collection as best adapted to circulation. No one, not practically conversant with the business, or personally a witness of the mode in which it is conducted, can form any adequate idea of the labor of preparing and carrying through the press, with due regard to

accuracy and method, a work of this kind. It is believed that when published, as it will be in a short time, it will be found to present facilities for the use of the Library not afforded by any other similar catalogue. It has been prepared and issued in advance of a similar catalogue of the books in the principal hall, which, however, will be proceeded with as rapidly as possible. Although this part of the collection contains those works which, either on account of their cost and rarity are necessarily withdrawn from the risks of circulation, or are specially required by donors to be retained in the building, the greater part of the books in the upper hall will, equally with those below, be open to circulation as soon as the Catalogue can be prepared.

For the convenience of those who resort to the reading rooms, the Trustees have determined to place in them several hundred books of reference. This selection will contain cyclopædias, dictionaries, gazetteers, catalogues, atlases and manuals in general, and will be enlarged if experience shall show the advantages of the arrangement.

The Trustees regard it as one of the most pleasing and hopeful features of the establishment, that its advantages are equally open to both sexes. Every thing in their power has been done by the Trustees to encourage the resort of both sexes to the Institution, whether for the loan or consultation of books. More than half the assistants employed in the Library are females, and a separate reading room for ladies will be opened, if it is found desirable. Thus far, however, neither in Mason street nor in the new building, has any inconvenience resulted from the use of a single reading room. By nothing has the administration of the Library been more signalized than the order and decorum which have uniformly prevailed among those frequenting it.

The Trustees have much pleasure in alluding to the harmonious coöperation with each other which has existed on the part of all persons employed in the Library. Its condi-

tion the past year has been such as to require a vast amount of labor, sometimes of a harassing kind, and performed under great disadvantages. To the energy, intelligence and assiduity brought to their respective tasks by the entire body of assistants, — at one time twenty-one in number, and never less than nineteen, — the public and the Trustees are greatly indebted. This large number of persons has been necessary to effect, within reasonable time, the organization of the Institution and the preparation of the Catalogue now in the press, but will admit of reduction when these objects are accomplished.

The Library has been already brought by public liberality and private munificence to a very prominent place among the great libraries of the country. The Trustees have calculated upon a regular increase from all sources of about six thousand volumes a year. The increase the present year — an exceptional one, no doubt, — has been largely over twice that amount. The annual increase, however, will never fall below five or six thousand volumes from the income of the permanent funds of the Library and the liberality of individuals, aided by such appropriations as the Trustees feel that they may anticipate from the bounty of the City. A generous expenditure has been authorized by successive City Governments in the erection of the building, and in defraying the expenses of carrying on the Institution, and a continuance of such liberality will be required. An establishment of this kind cannot be sustained and administered without an ample income. But when it is considered that it will place within the reach of every person entitled to its privileges, that access to books and those advantages for improving their minds, now exclusively possessed by men of wealth, it will be felt by a discerning public, that the benefit is well worthy of the cost. Boston has always stood among her sister cities upon the intelligence of her citizens. Education was one of the first cares of her venerable founders. Her public schools

have always kept pace with the progress of each succeeding generation, in public spirit, wealth and intelligence, — which in turn they have done so much to promote, — and she will not allow this noble undertaking, which has been regarded from the first by the Trustees as the completion of the great system of public instruction, to languish for want of patronage.

The Trustees beg leave to state in conclusion that their personal attention has been given, as heretofore, to the general supervision of the Library. The meetings of the Board have been regularly held twice in each month, and, when important business has required it, much more frequently. During a considerable part of the season, a committee appointed to superintend the removal of the Library, and its organization in the new building, gave its daily attendance in the discharge of that duty, and there has been no day in the course of the year in which some one of the Board, and generally more than one, has not visited the Library, under a standing order for that purpose.

All which is respectfully submitted, by

EDWARD EVERETT,
GEO. TICKNOR,
JOHN P. BIGELOW,
NATH. B. SHURTLEFF,
W. W. GREENOUGH,
GEORGE DENNIE,
HENRY W. HAYNES.

PUBLIC LIBRARY, 6th November, 1858.

[A]

REPORT OF THE EXAMINING COMMITTEE.

The Examining Committee appointed under the provisions of the seventh section of an Ordinance in relation to a Public Library, dated 14th Oct., 1852,

R E P O R T :

That, in conformity with its provisions, they have made such examination of the Library as seemed to them fitting and necessary. Since the date of the last report, all the books and other property belonging to the Institution have been collected and provisionally arranged in the new building in Boylston street. In the investigation of its affairs they have followed the order of examination adopted by committees in previous years, but in view of the more complete condition of the Library, they have added another point upon which information will now be desirable.

Their inquiries have embraced :

- 1st. The Books.
- 2d. The Catalogues.
- 3d. The Library Building.

To these they have added :

- 4th. The Administration.

I. THE BOOKS.—Since the enumeration of the books made in November, 1857, the Library has been greatly enriched, both by purchase and donation. Besides the volumes received through the continued munificence of Mr. Bates, two other gifts require special notice, as unusual in extent, and

gratifying in the manner of presentation. More than one thousand volumes were sent to the Institution by its friends and well-wishers in response to the suggestion of the President of the Board of Trustees at the inauguration of the building; and recently the sons of the late Dr. Bowditch have generously entrusted to their fellow-citizens the library of their father, numbering more than twenty-five hundred volumes, and comprising manuscripts and scientific works of great rarity and value. The contribution of Miss Belknap has added many old works and pamphlets relating to our own local history, already scarce, and becoming every day more important.

In November, 1857, the Library, exclusive of the books given by Mr. Bates, comprised 34,896 volumes, and 16,053 pamphlets. Since that time, the accessions have amounted to 11,337 volumes, 1885 pamphlets, 453 papers, 17 maps, 1 chart, and 1 card. With this increase, exclusive of the Bates donation, it now contains 46,233 volumes, and 17,938 pamphlets.

With this well selected collection gathered since the foundation of the Library in 1852, there is now combined the noble offering of Mr. Bates, received during the past three years, consisting of 24,618 volumes, purchased by his orders in the great book marts of Europe, and forming in itself a library rarely equalled for the variety and importance of its contents. It is rich in many departments heretofore almost inaccessible to the American student.

Uniting these two portions, the whole number of volumes now contained in the Public Library is 70,851; of pamphlets, 17,938.

The progress of the Institution has surpassed the warmest anticipations of its founders. The following tabular statement will show the rapidity of its growth during the six years of its existence:

Year.	No. of vols.	No. of pamphlets.	Increase of books.	Increase of pamphlets.
1853	9,688	961		
1854	16,221	3,950	6,533	2,989
1855	22,617	6,507	6,396	2,557
1856	33,080*	12,386	15,463	5,879
1857	55,688*	16,053	17,608	3,667
1858	70,851	17,938	15,163	1,885

Of these 70,851 volumes shortly to be accessible to the public, 28,422 have been purchased, and 42,469 † have been received as donations. Of the pamphlets 787 were bought, and 17,161 presented. When it is also stated that a large proportion of the purchases were made from the income of funds specially presented to the City for that object, it will be seen how deeply the Library is indebted to the generosity and public spirit of its benefactors.

The rooms in Mason street were first opened for the circulation of books, on the 2d of May, 1854, and were closed for the purpose of removal to the new building in Boylston street, on the 30th of June last. During this period of a little more than four years, 17,066 names were registered of persons wishing to use the reading room, and 15,765 names were entered upon the loan books. The following table will exhibit the number of signatures for each year, the number of books circulated, with the average circulation, and the greatest number issued in one day:

* These aggregates include the volumes of the Bates donation, stored in a house in Boylston place.

† A difference of 40 volumes and 10 pamphlets will be found in the addition of these numbers when compared with those in the table above. Discrepancies in numeration may arise from one of three sources: 1st. From counting by invoices before books have actually arrived, or have been unpacked. 2d. From a change in the number of volumes, in re-binding, and not noted at the time of occurrence. 3d. From loss of insured books on voyage of importation, the cost of which is refunded, but not the same number of volumes replaced. Hereafter it will probably be unnecessary to count any volumes except such as are actually at the time within the walls of the Library Building.

	Signatures.		Circulation of books.		
	Reading Room.	Loan Books.	Whole No. lent.	Average.	Larg. No. in 1 day.
From May 2 to Oct. 31, 1854,	6,590	5,384	35,389	250	535
" Nov. 1, '54, to Oct. 30, 1855	3,905	3,763	81,281	284	606
" Nov. 1, '55, to Oct. 31, 1856	2,361	2,371	82,661	291	647
" Nov. 1, '56, to Oct. 31, 1857	2,236	2,263	89,423	310	730
" Nov. 1, '57, to June 30, 1858	1,974	1,984	75,570	383	693
Total to 30th June, 1858,	17,066	15,765	364,324		

The large increase of the average circulation is particularly noticeable.

On the 17th of September last, a new set of books of registry were opened at the Boylston Street Library, and since that time 3,175 persons have signified, by the subscription of their names and addresses, their desire to make use of the reading room, and to borrow books from the Library.

In view of this great use of the books, it is gratifying to observe but comparatively few instances of abuse. Some volumes bear evidence of their great popularity in being literally worn out in perusal. Very few appear to have been wantonly defaced. The whole number of volumes lost since the opening of the Library cannot now be positively ascertained, but it will not probably exceed two or three hundred, which is but a small percentage on more than 364,000 volumes of circulation. No books of any particular value or rarity are missing. It is probable that the principal portion of this loss has arisen through the death or removal from the city of the persons to whom charges were made in the loan books or through accidental entries to wrong accounts—but the whole damage to the Library has been more than made good from the amount of fines received for the detention of books beyond the time allowed by the rules of the Library.

Some record of the relative use and demand for books in the different departments of knowledge would have been valuable, as indicating the tastes and cultivation, no less than the wants of those who have availed themselves of the privileges of the Institution. No classified lists have been kept, but it was ascertained that the books most widely circulated

might be included under the head of general literature. Hil-
lard's *Six Months in Italy*, Motley's *Dutch Republic*, and
Dr. Kane's *Arctic Researches*, are in constant use. A large
and increasing demand also exists for works strictly relating
to science, and its application to the useful arts.

The collection of periodicals in the reading room is large
and complete, containing a careful selection of the best works
of that class issued in this country, as well as in Great Britain,
France and Germany, and embracing a variety of subjects
suited to almost every taste and profession. To serve still
further the convenience of visitors, a small library of books
of reference will be placed in the same apartment for the
purpose of ready and informal consultation.

II. THE CATALOGUES.—No modification has yet been
found expedient or necessary in the system hitherto pursued
at the Library, and which was so minutely described by the
examining committee of the last year.

Since the books have been removed to the new building
and have been classified, the Superintendent and his assist-
ants have been assiduously engaged in preparing and printing
an Index of the portion of the Library contained in the lower
hall, consisting of works all of which are suited for general
circulation. This volume is now passing through the press
with all the rapidity consistent with the minute character of
its composition. Intended to meet a want for which no
sufficient provision has heretofore been made, it indicates, in
alphabetical order, the name of a book by title, author and
subject. The system of arrangement, and the admirable man-
ner in which it has been carried out, are due to the accom-
plished Superintendent of the Library.

III. THE BUILDING.—This costly edifice is so well
known to the public that little comment upon it is required
in the present report. A full description of it was published

in the volume issued by the City Government, giving an account of the inauguration ceremonies. The building has since that time been furnished with tables, desks, chairs and such other conveniences as are needed by those who visit the Library for the purpose of consulting or borrowing books, or are essential to its proper administration. It is hoped that the structure, now complete, will be found to meet the necessities of a great library; but no disappointment should be felt if it should prove deficient in some of its details. Constructed with reference to the possible wants of such an institution, it would not be surprising if alterations should become necessary before fulfilling all its future requirements. But, as it now stands, it is a splendid testimonial on the part of the City Government to the great interest of public instruction.

The liberality of one of our fellow citizens has ornamented the main hall with an excellent original portrait of Franklin. A fine statue by Story has also been generously presented by private subscription. The examples thus set, it is not doubted will be followed. The favorable influences derived from free access to works of art of a high class will be readily recognized by all.

IV. THE ADMINISTRATION. — The affairs of the Library are now carried on under the form of organization authorized by the Ordinance passed 2d January, 1858. The immediate responsibilities of management are entrusted to a Superintendent and Librarian. The general direction is confided to the Board of Trustees.

During the past year there have been employed at the Library twenty-two persons. In addition to the Superintendent and Librarian, eleven male assistants and eight female assistants have been at work upon the books and in preparation of the Catalogue. The building is under the special care of the Janitor, who resides upon the premises. The force

now required will be considerably reduced in number after the completion of the Index, now on the eve of publication. It is expected by the Trustees that fifteen persons will hereafter be found sufficient to accomplish the work in all the departments of the Institution. This, however, will depend upon the demand for books.

The form of management seems well suited to the requirements of a Library which has grown in so short a time to so large a stature; and which has been and will be used as no similar institution has been used in this or any other country. To open an intellectual store house so freely, and to render it so easily accessible, was not formerly thought safe or practicable. Every facility should continue to be extended for its judicious use. Much depends upon the civility, promptitude, intelligence and good-nature of its officials. It must keep pace with the literary advancement of the age. With a competent Superintendent, skilled in a knowledge of the book markets of this country and of Europe, long familiar with the titles and subjects of books, able to direct students to the authorities of which they are in search — with a Librarian carefully attentive to the wants of those who borrow books, in direct communication with the reading classes — with a Board of Trustees who attend disinterestedly and faithfully to the great charge confided to their care, it is hoped that the Institution will continue to fulfil the expectations of its friends and supporters.

In conclusion, the Committee most heartily congratulate their fellow citizens upon the results of this great enterprise. The few years of its successful operation are prophetic of future usefulness. Now beginning a new step in its progress, in a noble building provided by the munificence of the City, endowed with ample stores for the intellectual and moral sustenance of all classes of the community, the culminating point in our great system of popular education, — may its value and importance be increasingly appreciated from year to year.

Fostered and encouraged by the wise and the good, it will the more fully accomplish its objects as its benefits are the more widely diffused—free to all who wish to enter its portals; free to use, but not free to abuse.

W. W. GREENOUGH,
JAMES M. BEEBE,
EDWARD E. HALE,
O. W. HOLMES,
WM. J. HUBBARD,
OLIVER STEVENS.

Boston, November 4th, 1858.

[B]

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT.

TO THE TRUSTEES OF THE PUBLIC LIBRARY :

GENTLEMEN :— In obedience to your instructions, I have the honor to present to you a report upon the present condition of the Public Library, and upon its increase since the 31st of October, 1857, the date of the fourth annual report of the Librarian.

The whole number of books added to the Library during this period, is 15,163 ; besides 1,885 pamphlets, 123 maps and charts, 29 bound volumes of manuscripts, and 453 numbers of newspapers and periodicals.

Of these, 5,741 books were purchased with the proceeds of the several funds, and with money appropriated for the uses of the Library by the City Government. The residue, comprising 9,422 books, 1,885 pamphlets, 123 maps and charts, 29 manuscripts, and 453 newspapers, have been received as donations from 381 individuals, companies and institutions.

A list of the donors is appended to this report. It is much longer than that of any previous year, — the happy result of the vote passed on the motion of the President at the dedication of the building. Many volumes have been presented in consequence of that vote, without any statement of the special motive of the donors ; it is therefore impossible to give the exact number of books thus added to the Library. They may fairly be estimated at one thousand. They are, with few exceptions, good and useful books, and are of great interest, as expressive of a general desire to contribute to the prosperity of the Library.

The year has also been fruitful in larger gifts. The continued munificence of Mr. Bates, the great benefactor of the Institution, has added upwards of 3,800 volumes to those reported last year, and he is, we gratefully acknowledge, still gathering for our shelves, in the great book marts of Europe.

The sons of the late Dr. Bowditch have presented his whole library, comprising 2,550 books, 487 pamphlets, 104 maps and charts, and 29 bound volumes of his own precious manuscripts. This library is given with the condition that it shall be used only within the building. The collection is one of great intrinsic value, containing transactions of learned societies, rare mathematical works, and a careful selection of books, important to men of science. Some of them are duplicates of books already in the Library, but they are not on that account the less acceptable. The possession of two copies will render it safe, as it might not otherwise be, to permit one copy to be lent for home use.

Apart from the value of this donation as a scientific library, it possesses a special interest for the citizens of Boston. It places in a fitting position the most appropriate of monuments to the memory of the great American mathematician—a monument which will be at the same time the exponent of the high range of his studies, and, through the medium of his unpublished manuscripts, of his great intellectual activity. Our children will look with reverence upon these memorials of one who dwelt so long among us, and who left so illustrious and so pure a name; and the City possesses but few objects which will be regarded with greater interest by visitors from abroad.

Another donation which requires special mention, is that by Miss Elizabeth Belknap, comprising a large number of volumes, besides tracts, some of which are from the library of her honored father, the late Dr. Jeremy Belknap.

I may also mention another donation, which has just been

received from the Hon. Rufus Choate. It consists of a complete series of the Statutes now in force, and of the Reports of the State of Massachusetts, in 72 volumes, uniformly and appropriately bound in full law calf.

Another gift to the Library, noticed indeed in a former report, when its extent and importance were not so fully known as at present, is that of the Specifications of English Patents, presented by Her Majesty's Patent Commissioners. This extensive and valuable work is intended to include the specifications, entire, and accompanied by full drawings and plans, of all inventions for which letters patent have been issued in England from 1617 to the present time. It is estimated that the series, which will be completed within about two years, will make 500 volumes of text in imperial octavo, and 500 volumes of plates in folio. Only 200 copies have been printed, and it has been said, that each copy complete to 1860, will have cost the British Government not less than \$10,000. Not only for its extent, but also for its importance to the progress of the Arts, this may be regarded as one of the most extraordinary literary undertakings of any age. To no country in the world, not even to England, is it of more interest than to the United States, where inventive genius is so rife and active. The usefulness of the work is greatly enhanced by the admirable and elaborate indexes, which have been prepared by Mr. Bennet Woodcroft, Superintendent of Specifications, and published for the whole series. They are contained in nineteen volumes imperial octavo, and will enable any one to find whatever patent he seeks, if he knows either the name of the patentee, the date of the patent, or its subject matter. One of these indexes contains references to other publications in which the specifications, law proceedings and other subjects connected with the inventions are noticed. From the calls which have been made for this work, and from the testimony of others, I am led to believe

that it will be in more frequent demand than almost any other work of reference in the Library.

Ours is the only copy in New England, and there are, I believe, but four others in the United States.

The specifications under the old law, previous to the year 1852, are not printed in consecutive order. It consequently will not be practicable to bind this division permanently, until the whole is completed. In some libraries, the sheets as printed, have been mounted on cloth ready for binding and kept in pamphlet cases. This has been very expensive, though not unwisely so. It will be two or three years before the whole work will be fully published and accessible for use.

This great donation was procured for the Library at the suggestion, and through the zealous and obliging intervention of Joseph Story, Esq., late President of the Common Council, whose application for it was greatly promoted by the present chief magistrate of the United States, then Minister at the Court of St. James.

With the accessions of the present year, the Library contains 70,851 volumes, besides 17,938 pamphlets and other articles. This is certainly a very respectable number. It places the collection among the first as to size in America. The number of volumes is, however, a very imperfect indication of the value of a library. The books are to be judged by their appropriateness for the purposes of the Institution. Tried by this standard the Public Library is one of great excellence. It is not a fortuitous aggregation of books, nor is it one made for display, or to gratify the curiosity of scholars or bibliomaniacs. It has been gathered with a well-defined purpose, upon a system judiciously formed and steadily pursued. The purpose was to make the best collection possible, with the means at the disposal of the Trustees, for the practical, every-day wants of the people of Boston. Even the presents to the Library have been, for the most part, made in accordance with this principle.

The Library should not, however, be judged by its present possessions alone, but rather in connection with the lists of books still to be purchased. These lists tend to make it a harmonious collection. But the whole could not be procured at once, and the exigencies of purchasing have sometimes made it necessary to secure first, those which were not relatively so important as others not yet acquired. It would be unreasonable to expect a library to become complete in all departments, in a period of five years. What has been done may be regarded as a commencement, and a truly noble one, of a great enterprise which it will take many years fully to develop and complete.

The last year has been especially noticeable, not only for the increase of the treasures of the Library, but also for the operations which have been conducted in relation to its organization and to its preparation for use by the public.

The first day of the year witnessed the dedication of the new building in the midst of general congratulations. Soon after the first of February the building was ready for occupation, and the removal of the books of Mr. Bates's donation from the house in Boylston place was commenced. A large number of volumes which had been stored in boxes in the basement of the new building, together with those which had been accumulating in a place of temporary deposit at the Quincy School-house, were placed in the upper hall and provisionally classified and arranged. Those books which could best be spared from the rooms in Mason street were also removed and incorporated with the rest of the collection. Meantime the Library in Mason street was kept open and freely used as before. The books in circulation were all required to be returned on the last day of June, preparatory to their final removal to Boylston street; but such were the delays unavoidably incident to the gathering in of so large a number of volumes and the closing up of an establishment which had become so extended in its operations, that the

whole of the books could not be transferred and the Mason street rooms closed, till the beginning of August. No time was lost, however, in the work upon the books in the new building. By the employment of a number of extra assistants, the catalogue of the greater part of the collection was thoroughly revised, and short titles, with multiplied cross references and lists of subjects, were prepared for printing. The whole Library was then assorted into two portions. The first, containing about 15,000 volumes, which experience had shown to be most frequently called for, was arranged in the lower hall, from which the books can be most rapidly distributed to borrowers and readers. These books constitute an admirable library for common use, — selected not in accordance with any preconceived theory, but solely because the experience of several years had shown that they were the books most wanted by the mass of the people. Viewed in connection with this fact our Library is of considerable interest in showing the literary tastes and demands of our citizens. It might not be supposed that, for a mere popular library, such works as De la Rive on Electricity, Mushet's and Overman's Papers on Iron and Steel, the various volumes of Bailliere's Library of Standard Scientific Works, the writings of Jonathan Edwards, and of Leighton, the works of Jefferson and of Hamilton would require to be placed where they could be most easily reached. But such is the truth here, and it speaks well for the intellectual character of the city. It is indeed true that the greater part of the books in the lower hall are of a more popular character, consisting of attractive works in the departments of Biography, History, Voyages and Travels, Fiction and Poetry; but, generally, it is believed that the collection will be found eminently suited to promote the ultimate design of the Institution — the intellectual and moral advancement of the whole people. It would probably be difficult to select the same number of books, better adapted to the great end of sustaining and directing the

mental activity awakened by the noble system of public instruction of which Boston is so justly proud.

The books intended to remain in the lower hall, were then classified according to subjects, and places were assigned them upon the shelves. The number of the shelf and the position of the book upon the shelf were marked upon the book itself and upon all the cards and slips belonging to it. Shelf lists, or alcove catalogues, necessary for keeping the Library in order and for tracing books which may be missing, were prepared. The old covers were removed and every book was covered anew.

The short title and the necessary cross references for the printed index were then selected from the mass of cards and slips, and arranged and copied for the press. The printing was commenced about the middle of September. At this stage of the operations it was deemed possible, and if possible, it was felt to be desirable, to open the reading rooms, and to invite those who wished to avail themselves of the privileges of the Library, to register their names. The building was accordingly thrown open to the public on the 17th of September. The printing has proceeded with rapidity, and it is hoped that soon after this report is published, the Index may be ready for distribution, and the patience of the citizens be rewarded by the free use of the most popular part of the Library.

It will be observed that the printed guide to the contents of the Library is called an Index. Such it strictly is, rather than a catalogue. The Library possesses indeed a catalogue upon cards, which gives the title of every book fully, and it is hoped with accuracy, together with very numerous cross-references from the subjects of the books and the words of the titles. Such a catalogue is indispensable in every library. It is not, however, supposed to be necessary that it should all be printed immediately. It may be kept in manuscript for consultation, till such time as the funds of the Institution may

warrant its publication. But some guide to the collection must be at once provided — one, too, which will be exact and simple, requiring no elaborate explanation of its plan or of the way to use it. Every exertion has been made to construct in the shortest time possible, such an index to the portion of the Library soon to be opened to the public. It contains a brief title of every work, under the name of the *author*, with a designation of the place, and date of publication, and of the size of the book. Each book is entered again under the word denoting its *subject*, and yet again under any prominent word in its *title* under which it would be likely to be sought for. These names of authors, of titles, and of subjects, are arranged in one alphabetical series, so that the work can be consulted with the greatest facility. It is difficult to see how anything of the kind can be simpler. It will not, however, be supposed that the execution of such a plan will be found perfect. Entire uniformity and accuracy cannot be expected where many hands and many minds are employed upon such a task.

When this part of the Library shall be fully organized for use, it will be necessary to direct attention to the upper hall. The books of Mr. Bates's donation, now upon the shelves, and many others, are fully catalogued. But there are upwards of 7000 volumes which have been received whilst all the time of the Superintendent, the Librarian, and the assistants was required in active preparations to open the lower hall. There are likewise many books brought from the Quincy School house, and several thousand pamphlets, which have not been catalogued. It will be necessary, also, to construct shelves for several long series of works before they can be arranged. It will for these reasons be several months before it can be possible to prepare for the press an Index of the Upper Library.

But no unnecessary delay will be allowed. It may, to the inexperienced, seem a light matter to turn over the leaves of

a book in order to see if it be complete, to write out its title in full, to note its size, to ascertain with accuracy its authorship, to assign it a place among kindred works, to enter it in the record of accessions, as well as in the alcove catalogue, and to make from its title such references as may guide the researches of those who wish to consult it. But when this task is to be repeated a thousand times, ten thousand times, *seventy thousand* times, the magnitude of the librarian's task will be apparent. When the difficulties are considered which he often encounters from titles inadequately representing the subject of the book, or purposely disguising it, from the inaccurate designation of authorship, or its intentional concealment, from the fact that the books are in a multitude of languages and on all subjects, that title-pages are often lost or mutilated,—not to mention many other and more troublesome problems of bibliography,—it will be perceived by any intelligent person, that such a work demands time, patience, and perseverance, far beyond those required in ordinary literary labors.

But such work, however arduous, cannot be avoided in a library. A library has been defined to be “a collection of books;” but such a definition is as inadequate as to say that an army is a collection of men. To constitute an army, the men must be organized for warlike operations. So, to form a library, books and titles must be rightly ordered for their appropriate use. It is satisfactory, however, to know that this work of organization has to be done but once for one and the same collection. Future labors are for new accessions alone, if the first organization has been complete and accurate. It is often unfortunately true that the ambition to accumulate overrides the desire to arrange and make useful. In such cases, the practical value of a library does not keep pace with its increase, and the public are sure at last to be disappointed and dissatisfied. This is the cause of the great complaints which have been so frequently made against the

conductors of public libraries. I believe it would be difficult to find such complaints uttered against those who render promptly available all that they possess. It has been the policy of this Library, wisely inaugurated at the outset, and steadily pursued, to allow no arrearages to accumulate. The necessity for this course was foreseen, and the wisdom of it has been fully vindicated.

A year devoted so much as this has been to the removal to the new building, and to preparations for increased activity, is of necessity a broken year. It does not therefore present so great an aggregate of circulation as the last; but it should be observed that the average of daily circulation during the time that the Library was open in Mason street was greater than in any previous year. The whole circulation for 197 days was 75,570 volumes. The average daily circulation was 383.6 volumes. Since the 17th of September, 3,175 persons have registered their names to secure the privileges of the Institution.

In this connection it is proper to speak of the care with which the books have been used. A better opportunity for examining them has occurred during their arrangement in the new building, than had before been offered. The result cannot be very accurately stated in figures, for it is not easy to determine whether a book is to be numbered among those carelessly used rather than among those worn out fairly in the service. In general, however, while nearly 200 volumes have been condemned as no longer fit for a place upon the shelves, and some hundreds more require to be re-bound, the condition of the books may be said to be excellent, and to furnish convincing proof that the people who have such free use of the Library, appreciate its privileges too highly to abuse them. Some cases have occurred of the defacement of books, by marking in the margins, by writing childish comments on the blank leaves, and in a very few instances by mutilations. Such ungenerous and ill-bred conduct is, however, so rare as scarcely to require notice.

In connection with the Librarian, I have examined carefully the record of losses. Though they amount in all to a considerable number, they scarcely average a hundred volumes a year, and as they are mostly of cheap books, they could be more than replaced by the amount collected in fines for the detention of books a longer time than is allowed by the regulations. The greater part of the losses have occurred through persons who have died or left the city. There is no reason to believe that the books were deliberately kept for their pecuniary value. They were probably forgotten in the midst of sorrow or a hurried removal, till, when discovered after a long interval, a false pride, or perhaps the difficulty of returning them, has prevented their restoration. It is hoped that these losses may be considerably diminished by some modifications in the manner of keeping the record, and by frequent examinations of all the accounts.

Appended to this report is a full statement of the expenditures during the year. The amount collected and paid into the Treasury for fines is \$100.21.

I am happy to be able to state that since the building has been open to the public, the most perfect decorum has been observed by all its numerous visitors. Not an expression of dissatisfaction or impatience has been reported to me. No better evidence could be given of the high value the public place upon the great advantages which are here so freely offered, and of the safety of opening such an establishment without other restrictions, than such as are required to distribute its benefits equally among the greatest number.

I feel constrained to add a word expressive of the satisfaction I have felt in the cheerful zeal and industry manifested by the persons who have been employed under my direction, in the labor of arranging the collection and preparing the catalogue. To their faithfulness and good-will the Institution is largely indebted.

Respectfully submitted,

C. C. JEWETT, *Superintendent.*

PUBLIC LIBRARY, 30th October, 1858.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT,

*For One Year, from November 1, 1857, to October 31, 1858,
inclusive.*

Binding	\$471 44
Books, including \$2,438 89, remitted as income of the Bates fund, part of which belongs to next year's account,	5,081 44
Expense, incl. Repairs, Water, Tools, etc.	467 88½
Fuel	503 81
Furniture and Fixtures	1,204 05
Gas	273 36
Printing	394 46
Rent	425 00
Salaries	9,435 74½
Stationery	779 22
Transportation, incl. Insurance, Postage, etc.	853 60
	\$19,890 01

B E N E F A C T O R S

TO THE

P U B L I C L I B R A R Y ,

FOR THE YEAR 1857-58.

Bates, Joshua, London, interest,	-	-	-	\$3,000 00
Bigelow, Hon. John P.,	"	-	-	60 00
Phillips, Hon. Jonathan,	"	-	-	600 00

Brooks, Hon. Edward, { Portrait of Benjamin Franklin, by
Duplessis.

Several gentlemen, namely:—

Josiah Quincy,	Thomas G. Appleton,
John D. W. Williams,	William P. Mason,
Little, Brown & Co.,	John W. Trull,
John P. Bigelow,	Edward H. Eldridge,
Oliver Eldridge,	Charles G. Loring,
Thomas Wetmore,	N. I. Bowditch,
David Sears,	A. Tucker, Jr.,
Abbott Lawrence,	W. H. Prescott,
John Eliot Thayer,	George Hayward,
Martin Brimmer,	George Baty Blake,

J. T. Heard,

{ Statue of the Arcadian
Shepherd Boy, by W.
W. Story, Esq.

Marshals at the Dedication of the Building, namely:—

J. Putnam Bradlee,	Charles J. B. Moulton,
Charles H. Allen,	Farnham Plummer,
John F. Anderson,	J. Willard Rice,
George H. Chickering,	Charles O. Rich,
W. Ralph Emerson,	J. Avery Richards,
A. Sidney Everett,	George I. Robinson,
Francis Ingersoll,	W. B. Sewall,
George H. Kingsbury,	Nathaniel B. Shurtleff, Jr.,
Samuel B. Krogman,	Albert F. Sise,
David F. McGilvray,	Charles A. Smith,
Granville Mears,	J. Thomas Smith,

David R. Whitney,

{ A subscription amounting to
\$115 for the purchase of books.

	Vols.	Pamph.
Abbot, Ezra, Jr., Cambridge,	- - - 1	
Abbot, J. G., Washington,	- - - 3	3
Adams, Charles F., Hon.,	- - - 10	
Adams, Edwin G., Rev., Templeton,	- - - 1	
Adams, Sampson & Co.,	- - - 8	
Adams, William J.,	- - - 4	
Aiken, Joseph,	- - - 2	
Alger, William R., Rev.,	- - - 1	
Amer. Assoc. for the Advancement of Science,	- 1	
Anonymous,	- - - 55	279
Appleton, Charles Hook,	- - - 1	
Appleton, S. A.,	- - - 1	
Appleton, William, Hon.,	- - - 1	
Association of Banks,	- - -	9
Astor Library, Trustees of, New York,	- - 2	
Babson, William,	- - - 10	
Bachelder, J. G.,	- - - 3	
Baker, James L.,	- - - 1	
Balfour, David M.,	- - - 3	

	Vols.	Pamph.
Balfour, Mary D., - - - - -	8	
Barham, Robert H., - - - - -	1	
Barrett, Samuel, - - - - -	1	
Bartlett, James W., - - - - -	1	
Bartol, Cyrus A., Rev., - - - - -	4	
Bates, Joshua, including all invoices received to this date, - - - - -	3,826	
Bazin, The Misses, - - - - -	25	
Beal, James H., - - - - -	1	
Belknap, Miss Elizabeth, including pamphlets to be separately bound, - - -	476	961
Bell, Mrs. Jacob, New York, - - - - -	3	
Bigelow, Horatio, - - - - -	74	
Blake, Francis S., - - - - -	1	
Blanchard, Charles, Roxbury, - - - - -	2	
Boardman, B. G., Jr., - - - - -	1	
Bolles, Charles, Mrs., - - - - -	2	
Boston, City of, - - - - -	3	1
Boston Board of Trade, - - - - -	3	
Boston Gas Light Co., - - - - -	14	
Boston Mercantile Library Association, - - -	1	
Boston Society of Natural History, - - -		1
Botume, E. H., - - - - -	1	
Bowditch, Sons of the late Nathaniel Bowditch, LL. D., the "Bowditch Library," -	2250	487
Besides 104 maps and charts, and 29 bound volumes of Dr. B.'s manuscripts.		
Bowditch, H. I., M. D., - - - - -	3	
Bowditch, J. Ingersoll, - - - - -	1	
Bowditch, Nathaniel I., - - - - -	2	
Bowen, Henry, - - - - -	1	
Boyd, Walter B., Mrs., - - - - -	1	
Bradford, Charles F., Roxbury, - - - - -	8	
Bradlee, Caleb D., Rev., N. Cambridge, - - -	9	2
Bradlee, J. P., Mrs., - - - - -	8	8

	Vols.	Pamph.
Bradlee, J. Tisdale, - - - - -	4	
Bradlee, Samuel, - - - - -		21
Brewer, Gardner, - - - - -	1	
Brooks, Gorham, Mrs., - - - - -	4	
Brown, Buckminster, M. D., - - - - -	7	
Bryant, D., - - - - -	2	
Bryant, Nahum F., - - - - -		1
Buckley, Joseph, - - - - -	6	
Bunker Hill Monument Association, - - - - -	1	
Cabot, Henry, - - - - -	2	
Capen, Edward, - - - - -	1	
Carey, James E., - - - - -	1	
Center, Joseph H., - - - - -	1	
Chaffee, C. C., - - - - -	1	
Chandler, H. P., - - - - -	1	
Chandler, J. G., - - - - -	2	
Chandler, Thomas H., - - - - -	31	
Chase, H. L., - - - - -	2	
Chickering, C. F., Mrs., Journal of the Franklin Institute, - - - - -	56	
Chickering, Thomas E., Mrs., Niles's Register, -	51	
Choate, Rufus, Hon., Massachusetts Reports,	72	
Churchill, ———, Mrs., - - - - -	1	
Clapp, David, - - - - -	4	
Clapp, Otis, - - - - -	1	
Clapp, W. W., Jr., - - - - -	5	
Clark, B. C., Jr., - - - - -	2	
Cochran, Susan M., - - - - -	1	
Codman, Edward, - - - - -	1	
Coffin, Eben S., - - - - -	1	
Coggeshall, W. T., Columbus, Ohio, - - - - -	1	
Comins, Linus B., Hon., - - - - -	150	1
Compton, John T., Halifax, N. S., - - - - -	4	
Cook, Samuel, Mrs., - - - - -	2	
Copeland, Elisha, - - - - -	14	54

	Vols.	Pamph.
Courier, Boston, Proprietors, One year's subscrip'n.		
Cullen, Bernard, - - - - -	2	
Curtin, D. S., - - - - -	3	
Cushman, Henry W., Hon., - - - - -	2	
Dana, Charles F., - - - - -	1	
Dartmouth College, Trustees, - - - - -	3	1
Davis, Isaac P., Mrs., - - - - -	1	
Dawes, Thomas, Rev., - - - - -	2	
Dean, Benjamin, Mrs., - - - - -	1	
Deane, Charles, - - - - -	1	
Dearborn, Rebecca, Mrs., - - - - -	1	
Deeth, George O., Georgetown, D. C., - - - - -	2	
Dennett, W. H., - - - - -		11
Derby, M. C., Miss, - - - - -	1	
De Witt, Francis, - - - - -	6	
Dexter, Anson, Mrs., - - - - -	2	
Dexter, F. Gordon, - - - - -	2	
Dexter, Lambert, - - - - -	1	
Dimmick, W. R., - - - - -	1	
Dow, James B., - - - - -	2	
Dresser, Jacob A., - - - - -	5	
Dunn, Horace S., - - - - -	3	
Durkee, Silas, M. D., - - - - -	2	
Dwight, Henry, Mrs., - - - - -	2	
Eaton, Joseph, Mr. and Mrs., - - - - -	5	
Eaton, Osgood, - - - - -	1	
Eaton, S. F., - - - - -	1	
Eaton, William, - - - - -	5	
Eaton, William S., - - - - - Theological works,	178	
Eddy, R. H., - - - - - Voltaire's works,	71	
Eldredge, C. W., - - - - -	1	
Eliot, Henry, - - - - -	9	
Essex Institute, Salem, - - - - -	1	
Etheridge, Jeremiah F., - - - - -	6	
Evans, George T., - - - - -	1	

	Vols.	Pamph.
Everett, Edward, Hon., - - 348 papers,	16	105
Everett, William, - - - - -	1	
Felt, F. B., - - - - -	2	6
Felt, J. M., and family, - - - - -	5	
Fields, James T., - - - - -	1	
Field, Mary Kate, - - - - -	1	
Fisher, James T., - - - - -	2	
Fitton, William Henry, Edinburgh, - - - - -	1	
Fitzpatrick, Right Rev. Bishop, - - - - -	6	
Flint, Charles L., - - - - -	9	
Folsom, Sarah, Mrs., - - - - -	1	
Foster, E. B., - - - - - Boston Courier,	40	
Ford, William E., - - - - -		3
French, James, - - - - -	2	
Frost, Oliver, Hon., - - - - -	18	
Frost, Oliver, Mrs., - - - - -	4	
Frothingham, Charles H., - - - - -	1	
Frothingham, Nathaniel L., Rev., D.D. - - - - -	1	
Frothingham, Richard, Jr., Hon. - - - - -	1	
Fuller, A. B., Rev., - - - - -	1	
Gage, Charles A., - - - - -	9	
Gajani, Guglielmo, - - - - -	4	
Gardner, Francis, - - - - -	2	
Gardner, M. Helen, - - - - -	2	
Gay, Ann L., - - - - -	3	
Gay, George, Mrs., - - - - - Law books,	50	
Geologische Reichsanstalt, Wien, - - - - -	2	
Gilbert, Warren F., - - - - -	1	
Gibson, Betsey, Mrs., - - - - -	2	
Gould, H. C., Mrs., - - - - -	1	
Green, Samuel A., M. D., - - - - -	1	28
Greenough, Charles, - - - - -	1	
Greenough, William W., - - - - -	14	1
Griffith, Matilda J., - - - - -	1	
Guild, R. A., Providence, - - - - -	1	

	Vols.	Pamph.
Hall, Charles B., - - - - -	3	
Hall, Martin L., - - - - -	6	
Hallet, Elizabeth D., Yarmouth Port, - - -	2	
Hallett, Benjamin F., Hon., - - - - -	1	
Harvard Musical Association, - - - - -		1
Hawkes, Thomas B., - - - - -	1	
Hayden, William, - - - - -	1	
Henry & Huntington, New York, - - - - -		7
Hernisz, S., Dr., - - - - -	3	
Hichborn, George R., Mrs., - - - - -	1	
Hickling, C., - - - - -	3	
Higginson, T. W. Rev., Worcester, - - -	3	
Hodges, A. D., - - - - -	1	
Hodges, R. M., M. D., - - - - -	1	
Holland, F. W., Rev., East Cambridge, - - -	3	10
Holmes, D. W., - - - - -	1	
Holmes, D. W., Mrs., - - - - -	1	
Hooper, Robert C., - - - - -	2	
Hough, Ruel, - - - - -	2	
Howard, Mary, - - - - -	1	
Howe, Jonathan, - - - - -	1	
Huckins, E. J. F., Mrs., - - - - -	3	
Hunneman, James C., Roxbury, - - - - -	1	
Huntington, Charles P., Hon., - - - - -	1	
Iasigi, Joseph, - - - - -	1	
Jackson, Charles T., M. D., - - - - -	3	
Jewett, Charles C., - - - - -	1	
Johonnot, Andrew, - - - - -	7	
Jones, Charles, Mrs., - - - - -	1	
Jones, Peter C., Mrs., - - - - -	1	
Kerr, R. C., New Orleans, - - - - -	1	
Kettell, E. S., - - - - -	1	
Kidder, Joseph, - - - - -	3	
Kimball, Ann E., - - - - -	2	
Kimball, George F., - - - - -	1	

	Vols	Pamph.
Ladd, William G., Jr., - - - - -	1	
Lawrence, Abbott, - - - - -	2	1
Lawrence, Abbott, Mrs., - - - - -	1	
Lawrence, William B., - - - - -	1	
Lee, Henry, Jr., - - - - -	1	
Leighton, John, London, - - - - -	1 card.	
Leonard & Co., - - - - -	1	
Lewis, Winslow, M. D., - - - - -	28	
Lewis, J. W. P., Mrs., - - - - -	2	
Library Company, Philadelphia, - - - - -		1
Lincoln, Fred. W., Mrs., - - - - -	2	
Lincoln, F. W., Jr., Hon., - - - - -	1	2
Livermore, Charles C., Cambridge, - - - - -	1	
Livermore, Frank, " - - - - -	1	
Livermore, George, " - - - - -	1	
Livermore, William Roscoe, " - - - - -	1	
Loring, Charles G., - - - - -	2	
Loring, James S., - - - - -	2	6
Loring, John G., - - - - -	1	
Loring, Joseph C., - - - - -	1	
Lovell, William S., Mrs., - - - - -	2	
Mann, William Tufts, - - - - -	2	
Mason, Charles, Rev., - - - - -	25	
Mason, George M., - - - - -	10	
Mason, Jeremiah, Mrs., - - - - -	5	
Mason, Mary E., - - - - -	2	
Massachusetts, State of, - - - - -	1	
Massachusetts Horticultural Society, - - - - -	3	9
Maynard, W., - - - - -	3	
Mears, Catherine, - - - - -	2	
Mercantile Library Association, New York, - - - - -		2
Mercantile Library Association, Brooklyn, - - - - -	1	
Merriam, Joseph W., - - - - -	1	
Metcalf, J. G., M. D., Hon., - - - - -		1
Middlesex Mechanic Association, - - - - -	1	

	Vols.	Pamph.
Minot, William, Hon., - - - - -	5	
Moore, Caroline, Miss, - - - - -	1	
Morgan, Albert, Mrs., - - - - -	1	
Morland, W. W., M. D., - - - - -	7	57
Morrill, Charles A., - - - - -	1	
Morrill, Susan A., - - - - -	1	
Morrison, Nahum M., - - - - -	4	
Motley, Thomas, - - - - -	3	
Moulton, George W., - - - - -	1	
Munro, P. G., and family, - - - - -	5	
Nash & Co., - - - - -	5	
Nazro, Henrietta H., - - - - -	2	
New Bedford, - - - - -	1	
New Bedford Public Library, Trustees of, -	1	
New York, Regents of the University of, - -	2	
New York Society Library, - - - - -		1
New York Mercantile Library Association, -		1
Norcross, Otis, - - - - -	8	
Norcross, Otis, Mrs., - - - - -	4	
Norwood, George M., - - - - -	1	
Ohio State Library, - - - - -	1	
Olmstead & Co., - - - - -	1	
"One of the ladies," present at the Dedication,	1	
"One of the listeners," " " "	1	
"One who was present from Maine," " -	1	
Ormerod, George, London, - - - - -	2	
Oxnard, George D., - - - - -	7	
Packer, Charles H., - - - - -	1	
Pennsylvania Hospital, - - - - -	1	
Patterson, —, Jr., Mrs., - - - - -	1	
Peabody Institute, Danvers, - - - - -		1
Philadelphia Mercantile Library Company, -		1
Phillips, Thomas W., - - - - -	1	
Phippen, George, - - - - -	25	
Pigon, Sarah, Mrs., - - - - -	1	
Plympton, Susie R., - - - - -	1	

	Vols.	Pamph.
Pomeroy, J. M., - - - - -	-	1
Pond, Joseph A., - - - - -	1	
Porter, William H., - - - - -	2	
Pratt, George W., - - - - -	3	
Prescott, Sarah, Miss, - - - - -	1	
Quincy, Josiah, Hon., - - - - -	2	
Quincy, Josiah, Jr., Hon., - - - - -	2	
Reed, W. Howell, - - - - -	2	
Richardson, E. P., Miss, - - - - -	1	
Richardson, James B., - - - - -	2	
Robbins, Chandler, Rev., D. D., - - - - -	2	5
Roberts, John G., - - - - -	16	
Rogers, J. K. & Co., - - - - -	2	
Salem Athenæum, - - - - -	1	
Sawyer, Lydia A., Mrs., - - - - -	1	
Sawyer, Russell, - - - - -	1	
Sawyer, Stephen L., - - - - -	1	
Seidensticker, James G., - - - - -	1	
Sever, James W., Col., - - - - -	4	
Shattuck, Lemuel, Hon., - - - - -	4	
Shimmin, Charles F., - - - - -	2	
Smith, Benjamin, Baptist Missionary Magazine, -	36	
Smith, Samuel, Worcester, - - - - -	1	
Snelling, S. G., - - - - -	3	
Standish, L. Miles, - - - - -	4	
Stanwood, H. B., - - - - -	3	
Stanwood, Lucy, - - - - -	1	
Stevens, Grenville, Mrs., - - - - -	3	
Stevens, L. M., - - - - -	1	
St. Omer, Madame, - - - - -	1	
Stone, James W., M. D., - - - - - 1 chart,	38	184
Storer, Frank H., - - - - -	2	
Storer, H. R., M. D., - - - - -		4
Stow, Baron, Rev., D. D. - - - - -	3	
Sturgis, James, - - - - -	6	

	Vols.	Pamph.
Sumner, Charles, Hon., - - -	1 map, 13	7
Tafts, E. O., - - - - -	1	
Tafts, E. O., Mrs., - - - - -	1	
Thayer, F. F., - - - - -	2	
Thayer, J. H., - - - - -	1	
Thornton, J. Wingate, - - - - -	3	
Thwing, Thomas, - - - - -		5
Ticknor, George, - - - - -	7	
Townsend, —, - - - - -	2	
Townsend, Solomon D., M. D., - - - - -	1	
Traveller, Proprietors, One year's subscription.		
Treat, S. P., Mrs., - - - - -	7	
Trübner & Co., London, - - - - -	1	
Trueman, Robert, - - - - -	1	
Tucker, E. G., M. D., - - - - -	2	
Tuckerman, Edward, - - - - -	1	
Turngemeinde of Boston. Turnzeitung, for one y'r.		
United States, Patent Office, - - - - -	4	
United States, State Department, - - - - -	22	1
United States, Department of Interior, - - - - -	1	
Upham, J. B., M. D., - - - - -	2	
Upton, George B., - - - - -	6	
Vinton, Frederic, - - - - -	6	
Wainwright, H., - - - - -	3	
Walker, Amasa, - - - - -	1	
Walley, S. H., Hon., Roxbury, Niles's Register, complete, - - - - -	76	
Ward, Annie B., - - - - -	1	
Ward, Lydia G., - - - - -	1	
Ward, Samuel G., Boston Shipping List, 1843—		
1857; London Price Current, 1830—		
1857; New Orleans Price Current, 1837—		
1857; New York Price Current, 1838—		
1857, - - - - -	84	
Ward, Thomas W., - - - - -	8	

	Vols.	Pamph.
Warren, J. Mason, M. D., - Medical works,	109	120
Warren, W. R., - - - - -	1	
Washburn, F. L., - - - - -	3	
Washington City Young Men's Association, -	1	
Webb, Thomas H., M. D., - - - - -	2	
Welles, George D., - - - - -	1	
Wells, E. M. P., Rev., - - - - -		1
Wellington, Charles, Rev., Templeton, - - -		1
Welsh, Charles W., Washington, - 21 maps,	7	1
Wentworth, F. B., - - - - -	1	
Wheatland, H., M. D., Salem, - - - - -	1	
Whipple, Charles K., - - - - -		11
Whitmore, William H., - - - - -	10	4
Whittemore, E. S., - - - - -	1	
Whitwell, E. H., - - - - -	1	
Whitwell, Frederick A., - - - - -	1	
Wigglesworth, —, Mrs., - - - - -	3	
Wight, John B., Rev., Wayland, - - - - -	1	
Wilkins, John H., Hon., - - - - -	3	
Williams, Elijah, - - - - -	4	
Williams, J. D. W., - - - - -	127	
Willis, Nathaniel, - - - 105 papers,	2	3
Wilson, Archibald, - - - - -	1	
Wilson, Benjamin F., - - - - -	1	
Wilson, Henry, Hon., - - - - -	37	1
Winchell, Rensselaer, - - - - -	4	
Winchester, F., - - - - -	1	
Winchester, Susie, - - - - -	1	
Winthrop, B. R., - - - - -	2	
Winthrop, Eliza C., - - - - -	1	
Winthrop, John, - - - - -	1	
Winthrop, Robert C., Hon., - - - - -	12	1
Winthrop, Robert C., Mrs., - - - - -	1	
Winthrop, William, - - - - -	2	
Wise, Charles E., - - - - -	2	

	Vols.	Pamph.
Wivild, Niels, - - - - -	3	
Woodman, Joseph, Jr., - - - - -	2	
Worthington, Flanders & Guild, - - - - -	1	
Wright, Isaac Hull, Hon., - - - - -	2	
Wyman, Martha P., - - - - -	1	
Yeaton, Robert P., - - - - -	1	

City Document.—No. 47.

CITY OF BOSTON.



EXPENSE

OF THE

ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT FOR FIVE YEARS
PRECEDING OCT. 31, 1858.

In Board of Aldermen, Nov. 15, 1858.

Laid on the table, and ordered to be printed.

Attest:

S. F. McCLEARY, *City Clerk.*

CITY OF BOSTON.

In Board of Aldermen, Nov. 4, 1858.

ORDERED, That the Auditor of Accounts be directed to report to the City Council the amount paid annually for Civil Engineering since Nov. 1st, 1853, to whom paid, and on what account.

Sent down for concurrence.

JOS. M. WIGHTMAN, *Chairman.*

In Common Council, Nov. 4, 1858.

Concurred,

SAM'L W. WALDRON, JR., *President.*

Approved Nov. 5, 1858.

F. W. LINCOLN, JR., *Mayor.*

A true copy.

Attest:

S. F. McCLEARY, *City Clerk.*

CITY OF BOSTON.

AUDITOR'S OFFICE, *Nov. 15, 1858.*

TO THE HONORABLE BOARD OF ALDERMEN:

GENTLEMEN:—In compliance with the order of the City Council of the 5th instant, hereto annexed, I have the honor to submit to the City Council a statement of the amount paid annually for Civil Engineering since the 1st of November, 1853 ; to whom paid, and for what account.

Having received from Mr. Slade, the City Engineer, a communication which gives a more detailed statement of the expenditures in his Department than the documents in my office furnish, I herewith submit the same for the information of the City Council.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

ELISHA COPELAND, *Auditor of Accounts.*

Account of Money paid by the City of Boston, as charged on the Auditor's Books, for Engineering Expenses for the five years commencing with the first day of Nov., 1853, and ending with the last day of Oct., 1858.

	1853-54.	1854-55.	1855-56.	1856-57.	1857-58.	TOTALS.
Salary of the Engineer and his Assistant, ...	\$3,775 00	\$4,000 00	\$3,858 72	\$4,000 00	\$4,000 00	\$19,633 72
Salary of the Clerks, and other employees, ...	3,717 83	4,829 01	4,555 13	5,475 75	3,937 75	22,515 47
Stationery, plans, &c., ...	98 33	145 18	160 53	148 52	221 10	773 66
Instruments, and Repairs of same, ...	167 94	107 33	163 66	264 42	154 01	857 36
Other Incidental Expenses of the Department, ...	220 81	168 96	291 91	327 01	264 30	1,272 99
East Boston Streets, ...		A 120 00			A 5 00	125 00
Survey of Deer Island, ...		23 50				23 50
South Bay and Back Bay, ...			B 77 75	437 52	1,477 75	1,993 02
Public Lands, ...				9 60		9 60
Water Works, ...					409 50	409 50
Sewers, &c., ...				271 94	465 50	737 44
Mount Hope Cemetery, ...				154 99	317 50	472 49
Internal Health, ...					200 50	200 50
Bridges, ...				22 50		22 50
South Boston Streets, ...					732 33	732 33
	\$7,979 91	\$9,393 98	\$9,107 70	\$11,112 25	\$12,185 24	\$49 779 08

The above payments were all made on pay rolls, or bills approved by the Engineers, viz: E. S. Chesbrough and James Slade. Mr. Chesbrough was Chief Engineer to 1st Oct., 1854, and Mr. Slade has held the office since that time. The salary of Mr. Chesbrough was \$2,500, with an assistant, at \$1,200 per annum up to 1 April, 1854, when the salary was raised to \$2,800 per annum, the present rate. The pay of the assistant is still \$1,200.

A — Paid to John Noble, Engineer.
 B — \$10.75 of this amount was paid to John B. Henck, Engineer, and was for services on the Back Bay.

CITY OF BOSTON.

Office of City Engineer, and General Supt. of the Water Works, }
No. 119½ Washington street, }
BOSTON, Nov. 13, 1858. }

ELISHA COPELAND, ESQ., *Auditor of Accounts:*

SIR:—I learn that an order has passed the City Council, directing you to report the amount paid annually for Civil Engineering since Nov. 1, 1853, to whom paid, and on what account.

It has occurred to me that the accounts as rendered to you each month, and consequently as kept by you, may not give the different heads under which the expenditures have been made, in detail. I have therefore prepared the following statements from the records in the offices of the City Engineer, and of the Water Board.

The Auditor's accounts do not show the different amounts expended in Engineering, under the heads of Paving, Laying out and Widening streets, Public Lands, Bridges, Public Buildings, Harbor, Deer Island, Boundary lines, or Washington Village, but the expenditures for these different departments are included in, and charged to the annual appropriations for Engineering.

The following abstract shows the most important of the different heads under which the expenditures have been made

Abstract of Expenditures in the City Engineer's Department for five years, viz: from 1st Nov., 1853, to 31st Oct., 1858.

Year ending Nov. 1st.	Paving & grading.	Laying out and widening streets.	Sewers.	Public Lands.	South Bay Lands.	Boston Harbor.	Bridges.	Water Works.	Survey of Deer Island.	Survey of Washington Village.	Public Buildings.	Survey of Mount Hope Cemetery.	Internal Health.	Survey of South Boston Streets.	Miscellaneous Surveys, Drawings & incidental Office work.	Totals.
1854,	\$871 00	\$688 00	\$408 00	\$525 00	\$57 00	\$259 00	.....	\$440 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$724 00	\$4,172 00
1855,	1,102 00	1,889 00	170 50	723 00	149 00	184 38	\$24 00	62 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	824 50	5,128 38
1856,	976 50	1,156 25	111 25	739 44	634 56	.....	149 13	292 50	\$40 00	\$165 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	857 46	5,122 09
1857,	1,324 00	1,517 50	525 12	1,036 00	1,296 62	.....	95 00	309 50	.....	\$150 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	432 78	6,686 52
1858,	1,393 60	1,241 50	817 00	911 53	1,756 50	.....	188 00	695 53	.....	.....	.....	\$545 51	\$200 50	\$892 29	389 41	9,036 37
	\$5,667 10	\$6,692 25	\$2,031 87	\$3,934 97	\$3,893 68	\$443 38	\$461 13	\$1,799 53	\$40 00	\$165 00	\$150 00	\$545 51	\$200 50	\$892 29	\$3,228 15	\$30,145 36

NOTE.

In the South Bay item for 1858 is included \$405 paid for inspection of earth, delivered in carts, which does not properly belong to Engineering.
The salary of the City Engineer has been \$2,800 per annum since April 1st, 1854. Previously it had been but \$2,500 per annum; and that of the Assistant Engineer has been \$1,200 per annum since 1852. Neither of these salaries, which amount to \$19,633.72, is included in the above items of expenditures.

Expenses as above,.....	\$30,145 36
Salaries of Engineer and Assistant,.....	19,633 72
Deduct fees received by the City Engineer for giving grades and lines to individuals, and paid into the City Treasury,.....	\$49,779 08
	540 00
	\$49,239 08

By carefully examining this abstract it will be noticed that there are six different heads of work, viz: South Boston Survey, Internal Health, Mount Hope Cemetery, Public Buildings, Washington Village Survey, and Deer Island Survey, under which my immediate predecessor, in the years 1854 and 1855, had little or nothing to do, and that there is only one heading, that of Harbor, under which he had labor of any consequence to perform, which is not included in the years 1856-7 and 8.

It will also be noticed that under the headings of South Bay, Sewers, and others, the expenditures have been very much increased during the past three years.

The appropriations for the Civil Engineer's office for the years 1857 and 1858, were based on the known expenditures of the two previous years, and were for 1857, \$5,300, and for 1858, \$5,600.

Besides giving the above items, it has been thought that it would be very satisfactory to the City Government generally, to give them some other and more full explanations of the duties and labors of the City Engineer's Department, and the following pages have therefore been hastily written.

PAVING AND GRADING STREETS.

The City Engineer is required to give grades for nearly all buildings to be erected; to give all the grades for all streets to be graded by the Superintendent of Streets and by the Board of Land Commissioners; to make measurements and estimates of all the gravel or other earth used for the purpose of grading streets, and to make all the profiles for changes of grades of streets. These items of work keep one expert engineer, with two assistants, constantly employed.

Besides these there are many streets (already built upon) with so low grades that from time to time it has been necessary to make profiles similar to those spoken of in the surveys

of Roxbury and Boston, under the head of Internal Health, because, without them, owners of houses can have but a faint idea of what the City proposes to do in raising street grades. Similar profiles are now being prepared for Dover and other streets in its immediate neighborhood, as well as for all those streets west of Church street.

All this labor is charged to the regular appropriation for Civil Engineering, and requires full one quarter of the entire annual appropriation for City Engineering.

All the expenditures for this Department are included in a pay roll which is approved by the Mayor before it is paid by the City.

This Department should be credited for fees received for lines and grades given by the City Engineer to individuals—which fees were all paid by the Engineer into the City Treasury, amounting in the past five years to \$540.

By an order of the Board of Aldermen no charge has been made for giving lines and grades since March, 1858.

SURVEYS OF STREETS — LAYING OUT AND WIDENING.

Under the direction of the "Committee on Laying out and Widening Streets," the City Engineer has to make all the surveys and plans for taking land for the purpose of widening streets, and also to furnish the City Solicitor with descriptions for the deeds of all the land so taken. Beside the surveys which result in definite action by the City Government, surveys are constantly required to be made of streets which it is proposed to open, extend or widen.

These surveys, because of the crooked and irregular shapes of nearly all the lots of land in Boston, require to be made with a great deal of care; sometimes by climbing and measuring over buildings; and in some cases the lines have to be laid out several times on slightly varying routes to meet the

different views of the various members of the City Government. Surveys and plans of the following streets may be mentioned as conveying a very good idea of part of the labor required for this purpose.

The extensions of Devonshire, North Charles, Battery, Friend, Fulton, and Prince streets; the widening of Hanover (at both ends,) Union, Water, and many others in parts. All these surveys, whether the extensions are made or not, require to be very carefully made, because frequently the whole project depends upon the benefit or damage, as the case may be, which will accrue to some one or two individuals;—if they can be put on the line of the new street, then they contribute, in some few cases, liberally,—and the street goes through; in other cases the project fails for want of proper contributions; yet still the City Engineer's labors are very much the same in either case. If carried through, then the public get some idea of the labor required of the City Engineer,—if not, then the public has no idea whatever of his labors.

All the notices of intention to build are referred to the City Engineer, and the locations examined by him, and if there is any line of widening already determined on, or if in the opinion of the Engineer a widening of the street may properly be made, the facts are laid before the Committee on Laying out and Widening Streets, together with a plan showing the lines of the street as it exists at the time, so that the Committee can determine at once, in many cases, and in others with comparatively little trouble to themselves, whether any widening shall be made or not. If in the opinion of the Engineer it is inexpedient to widen, he so reports to the Committee.

Besides the surveys and plans in these cases, there is a very large amount of labor performed by his Department in examining deeds to determine the location of the property to be taken for the new streets. Many deeds of adjacent estates give lengths of the same line varying several inches;

in some cases the land is worth several dollars per foot, and the difference of a few feet makes so many dollars difference in the sum total, that many law suits would be brought against the City, unless all this pains was taken to prove to owners their exact rights of ownership. Over one hundred and fifty deeds were examined and collated in reference to one single case. The cost of these examinations is certainly less than the cost of law suits, and therefore this method of labor and accuracy has been chosen in this office.

All the labor performed under this head is charged to the annual appropriation for the office, and, like the work in the Paving Department, takes nearly one-quarter of the entire appropriation.

SEWERS.

In August, 1857, the Board of Aldermen passed an order directing the City Engineer, under the direction of the Committee on Sewers, to prepare a new set of plans for the office of the Sewer Department, and to employ such assistance to make the necessary surveys and levels as might be required to complete said plans; the expense to be charged to the appropriation for Sewers.

It is understood that the necessity for this order arose from the fact that the former Superintendent of Sewers had trusted a great deal to his memory for the location of the sewers; the plans and records left by him in the office being so very imperfect that very little reliance could be placed on them. Besides, it was known that there were some large and very important sewers laid in the city, of which there was no record at all. Under the order as passed, the City Engineer has made a survey of all the sewers in South Boston, and of all the sewers in that part of the city south of the Worcester Railroad. Two large volumes, containing in all forty-four plans, showing these sewers, have also been made.

Much labor and investigation have been required in locating these sewers. All the books and plans left by the former Superintendent have been examined and used as far as possible in aid of the surveys for the new plans.

Besides these, some forty plans of sewers have been put into "Volume 3" of the old set.

In addition to the above, the grades of all the sewers built during the past two seasons have been given to the builders from this office, and a record of each one is preserved in the City Engineer's office.

All the pay rolls and bills for this work are presented to the Committee on Sewers, and none are paid by the City until approved by that Committee.

A comparison of the cost of engineering on the Dedham Street sewer, as paid by the City to the present Engineer Department, with the engineering charges made to the City for sewers of a similar size, built a few years since, will show a very large result in favor of the present Engineer Department.

PUBLIC LANDS.

The item of "Public Lands" shows the amounts which are properly chargeable to that Department; but, like several other items, it is charged to the regular appropriation for the City Engineer's Department, and does not come under the cognizance of the Board of Land Commissioners.

The City Engineer is required to make all the surveys and plans of all the City Lands sold and to be sold; and to stake out each particular lot as it is sold; to prepare plans and profiles, and to give lines and levels for all the public squares; also, to prepare descriptions for deeds of all lands sold, for the City Solicitor.

All the volumes of plans in the office of the Superintendent of Public Lands, are also prepared in the office of the City Engineer.

SOUTH BAY LANDS.

In 1856, the Committee on the South Bay Lands determined to push ahead the work under Mr. Evans' contract as fast as possible. The subject of the best method of the measurement of the work, and more particularly of the gravel, was taken under consideration. This gravel was all brought from South Boston and Dorchester. The usual method of engineers in such cases, is to take measurements on the ground before and after excavation, to determine the quantity of material removed by the contractor. In this case it was seen that the distance of the haul from South Boston was so great, and the number of teams to be used (there were at times between eighty and ninety at work,) was so great, that it would be a matter of great doubt whether or not large quantities of the gravel might not be carried to other places, and still the City be compelled to pay for it; and the same thing was considered in reference to the gravel to be brought in scows from Dorchester. After a full consideration of this matter, the Committee directed the City Engineer to employ suitable engineers and inspectors for the purpose of measuring all the materials of any and every kind, as delivered on the territory. This has been done, and as a consequence the item of South Bay Engineering and Inspection has risen from \$149.00 in 1855, to \$1,756.50 in 1858.

The bills and pay rolls are every month presented to the Committee on South Bay Lands, and nothing is paid on them till approved by a vote of the Committee. Since the beginning of the present Evans contract, and until about the middle of the year 1857, all the engineering expenses were charged to the regular appropriation for the Civil Engineer's office;—since then they have been charged to the appropriation for South Bay Lands.

WASHINGTON VILLAGE.

In the year 1855, this village was annexed to the City of Boston. In 1856, a survey was made of all the streets, and all the buildings were located on a plan. This had become necessary because the water pipes had been laid, and, without the plan, the Water Department would have been very much embarrassed, as there were no means of properly recording the location of the pipes. This was done without any special order from the City Government, and at a time when other work slackened up in the office.

The cost of this survey was charged to the City Engineer's office. Its cost was \$165.

MOUNT HOPE CEMETERY.

Some time in the year 1857, the City Government purchased the Mount Hope Cemetery property. The original proprietors had no plan of it. An order was passed by the City Council, in Oct., 1857, directing the City Engineer to make surveys and plans of this property in such a manner as to show all its topographical features, in order that it might be laid out in such lots, paths, and roads, as would be best suited for its intended purpose, the expense to be charged to Incidental Expenses.

At the time of the purchase by the City, about five hundred lots had been sold to various parties. The locations of these had all to be determined and put on the plan. The lots are small, containing only three hundred square feet. The surveys and plan were made with much minuteness of detail, and every one of the lots was accurately located on the plan.

All the pay-rolls for these surveys were presented to the Chairman of the Board of Trustees, and were approved by him before being paid by the City. The whole expenditure has amounted to \$545.51.

INTERNAL HEALTH.

ROXBURY AND BOSTON.

In May, 1858, the Board of Aldermen passed an order directing the City Engineer to make a plan of parts of the territory of Boston and Roxbury, with a plan of drainage and grading of such streets in both cities as it might be necessary to change in order to get rid of a great nuisance lying in both cities, near Northampton and other streets in its immediate vicinity, the expense to be charged to the appropriation for Internal Health.

Under the order, and that the whole matter might be thoroughly understood, it became necessary to survey and level over about 94 acres of streets and property in Boston and Roxbury, and also to take the levels of most of the doors and windows included in that area, so that the damage likely to arise in each case by change of the grades might be clearly seen and understood. Ten plans and profiles have been made. They are now in the hands of the Mayor of Roxbury.

All the bills for this expenditure have passed through the hands of the Committee on Internal Health, and have been approved by their Chairman before being paid by the City.

SOUTH BOSTON SURVEY.

During the years 1856 and 1857, the subject of a survey of the streets of South Boston was discussed in the Street Committee. Under the advice of the City Solicitor it has been the practice of the City for several years to refuse to give the street lines in South Boston to any one wishing to build. This practice was advised because of the fact that the original surveys were very imperfectly made. In a great many cases the streets have been narrowed by the encroachments of property-holders; in some cases, several feet; and

the City has no reliable marks or bounds of the streets. The longer this survey was delayed, the more persons would encroach on the streets; and it was thought by the Committee that it would be much cheaper in the end for the City to have this survey made at the present time, than to be obliged to pay abutters for removal of their buildings, whenever it might be necessary to have the streets of their full width. With a knowledge of these facts, and of the increase of the difficulties arising by delay, as well as a full appreciation of the cost to be incurred, the Committee introduced an order, which was passed in March, 1858, directing the City Engineer to make this survey, and making a special appropriation for the purpose, to be charged to the appropriation for Laying out and Widening Streets. The pay roll is every month presented to the Chairman of the Committee on streets, and is not paid by the City till approved by him. The appropriation for the year 1858 was \$3000. The whole expenditure to the present time has been but \$892.29.

BOUNDARY LINES

BETWEEN BOSTON AND OTHER CITIES AND TOWNS ADJOINING.

Under this heading, in the year 1856, the boundary lines were run and an important correction made in the description of the line between Boston and Dorchester. New posts were also erected on the lines between Boston and Roxbury. This expense is included in the item of "Miscellaneous Surveys."

WATER WORKS,

AND DUTIES OF THE CITY ENGINEER.

The Ordinance on Water, page 570, Sections 10, 11, 12, and 13, defines the duties of the City Engineer as follows:—

"SECT. 10. The City Engineer shall take such charge of Lake Cochituate, the aqueducts, lands, reservoirs, and other

works and property connected with the Water Works, as the Cochituate Water Board may from time to time direct; and he shall perform all such services in relation thereto as may be required of him by the Cochituate Water Board or the City Council.

“SECT. 11. The said City Engineer, under the direction and control of the Board of Aldermen, shall have charge of all the plans of streets belonging to the City. He shall by himself, or his assistant, for whom he shall be responsible, make all such surveys, admeasurements, and levels, and perform such other services as may be required of him by the Mayor, the Board of Aldermen, or any Committee of the City Council.

“SECT. 12. The said City Engineer may appoint an assistant, subject to the approval of the Board of Aldermen, who shall receive such compensation as the City Council may determine.

“SECT. 13. The City Engineer, on or before the fifth day of January, annually, shall present to the Cochituate Water Board a report of the general condition of the Water Works, with a detailed statement of all expenditures in his Department relating to the same, and such other matters as he or the said Board may deem expedient.”

The Rules and Regulations of the Cochituate Water Board, so far as they relate to the duties of the City Engineer, are as follows :

CITY ENGINEER.

The City Engineer shall, under this Board, be the General Superintendent of the Water Works. He shall take charge of Lake Cochituate, of the reservoirs, aqueducts and pipes; of all the lands, and of all the machinery, structures and property connected with the Water Works, subject always, however, to the supervision of the President, and to such regulations,

directions and restrictions, as this Board may from time to time prescribe.

He shall exercise a general control and oversight over all the superintendents, agents and other subordinate officers.

He shall diligently attend to the execution of all works to be hereafter constructed, and take immediate measures for the repair of any damage which may happen to the aqueduct, pipes, reservoirs, dams, gate houses, and all other structures or property belonging to the Water Works. He shall attend to the sufficiency of supply in the pipe yard, to meet every casualty.

He shall carefully inspect the aqueduct and other works from time to time, in person, with a view to such repairs as may be necessary.

He shall direct the discharge of water from all the reservoirs and from the lake, and shall keep in his office the returns of the several superintendents in relation to the water levels at the lake and all the reservoirs, and the pipe chambers in Charles River, and shall make a report to this Board of all the said returns as often as he shall receive the same.

He shall use due diligence in the preservation and protection of Lake Cochituate, and of the water in the lake; of the reservoirs, aqueducts and other property of every description belonging to the Water Works, from injuries and nuisances.

He shall prepare all plans of construction, shall make all necessary estimates connected with the works, whether for construction or repairs, shall certify all accounts, bills and contracts for materials purchased or labor performed under his direction; shall notify the Board of all breaches of contract, shall personally under the direction of this Board, supervise and arrange all contracts for labor to be performed or materials to be purchased, and shall be intrusted with the construction of such new works, and the purchase and laying down of such mains and pipes, as the Water Board may from time to time direct.

He shall forthwith report to this Board, all cases of unexpected casualties or damages to the lake, aqueduct or other property; and all matters and things which may in any way affect injuriously the supply of water in the lake, aqueduct, or pipes, which may come to his knowledge.

It will be seen by the above that the duties of the City Engineer require a great deal of care and responsibility in this, as well as in other departments, particularly when the extent of the Water Works, including the lake, conduit, pipes, reservoirs, &c., are considered.

The foregoing "Abstract of Expenditures," shows under the head of Water Works the expenditures for five years. All of these for the years 1854-5-6 & 7, and nearly one half of 1858, were charged, as had been the custom, to the appropriation for Engineering, instead of being charged, as it should have been, to the Water Works.

The remaining portion of the amount for the year 1858, passed through the office of the Water Board, and was consequently charged to that appropriation.

Other engineering expenses on the Water Works have been as follows:—

	Amount.
1854 - - - - -	\$181 55
1855 - - - - -	
1856 - - - - -	746 38
1857 - - - - -	691 69
1858 - - - - -	783 67
	\$2,403 29

It will be seen that in the years 1856-7 & 8, that the expenditures have averaged about \$740 per year, while the two previous years averaged about \$90 per year. The cause of this difference has arisen from the fact that the present City Engineer has been required to survey almost entirely the properties originally purchased by the City for the Water Works.

The Water Board of 1856 had decided to sell all the surplus property on the line of the Water Works, and there was no method of determining the amount to be sold, except by surveys.

Nearly every stake and boundary mark on all the property was lost or removed to a wrong position, and, in fact, it was found by the surveys that one person had bought a piece of the City's land from a third party, and had built a house upon it.

Many of the deeds were very indefinite. Several hundred acres of land were surveyed, including many very small lots of one, two, or perhaps six acres, situated at all points of the works, and sales have been made by the Water Board to an amount of about \$21,000. In addition to the usual duties of the City Engineer, he has been required to take charge of all these surveys, to make all the plans and descriptions of all the lots sold, and he is held responsible for their accuracy in every particular; consequently he has been obliged to have a constant care and to closely examine everything in detail.

In addition to these duties the laying of the new large main from Brookline will require a great deal of attention from the City Engineer.

OTHER DUTIES OF THE CITY ENGINEER.

In the column of miscellaneous surveys, drawing and incidental office work, is included work performed on many surveys, plans, levels and office work, which has been done in parts of days. In many cases much time is consumed in attendance on persons calling to look at plans in the office. Some one in the office is being called upon nearly all the time, to find plans for them, and to point out and explain whatever is not understood by the persons calling. No index can be made to meet all the wants of the various persons in search of plans.

Since 1851, over eighteen hundred plans have been made in this office.

The Ordinance on Water, Section 11, besides giving special duties to be performed by the City Engineer, requires him to perform such other services as may be required of him by the Mayor, the Board of Aldermen, or any Committee of the City Council. The "*other duties*" are comprised, in part, as follows:—The Street Committee require nearly one whole day in each week, of attendance of the City Engineer, either in Committee or in the sessions of the Board of Aldermen. He is also called upon at a moment's notice to personally attend the Committees on Paving, Sewers, Bridges and Internal Health, on the part of the Board of Aldermen; on the Committees on the Harbor, Water, Back Bay and South Bay Lands, of the Joint Committees; and on the Committee on Streets, on the part of the Common Council.

COMPENSATION OF THE CITY ENGINEER.

Although the duties of the City Engineer have been just about doubled during the past four or five years, yet his salary has not been increased, nor does he receive any extra fees, compensation, or profit from the City, for any or all of these extra duties performed by him. He does not handle any of the money of his employées, but all their wages, or salaries, are paid directly to them by the City, on pay rolls which show the number of days worked by each, and the exact amount of each one's pay per day.

Please attach this to your report to the City Council, as a part of it, or as an appendix to it, and you will much oblige

Yours, truly,

JAMES SLADE, *City Engineer.*

City Document.—No. 48.

CITY OF BOSTON.



R E P O R T

OF THE

COMMITTEE ON THE EXTENSION OF
ALBANY STREET.

1858.

In Common Council, Nov. 18, 1858.

Read, laid on the table, and with the accompanying documents ordered to be printed.

Attest,

W. P. GREGG, *Clerk.*



CITY OF BOSTON.

In Common Council, November 18, 1858.

The Committee on Streets on the part of this Board, to whom was referred a certain resolve of the Board of Aldermen concerning the extension of Albany street, would respectfully

R E P O R T :

That they have endeavored to bestow upon the subject that consideration which its importance demands. They obtained an estimate from the City Engineer of the probable expense of extending Albany street as proposed, which is appended hereto. By this estimate it will be seen that the cost of the contemplated measure will be very great. The Committee are thoroughly convinced, however, that the interests of the City demand this improvement, and will warrant the outlay consequent thereon; nevertheless they believe that the owners of the territory adjoining the lines of this thoroughfare will be so much benefited, and the value of their property so much enhanced thereby, that it is no more than just and equitable that they should secure the City from all liability for the land taken for, and damages occasioned by the extension. Considering the resolve inadequate to meet this view of the case, they would respectfully submit the following as a substitute therefor.

For the Committee,

J. P. BRADLEE, *Chairman.*

CITY OF BOSTON.

Resolved, That in the opinion of the City Council it is expedient to lay out and complete Albany street, between Dover Street Bridge and Malden street, forthwith; provided that the sanction of the Legislature thereto shall be first obtained, and that the owners and proprietors of the land and flats adjacent to the lines of the proposed extension shall give a good and substantial guaranty to the City,—to be satisfactory to the City Solicitor, and to be approved by him,—to save the City harmless of and from all damages in consequence of, or growing out of the taking of land for the purposes of extending said street, and that good and sufficient deeds of the land thus taken shall be given to the City when the said extension is completed.

CITY OF BOSTON.

OFFICE OF CITY ENGINEER, }
Boston, Nov. 15, 1858. }

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE ON STREETS, OF THE COMMON COUNCIL:

GENTLEMEN:—At your request I submit the following report and estimate of the cost of the extension of Albany street, across part of the South Bay, from Dover Street Bridge to Malden street.

Soundings taken on the territory near Malden street gave a depth of mud of about 16 feet, and those taken on Dover Street Bridge, where Albany street will cross it, gave a depth of 20 feet.

In the absence of any soundings on the line of the proposed street, I have taken the above as a guide in my estimate of the depth of mud below low-water mark on the line of this extension. If the mud should prove to be less in depth, then the cost would be reduced. If of a greater depth, the cost would not be increased beyond my estimate, because the experience on the South Bay (on the work done under Mr. Evans' contract,) proves conclusively, that if the mud is dredged out to a depth of fifteen feet, and of a proper width, the space filled up with gravel, piles driven through the gravel in the trench to a hard bottom, the whole surmounted with a heavy wall and ballast, the whole territory may be filled in with mud or gravel, without disturbing the wall in the

least, even where the mud is over twenty feet in depth, and very soft at that.

No doubt there are many parties who would be willing to make a contract at the present time for this work, at prices much less than those now paid for the work on South Bay; the prices which the City is paying for that work having been agreed on in 1854, (see City Document No. 82 of 1857, pp. 49, 50,) as a settlement of all claims by Mr. Evans against the City, growing out of the fact of the City's having stopped him some time previously in the midst of his work.

Much of the material for filling the street may be brought from South Boston, and if delivered at the Dover street end of Albany street, it could be afforded at less price than is now paid for delivering the same material in the city proper.

The terms of the offer, as made by the land owners to the City, would seem to leave it optional with the City whether or not it would build a wall on the line of the street.

The estimates are for a street of 80 feet in width, that portion of it now laid out by the City on its South Bay lands being of this width.

The following estimates of cost are made in accordance with the views of the present prices of work as previously explained.

The street, if built without a wall, allowing 20 per cent. for compression of the filling, will require 83 yards per foot run, at 40 cents per yard, say 1600 feet at \$33 $\frac{1}{3}$ per foot run, - - - - - \$53,333

If built with a wall, allowing as before for compression of the filling, then for the wall, piles, ballast, and gravel, say 1600 feet at \$55 per foot run, - - - - - \$88,000

Filling of street, 60 yards per foot run, at 40 cents per yard, say 1600 feet at \$24 per foot run, - - - 38,400

\$126,400

No price is put in the estimate for dredging the trench; because, as on the South Bay, the material may be used for filling, and the price paid for filling will cover all the costs of excavation and filling, as it does there.

Respectfully submitted,

JAMES SLADE, *City Engineer.*

CITY OF BOSTON.



R E P O R T S

OF THE

INSPECTORS OF PRISONS,

FOR THE

JAIL, HOUSE OF CORRECTION, HOUSE OF REFORMATION,
HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, RAINSFORD
ISLAND HOSPITAL, AND BOSTON
LUNATIC HOSPITAL.

JUNE AND JULY, 1858.

In Board of Aldermen, Nov. 22, 1858.

Laid on the table, and ordered to be printed.

Attest.

S. F. McCLEARY, *City Clerk.*

DIED.

Charles L. Cater, January 12, of hemorrhage of the lungs; under sentence of death.

John Thompson, January 15, of lung fever, a United States witness.

James McKee, June 25, was executed agreeable to an order of the Executive of this Commonwealth, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

OFFENCES.

Adultery, - - - - -	8
Assault and battery, - - - - -	385
Assault, - - - - -	6
Assault with intent to rob, - - - - -	2
Assault with a knife, - - - - -	1
Assault on officer, - - - - -	3
Attempt to pass counterfeit promissory note, - - - - -	1
Attempt to steal, - - - - -	5
Attempt to pass counterfeit bank bill, - - - - -	2
Attempt to break and enter, - - - - -	4
Attempt to pass worthless bank bill, - - - - -	1
Attempt to commit a rape, - - - - -	1
Attempt to rob, - - - - -	2
Breaking and entering, - - - - -	104
Being engaged in a fight, - - - - -	6
Beating and wounding, - - - - -	2
Bastardy, - - - - -	3
Breaking glass, - - - - -	23
Being present at a public diversion on Saturday evening, - - - - -	25
Contempt of court, - - - - -	5
Counterfeiting, - - - - -	3
Common brawler, - - - - -	1

Common drunkards, - - - -	45
Doing business on Lord's day, - - -	11
Keeping dance-hall, - - - -	5
Disturbing the peace, - - - -	2
Defacing dwelling house, - - -	4
Driving horse without leave, - - -	2
Discharging fire-arms in street, - -	1
Debtors, - - - - -	25
Murder, - - - - -	4
Manslaughter, - - - - -	1
Malicious mischief, - - - -	3
Maintaining nuisance, - - - -	29
Night-walking, - - - - -	25
Obstructing sidewalk, - - - -	3
On warrant, - - - - -	12
Other offences, - - - - -	4
Perjury, - - - - -	8
Passing counterfeit money, - - -	9
Polygamy, - - - - -	6
Picking pockets, - - - - -	1
Playing cards on Lord's day, - - -	4
Pitching coppers, - - - - -	1
Passing altered bank bills, - - -	2
Passing worthless money, - - - -	5
Passing worthless bank bill, - - -	1
Robbing Post Office, - - - - -	12
Robbery, - - - - -	1
Receiving stolen goods, - - - -	3
Rescuing prisoner, - - - - -	3
Rape, - - - - -	1
Revolt, - - - - -	6
Removing house offal, - - - -	2
Selling liquor, - - - - -	8
Setting fire, - - - - -	4
Safe keeping, - - - - -	22

Threats, - - - - -	5
Violation of by-law, - - - - -	4
Vagabond, - - - - -	14
Witnesses, - - - - -	69
Drunkenness, - - - - -	744
Embezzlement, - - - - -	8
Entertaining persons on Lord's day, - - -	1
Felonious assault, - - - - -	2
Fugitive from justice, - - - - -	3
Fast driving, - - - - -	2
Forgery, - - - - -	13
Fornication, - - - - -	4
False pretences, - - - - -	17
Furnishing prisoner with intoxicating li- quor, - - - - -	1
Gambling, - - - - -	5
Having worthless bill, etc., - - - - -	2
Having burglarious tools, - - - - -	32
Having counterfeit money, - - - - -	5
Having forged bill, - - - - -	2
Having slung shot, - - - - -	6
Having counterfeit bank note, - - - - -	9
Having obscene books, - - - - -	1
Indecent exposure, - - - - -	4
Illegal voting, - - - - -	1
Insane, - - - - -	4
Keeping noisy house, - - - - -	33
Keeping gambling house, - - - - -	1
Keeping house of ill-fame, - - - - -	40
Larceny from person, - - - - -	1
Larceny, - - - - -	274

DISCHARGED BY POLICE COURT.

Daniel Murphy, Rosanna Flynn, James Jackson, Alice Evans, Hannah Carroll, Mary Cosgrove, Anna Upton, Susan

Smith *alias* Ann Rogers, Mary Marshal, Ann Giddings, Elizabeth Jackson, Mary McDonald, Jane Thompson, Mary Donahoe, Ann Shannon, Mary Harkin, Joanna Gallagher, Margaret Tracy, Cath. Johnson, Ann Tracy, Cath. Dousely, Alice Greer, Maria Haley, W. Elliot, Thomas Shaw, Francis McAvena, John Nason, Michael Riley, John Smith, Thomas Leary, Michael Stuffers, Dennis Murphy, Edward D. Bray, Daniel Jones, Michael Bean, Cyrus Gleason, Patrick McGuire, Daniel T. Gordon, John Carey, John Creighton, George Johnson, Thomas Brown, Frank Doherty, John Brown, Timothy Howard, Thomas Cassidy, John Smith, Michael Conley, Joseph Miller, Charles Corbett, John Carson, William Butler, William Tobine, Michael Kelly, James Donnelly, Patrick Driscoll *alias* Desmond, Patrick Riley, Michael Welch, Robert Leslie, John Kelly, Ephraim Beatty, James Lyons, Charles Page, James Buchanan, John Jackson, Patrick McCarthy, John Smith, Evans Nelson, Charles O'Dee, Richard Allen, Patrick Ledwith, Nehemiah Holbrook, Patrick Murphy, Henry Dale, John Curley, Thomas Williams, William Jones, Joseph S. Ham, Patrick Burke, Alfred Thompson, Daniel Fitzpatrick, Frank Sampson, James Jones, William Stuffles, Joseph Flanagan, Thomas James Gilson, Cornelius Cande, John West, David Knowles, John Doherty, Barnard Duffy, Timothy Murphy, Asa J. Oliver, William Truland, William L. Morse, Michael Murray, Mary McDonald, William Dempsey, Anne Johnson, John Ramsay, Catharine Reynolds, Charles Stewart, Hannah Downey, John Jones, Margaret McCarty, John Shehan, Mary Murphy, Anna Cutter, Margaret Moore, Adelia Mitchell, Mary Roach, Mary Whalan, David Roach, Mary Sayar, James Gallagher, Edward G. Ryan, Michael Conroy *alias* Dorance, Benjamin Gigger, James Logan, John Hogan, John Phillips, John Ipson, Peter Mulligan, Henry Kimball, James Murray, Maurice Downey, James Conley, William Daily, John Kelly, John Cowen, Patrick Mars, Maurice Bingham, James Nelus, Dennis Hanlin,

John Riley, Dennis Holder, Francis Cunningham, Michael J. Mayer, William Peabody, Patrick Hurley, W. B. Collins, Patrick Lynch, John Hallyman, John O'Brien, Donahue Glynn, Edward Brady, Sarah Pemberton, Daniel Boyle, John Collins, William O'Donald, Ellen Munn, Wm. Emmons, Rosanna Hollis, Timothy Driscoll, Cath. Palmer, Timothy Doyle, Alice Cox, Michael Holland, Isabella McCoy, Thomas Cande, Isabella McNamee, William Shepard, Ann Tivnon, John McHenry, Honora Dee, Jane Thomas, Thomas Roberts, Eliza Tivnon, Samuel Clapp, Thomas Holbrook, Anne Collins, George Walton, John Ipson, James Doherty, John Day, Jeremiah Murray, John O'Neill, John Reardon, John Regan, Richard Rowe, Maurice Quinlan, Patrick Kelly, John Monahan, Peter Manning, John Kenny, Jos. Myers, Patrick Dolan, James Kelly, minors, Robert Lamb, Stephen Crocer, Barney Early, James McKenna, John Donnavan, James Donnell, minor, Cornelius Brisner, Patrick Desemee, minor, Thomas Conley, Anthony O'Toole, Michael Kilroy, Peter Sagar, Henry W. Daniels, Michael Coughlan, James Armstrong, Edward Macon, Charles B. Ames, James Todd, Dennis Sullivan, Peter Carey, Peter Doyle, Lawrence O'Connell, Thomas Breck, Thomas Emery, W. Griffin, Samuel Ditson, Owen Sullivan, George Furnace, John Sullivan, Charles Mellen, James Robinson, Alonzo De Forest, Patrick Irish, Dennis McKinley, Daniel Reed, John Tolay, Michael Linds, Anthony Gardner, Peter Giesley, minor, Thomas Whalan, Robert W. Nichols, John McCue, Thomas Stafford, minor, Jane Beckman, Cornelius McCarthy, minor, Andrew Durknee, Martin Dooley, minor, Philip Regan, Daniel Keating, minor, John Blute, John Keating, Roswell C. Fish, Dennis Donovan, P. O. Heace, Patrick Murphy, John Murphy, Edward O'Brien, Susan Wachter, John Angleton, Ellen Pollen, Francis Carroll, Margaret Murphy, James Carroll, a minor, Cath McCabe, a minor, James McManus, Mary McCarthy, John Gillespie, Sarah Kane, John O'Brien, Maria McDonald, William

Alley, Ellen Donahoe, James McCann, minor, Mary Shaw, John Hastings, Mary Ferguson, George Blanchard, Mary Sullivan, William Moore, Mary Bamgar, William Cavanagh, Jeremiah Driscoll, Richard Russell, minor, Barney Williams, Joseph Whitcomb, John O'Toole, James Doherty, Philip Gilson, John Roach, Michael McCartney, Alonzo De Forest, Miles Ferguson, Peter Sherburne, Dennis O'Conner, minor, John E. Carney, minor, W. Brown, Dennis Murphy, Ellen Regan, Cath. Finney, Ellen Goldsmith, Mary Newman, Margaret Moore, Mary A. Ellison, Margaret Simpson, Bridget Brophy, Margaret Burke, Mary A. Maloney, Ann M. Mitchell, Margaret Coffee, Bridget Cooper, Mary Brown, Mary McGinnis, Mary Scott, Mary Higgins, Thomas O'Brien, John Armstrong, Thomas Stafford, minor, Thomas Clark, John McElroy, John Monahan, Daniel Scanlan, John Barry, Francis Sutton, Thomas Stevens, minor, John Foulard, James Kelley, George Brown *alias* Frederick Jaffers, William Keltey, John Carney, Michael Murray, James Myers, John Allsupt, David King, James Henly, Richard Steele, Michael Haney, Patrick Mooney, James Dunn, John O'Toole, James Doherty, Philip Gilson, John Roach, Michael McCarthy, Alonzo De Forest, Miles Ferguson, Peter Sherburne, Dennis O'Conner, minor, John E. Carney, minor, William Brown, Dennis Murphy, Ellen Regan, Cath. Finney, Ellen Goldsmith, Mary Newman, Margaret Moore, Mary A. Ellison, Margaret Simpson, Bridget Brophy, Margaret Burke, Mary A. Maloney, Ann M. Mitchell, Margaret Coffee, Bridget Cooper, Mary Brown, Mary McGinnis, Isaac Lambert, Robert Phillips, Thomas Coan, Henry Keplon, John Baldwin, Percy Colter, minor, William Leegg, James Murray, John Adams, William Fitzsimmons, Patrick Cavanagh, minor, Neal Harkin, James Harkins, William Thomas, Jere Clifford, John Sullivan, William Thomas, James W. Adams, Samuel Johnson, Luke Thompson, Peter Johnson, William Hovey, John Devine, William Moore, Bridget Haggerty, Charles Smith, D. F. Flynn, Mary Nolan,

Letitia Smith, Bridget McDonald, Margaret Burke, Mary Sullivan, Mary Haley, Margaret M. Douglass, Ellen Mary, Mary A. Evans, Ellen Brown, Mary Jones *alias* Bridget Battles, Jane Taylor, Elizabeth Harrison, Jane Keating, Ann Hobart, Elizabeth Avery, Ellen Haley, Frances Burgess, Eliza Collins, Mary Hewett and child, Bridget Murray, John Collins, Michael Sullivan, minor, James Harris, James Riley, Patrick Mullen, Thomas Kay, Timothy Harrigan, John McDavitt, John Liner, Edward Owen, Philip Kennedy, Murtagh Flemming, John Avold, James Bothwell, Samuel Boothly, Hugh McMullen, John Johnson, John Cain, Thomas Collins, Sylvester Hammond, John Sullivan, Patrick Cushman, William Morse, Patrick Donovan, James Carnes, Patrick Scolland, James Lee, Thomas Williams, minor, Francis Dasey, James McKenna, Dennis O'Conner, Elijah J. Hussey, Joseph Smith, Patrick Murphy, Josiah Dustin, Benjamin F. French, Robert Phillips, Thos. Horgan, Wm. Brophy, W. H. Taylor, Daniel Donovan, Richard Burke, James Logan, John McCann, Isaac Merriam, W. T. Lamb, David Mehan, Lewis Perry, minor, John McNamara, Thomas Jones, John P. Riley, Dennis O'Brien, Morgan Sweeney, David McDonald, John Hogan, Thomas T. Colbert, Charles J. McCarty, Patrick Fox, Michael Collins, Michael Lines, Thomas Frazier, James Ready, Henry Whitaker, Abigail A. Sausey, Mary A. McGuire, Ann McDonald, Mary A. Benson, Mary J. Wright, Rosanna Montagne, Morris Monnahan, Thomas Canott, Timothy Regan, Thomas Morton, Thomas Manning, Thomas McGowan, Michael Driscoll, Timothy O'Brien, Thomas Crowley, Thomas Hogan, Thomas Edwards, John Mc Dermott, Wm. Dunn, Robert Holloway, Wm. McGonagle, John Riley, John McKinley, John McGuire, Patrick Purcell, Michael McCarty, Wm. Smith, George Smith, John M. Lane, George W. Williams, John Kilroy, Owen Keefe, Edward Kelly, Benjamin F. Prescott, John Collins, Patrick Daily, George A. Tobine, James Walker, John Wormley, Thómas Little, Richard Scott,

John Mulhern, Peter Fitzgerald, Michael O'Brien, Michael Dowling, James Murray, Cath. Phillips, John W. Holmes, Patrick Gormley, Patrick Foney, Mary Long, Timothy Desmond, Timothy Feely, Julia Magrath, John Brown, Ann Desmond, Thomas Woodman, Margaret Hanegan, Hannah Colton, Honora Marden, Hannah Sullivan, Cath. O'Brien, Jane Wright, Anne Gallagher, Sarah Winslow, Mary Downey, Margaret Higgins, Elizabeth Littlefield, Hannah Tobin and child, Mary Dennison, Bridget Quinn, Joanna Sullivan, Mary A. Benson, Bridget Murray, Mary Tiernan, Bridget Mahoney, James Campbell, Francis Gordon, James Kelly, Thomas Farrell, Neal Doherty, Edward Riley, James Doherty, Thomas O'Hearn, Patrick Sullivan, George Johnson, John West, Daniel Smith, Daniel Murray, Charles Cuning, William Sullivan, James Robinson, John Carlin, John Stewart, James Murphy, Richard White, James O'Brien, Patrick Doyle, Henry Hutchinson, John Haggarty, James Cochran, Thomas Hogan, Wm. Reardon, Henry Burke, Angus McDonald, A. G. W. Evans, Jeffrey Donahue, Edward Haley, Dennis Donahue, Patrick Saults, Michael McLaughlin, John Ferguson, Robert Sharp, James Rollins, John Quirk, Thomas Barry, John Quinn, Patrick Treanor, Charles Smith, Thomas Williams, Terence Fitzpatrick, Michael Tiernan, Mary E. Brown, Mary A. Deven, Ann Richardson, Ann Cain, Ann Hamilton, Elias Barnwell, Maria Mead, Robert Hamilton, Wm. Robinson, Thomas Stafford, John Sullivan, Daniel Flaherty, Cornelius Smith, Barney Cook, Michael Dawson, John Powers, John Shaughnessy, Hugh McRey, Lawrence Lanning, James Burns, Edward Carey, Patrick Donahoe, Timothy Kenney, Hugh Ward, John Brown, Wm. Slattey, Thomas Doyle, Timothy Bowen, James Innis, Michael Carey, Bernard McQuigley, Patrick McGurk, John Nason, Francis Flynn, Wm. Talbot, James Kane, John Welch, John Harkin, Francis Weston, Thomas Davis, Emma Hubbard, Sarah Graham, Mary A. Brown, Ann Long, Margaret Sears, Cath. McGunning, Jane

Carrigan, Mary Poland, Mary Gill, Emma Williams, Eliza Cronan, Sarah Campbell, Ann Caffrey, Michael McCue, Wm. Cahill, Patrick Desmond, Alexander Call, John Sullivan, Michael Desmond, Wm. Glacken, Martin Teeny, Patrick Hampson, Thomas McGowan, Wm. McClennan, Michael Welch, Patrick McGowan, John Farley, John Baldwin, Geo. W. Williams, Wm. Cavanagh, Edward Carr, James Dempsey, George W. Smith, James Nolan, John Small, Thomas Clark, James M. Doane, Richard Glavin, Michael Shaughnessy, Wm. Sines, Edward Short, Richard White, Peter Winn, Ephraim Holden, Charles Stewart, John Smithwick, George Wilson, Thomas O'Day, Thomas O'Brien, Michael Dugan, Ann M. Conway, Ellen Lynch, Mary McDonald, Caroline Talbot, Elizabeth Welch, Hannan Sullivan, Elizabeth Collins, Emma Herbert, Cath. Daine, Cath. Campbell, Elixia Barnwell, Mary Kirby, Cath. Dunn, Mary O'Brien, Mary A. Rogers, Mary Martin, Ellen Rourke, Mary Dugan, Mary Coffee, Mary A. Richardson, Bridget Simpson, Ephraim Paul, Michael Welch, Thomas Smith, Jonas W. Smith, Daniel I. Williams, I. Connor, Thomas Doyle, Edward Shaughnessy, James F. Meacham, John Graham, James McGrath, James Ford, Oliver Haley, Thomas Welch, Geo. H. Chandler, Timothy McCarthy, John Linton, Michael Freeman, Patrick Lane, Ephraim Holden, Alexander McCall, John Baldwin, Francis Leonard, Timothy Kirby, Humphrey Callahan, Patrick McGrath, Dennis Donahue, Wm. Fryer, Edward Kennelly, David Watson, James Smith, George Jones, Daniel Hart, Patrick Burke, Wm. Leonard, James Glynn, James White, Charles H. Carroll, Jeremiah Crowley, Moses Heffernan, John Barry, Lawrence Redman, Mary Murphy, Lavinia Horellian, Hannah Delano, Margaret Horton, Margaret McKenny, Margaret Murray, Ann Kelly, Bridget Flemming, Ann Sill, Cath. Vance, Mary O'Donnell, Bridget O'Flaherty, Mary A. Evans, Ann Sullivan, Margaret Conley, Margaret Hare, Ann Currier, Cath. Carney, Marcus Noonan, Ellen McCloud, Thomas B. Ham, Dennis

Jolly, Wm. Foley, James McGuire, Michael Manning, Georgianna Delany, Patrick Cokely, James Wilson, John Laven, John Flaherty, Geo. Glackin, John O'Neill, John Shephard, Frank Harkin, Wm. Desmond, Patrick Desmond, Dennis Dugan, Thomas Desmond, Michael Joyce, Wm. Gleason, Dennis Griffin, John Toomey, Michael Collins, Daniel Dennison, Jeremiah Quinn, James M. Ford, Robert Sharp, James McLaughlin, Thomas Ryan, John West, James Robinson, Owen Coleman, John Beers, Hugh O'Donnell, Robert Brigham, John Collins, John O'Donnell, James Finney, William Thompson, Dennis Hamlin *alias* Holden, John Jones, Edwin Hartwell.

HOUSE OF INDUSTRY.

The Inspectors visited this Institution on the seventh day of June last, and found two hundred and seventy-six prisoners, who were examined according to law, as to their treatment, fare, etc. No complaints were made, except a very general complaint that they were not furnished with tea. This is a matter under the control of the Directors, and in our opinion their discretion has been wisely exercised on this point.

The requirements of law have been complied with in all particulars. The inmates of the Institution are fully employed, chiefly in outdoor work upon the farm, and the Institution gives proof of excellent management.

The health of the prisoners has been good, considering their character and condition when committed.

The cases of fatal disease are mentioned in the report annexed, which was received October 7th.

The whole number of persons remaining at the Institution					
at last inspection, was	-	-	-	-	332
Committed from that time to June 3, 1858,	-	-	-	-	750
					1082
Committed previous, whose sentence has not expired,	-	-	-	-	13
Discharged by expiration of sentence,	-	-	-	-	496
“ “ order of Police Court,	-	-	-	-	490

DIED.

February 25, William O'Neal, Consumption,	1	
" 2, Thomas McDermott, Delirium		
Tremens, - - - - -	1	
February 23, Henry Cunningham, Inflamma-		
tion of Stomach, - - - - -	1	
May 17, Peter Warner, Delirium Tremens, -	1	
June 3, Mary A. Smith, Diarrhœa, - - -	1	
April 12, James Brady, Delirium Tremens, -	1	
May 23, Mary A. Welch, Delirium Tremens, -	1	806
Remaining, - - - - -		276

HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

The Inspectors visited the House of Correction June 30th, and found the Institution in its usual state of neatness and good order. The discipline, as heretofore, appears to be strict and efficient, but not severe. The requirements of law have been complied with, and almost all the inmates of the prison are engaged in profitable labor. The particulars in regard to sentences, discharges, employment, &c., will be found in the annexed report of the Master. A few complaints were made in regard to punishments and insufficiency of food, but on examination they proved to be groundless, and in general the prisoners expressed satisfaction with their treatment.

Number of males remaining December 29, 1857,
the last inspection, was,

Committed by Supreme Judicial Court,	-	2	
By Municipal Court,	-	-	192
By Police Court,	-	-	217
By Justices' Court, Chelsea,	-	11	
			422

Number committed from December 29, to June
30, 1858, was,

By Municipal Court,	-	-	82	
By Police Court,	-	-	-	298
By Justices' Court, Chelsea,	-	11		
			391	
Total,	-	-	813	

Number discharged in said period was,			
On expiration of sentence,	-	-	288
Discharged by Police Court,	-	-	166
Pardoned by Executive,	-	-	1
Pardoned by Police Court,	-	-	9
Paid fines and costs,	-	-	11
Died,	-	-	3
Discharged by order of Executive,	-	-	1
			479

Number remaining June 30, 1858, was,			
Committed by Municipal Court,	-	-	182
By Police Court,	-	-	147
By Police Court, Chelsea,	-	-	5
			334

Number of females remaining December 29, 1857, was,			
Committed by Municipal Court,	-	-	66
By Police Court,	-	-	95
By Police Court, Chelsea,	-	-	2
			163

Number committed from December 29 to June 30, 1858, was,			
By Municipal Court,	-	-	21
By Police Court,	-	-	173
By Police Court, Chelsea,	-	-	4
			198
			361

Number discharged in same period,			
On expiration of sentence,	-	-	141
By Police Court,	-	-	55
Pardoned by Police Court,	-	-	2
Paid fine and costs,	-	-	2
Died,	-	-	1
			201

Number remaining June 30, 1858, was,

Committed by Municipal Court,	-	-	38	
By Police Court,	-	-	120	
By Police Court, Chelsea,	-	-	2	
				160

DIED SINCE LAST INSPECTION.

Dudley Haynes died March 19, 1858, Lung Fever.

Roger Harkin " April 16, " " "

Michael Monks " April 27, '58, Inflammation of Heart.

Ellen Morse " June 17, 1858, Apoplexy.

Males, 3. Females, 1. Total, 4.

THE FOLLOWING WERE CASES OF SICKNESS AT TIME OF
INSPECTIONS.

Males.

James McCauley,	-	-	-	Consumption.
James Jeffers,	-	-	-	Purpura.
Cornelius Conray,	-	-	-	Masturbation.
Charles Rix,	-	-	-	Rheumatism.

Females.

Ellen O'Neil,	-	-	-	Nursing.
Mary Cligh,	-	-	-	Nursing.
Elizabeth McConkey,	-	-	-	Consumption.
Caroline Talbot,	-	-	-	Fits.
Ellen McCarty,	-	-	-	Nursing.
Ann Daily,	-	-	-	Consumption.
Angeline Williams,	-	-	-	Rheumatism.
Susan Freeman,	-	-	-	Consumption.

Males, 4. Females, 8. Total, 12.

The average number of days' labor lost daily by sickness, since last inspection, has been, by males, $4\frac{1}{2}$ days; females, $6\frac{1}{2}$; total, $10\frac{2}{3}$ days.

PARDONED BY EXECUTIVE.

Robert Sullivan, pardoned February 26, 1858.

OFFENCES.

	Males.	Females.
Assault with intent to kill, - - - -	2	
Assault with intent to commit a rape, - - -	1	
Assault with intent to rob, - - - -	2	
Assault with a knife, axe and slung shot, - -	7	
Assaulting and resisting police officers and constables, - - - - -	12	
Attempting to extort money, - - - -		1
Assault and battery, - - - -	78	8
Attempting to steal from the person, - - -	2	
Breaking and entering dwelling houses, shops and buildings, - - - - -	62	
Common and notorious thieves, - - - -	4	2
Common night-walkers, - - - -		112
Common drunkards, - - - -	176	83
Drunkenness, - - - -	63	15
Embezzlement, - - - -	5	
Forgery, - - - -	1	
Fornication, - - - -	3	7
Idle and disorderly persons, - - - -	4	2
Keeping house of ill-fame, - - - -	5	9
Keeping common noisy and disorderly house, -	3	3
Larceny in dwelling houses, shops and buildings,	62	32
Larceny from person, - - - -	17	24
Larceny, - - - -	258	56
Murder, - - - -	1	
Manslaughter, - - - -	3	1
Malicious mischief, - - - -	5	
Claiming goods by false pretences, - - -	5	
Polygamy, - - - -	1	1
Robbery with force and violence, - - -	8	2
Receiving stolen goods, - - - -	2	

Stubborn child, - - - - -	4	1
Selling intoxicating liquor, - - - - -	1	1
Uttering counterfeit bank bill, - - - - -	2	
Unlawfully driving away a horse, - - - - -	1	
Vagabonds, - - - - -	13	1
Total, - - - - -	813	361

SENTENCES.

	Males.	Females.
Ten years, - - - - -		1
Six years, - - - - -	1	
Five years, - - - - -	3	5
Four years, - - - - -	5	
Three years and six months, - - - - -	1	1
Three years, - - - - -	22	3
Two years and six months, - - - - -	5	1
Two year, - - - - -	34	8
One year and eight months, - - - - -	2	1
One year and six months, - - - - -	24	5
One year and four months, - - - - -	5	
One year and three months, - - - - -	16	2
One year and two months, - - - - -	3	1
One year, - - - - -	66	16
Ten months, - - - - -	5	1
Nine months, - - - - -	18	1
Eight months, - - - - -	10	4
Seven months, - - - - -	3	
Six months, - - - - -	125	138
Five months, - - - - -	38	22
Four months, - - - - -	65	27
Three months, - - - - -	119	47
Two months, - - - - -	59	26
One month, - - - - -	3	
For non-payment of fines and costs, - - - - -	181	51
Total, - - - - -	813	361

NATIVITY.

Maine,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	57
New Hampshire,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16
Vermont,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Massachusetts,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	224
Rhode Island,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9
Connecticut,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
New England States,								312
New York,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	36
New Jersey,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Pennsylvania,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
Delaware,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Maryland,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
Virginia,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
South Carolina,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Ohio,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Illinois,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Kentucky,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Tennessee,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Louisiana,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
California,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
United States,								374
England,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	83
Ireland,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	575
Scotland,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22
Germany,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12
France,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
Italy,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Spain,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Norway,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Sweden,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Poland,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Belgium,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1

Canada, - - - - -	1
British Provinces, - - - - -	13
At sea, - - - - -	76
Switzerland, - - - - -	1
Total, - - - - -	1174

AGES.

	Males.	Females.
Twenty years of age and under, - - - - -	220	98
Twenty to thirty years, - - - - -	307	170
Thirty to forty years, - - - - -	155	63
Forty to fifty years, - - - - -	84	17
Fifty to sixty years, - - - - -	36	10
Sixty years and over, - - - - -	11	3
Total, - - - - -	813	361

NUMBER OF TIMES COMMITTED.

	Males.	Females.
First time, - - - - -	430	150
Second time, - - - - -	170	92
Third time, - - - - -	93	48
Fourth time, - - - - -	48	23
Fifth time, - - - - -	28	12
Sixth time, - - - - -	16	15
Seventh time, - - - - -	4	5
Eighth time, - - - - -	6	4
Ninth time, - - - - -	8	4
Ten times and over, - - - - -	10	8
Total, - - - - -	813	361

EMPLOYMENT AT TIME OF INSPECTION.

Males.

Under contract with American Wharf Co., - - - - -	103
Under contract with Alonzo Burdick, - - - - -	20

Under contract with Townsend, Mallard & Loring,	-	126
Lumpers on blocks,	- - - - -	7
Lumpers on yard and garden,	- - - - -	40
Sailors,	- - - - -	5
Carpenters,	- - - - -	3
Shoemakers,	- - - - -	2
Painters,	- - - - -	1
Prison Sweeps,	- - - - -	2
Tinsmiths,	- - - - -	1
Bakers,	- - - - -	2
Hostlers,	- - - - -	2
Gateman,	- - - - -	1
Nurses,	- - - - -	2
Invalids,	- - - - -	5
Sick,	- - - - -	4
Sundries,	- - - - -	8
Total,	- -	<u>334</u>

Females.

Making shirts,	- - - - -	90
Making prison clothing,	- - - - -	7
Prison cooking,	- - - - -	8
Domestics,	- - - - -	6
Washing,	- - - - -	18
Knitting,	- - - - -	6
Mending,	- - - - -	5
Prison sweeps,	- - - - -	2
Prison yard,	- - - - -	1
Nurses,	- - - - -	2
Invalids,	- - - - -	2
Sick,	- - - - -	8
Sundries,	- - - - -	5
Total,	- - - -	<u>160</u>

HOUSE OF REFORMATION.

The Inspectors visited the House of Reformation for Juvenile Offenders on the twenty-fifth day of June last. The pupils were examined separately, and generally expressed their satisfaction with their fare and treatment. The few complaints which were made proved to be frivolous, and were caused by the necessary enforcement of discipline.

The Institution appears to be in an excellent condition, except that there was not sufficient room for the inmates. This defect has been since completely remedied by the removal to Deer Island.

Number of inmates at last inspection,	-	-	160	
Received since from Police Court,	-	-	62	
Returned by master,	-	-	1	223
Indented,	-	-	16	
Discharged by Police Court,	-	-	26	
“ “ Municipal Court,	-	-	1	
Sentence expired,	-	-	10	53
Number remaining at time of inspection,	-	-		170

INDENTED.

John Sullivan, January 27, 1858, to Wm. Thomas, of Saugus, Shoemaker.

Thomas Wilson, January 29, 1858, to S. J. Trofuller, of Salem, Shoemaker.

John Logue, March 16, 1858, to Christopher Rugg, of Haverhill, Shoemaker.

Thomas Coleman, March 31, 1858, to Wm. Whittemore, of Nantucket, Farmer.

John O'Keefe, April 10, 1858, to W. S. C. McBennett, of Middleton, Shoemaker.

Thomas McQuade, April 17, 1858, to Israel Everett, of Princeton, Farmer.

Charles K. Perry, April 22, 1858, to G. R. Cummings, of Plaistow, N. H., Shoemaker.

Cornelius Cochran, May 8, 1858, to Dennis Shear, of Stoughton, Shoemaker.

James Conner, May 10, 1858, to Charles T. Perrigo, of Stoughton, Shoemaker.

Robert Hanigan, May 21, 1858, to Nat. Whipple, of Hampden, Shoemaker.

John Colbert, June 5, 1858, to Charles W. Brown, of Boston, Sheet Iron Worker.

Patrick Rowland, June 7, 1858, to W. C. Woodfin, of Marblehead, Shoemaker.

Richard Haley, June 14, 1858, to W. A. Stayner, of Boston, Sheet Iron Worker.

William Humby, June 16, 1858, Stoughton, Shoemaker.

Michael Bradshaw, June 16, 1858, to Richard N. Cummings, Shoemaker.

William Murphy, June 24, 1858, to W. W. Kinsman, Shoemaker.

DISCHARGED BY POLICE COURT.

James T. Sullivan, John O'Brien, James Winn, Dennis N. Mahoney, John Killaker, Edwin A. Vose, John O'Keefe, Edmund Butler, Philip Welsh, Thomas McManus, Daniel Dugan, Charles Wood, Franklin Bush, John McCann, James O'Brien, Hugh Riley, Wm. McGonagle, Philip Mannchan, Charles A.

PARENTAGE.

American,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	
Irish,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	196	
African,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	
English,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	
German,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	
Scottish,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	223

AGES.

Eight years of age,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	
Nine	"	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	
Ten	"	-	-	-	-	-	-	19	
Eleven	"	-	-	-	-	-	-	38	
Twelve	"	-	-	-	-	-	-	45	
Thirteen	"	-	-	-	-	-	-	31	
Fourteen	"	-	-	-	-	-	-	30	
Fifteen	"	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	
Sixteen	"	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	
Seventeen	"	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	
Eighteen	"	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	
Nineteen	"	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	223

RAINSFORD ISLAND HOSPITAL.

The Inspectors visited this Institution on Saturday, the thirty-first day of July, current, and examined the few inmates who were there under sentence. No complaints were made, and the Inspectors have no suggestions to make regarding the discipline or treatment of the prisoners.

No report has been received from the Superintendent, although the Inspectors have delayed their report in the expectation of receiving it.

BOSTON LUNATIC HOSPITAL.

No report has been made by the Superintendent of this Institution, which was inspected, so far as such a Hospital can be on the 30th of June last.

The usual order and neatness prevailed. We are confident that every thing is done for the unfortunate inmates of the Hospital, that can be done by kindness and skill.

THOMAS RUSSELL,	} <i>Inspectors of Pris-</i>	
JOHN GRAY ROGERS,		<i>on for County</i>
JOHN P. PUTNAM,		<i>of Suffolk.</i>

July, 1858.

City Document.—No. 50.

CITY OF BOSTON.



R E P O R T

OF THE

COMMITTEE ON SEWERS.

1858.

REPORT.

Monday, Nov. 29, 1858.

TO THE HON. CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF BOSTON :

The Committee on Sewers respectfully represent that the appropriation for Sewers is exhausted, and that an additional sum of Seven thousand dollars will be needed to pay for work done, and for work necessary to be executed, before the close of the present financial year.

At the time of making an estimate of the amount of appropriation required for the use of the Department for the year, the reconstruction of the sewer under Dover Street Bridge was not anticipated, which was rendered necessary in consequence of the proposed filling in, with earth, of about 650 feet of the bridge.

This sewer has been rebuilt in a firm and substantial manner, at an expense of about \$6,500, which expense has been paid out of the appropriation.

The amount of appropriation originally asked for would have been nearly or quite sufficient for the usual work of the Department, but for the rebuilding of this sewer.

Below is a list of streets and places wherein sewers have been constructed the present year :—

City proper	-	Albany Street,
"	"	Bowdoin Street,
"	"	Cambridge Street,
"	"	Commercial Street,
"	"	Dock Square,
"	"	Devonshire Street, (new,)
"	"	Essex Street,
"	"	Endicott Street,

City proper, -	Franklin Street and Place,	
" "	Leveret Street,	
" "	Lenox Street,	
" "	Mt. Vernon Street, on the flats at the	
	end of street,	
" "	North Street,	
" "	Otter Street, at the end of street on	
	Charles River,	
" "	Purchase Street,	
" "	Stoddard Street,	
" "	Tremont Street,	
" "	Village Street,	
" "	Washington Street.	
South Boston, -	F Street,	
" "	Gold Street, between E and F streets,	
" "	Second Street,	
" "	Sixth Street.	
East Boston, -	Everett Street.	
Amount expended, -	- - - - -	\$29,984 53

Estimated amounts required to pay for sewers constructing, and to be constructed before the close of the year, in the following mentioned streets :—

City proper, Arch Street, -	-	\$700 00	
" " Dover street, for gate			
" " chamber, -	-	1,200 00	
" " Chestnut street, -	-	500 00	
" " Nassau street, -	-	450 00	
" " Ringgold street, -	-	150 00	
			3,000 00
South Boston, D street, -	-	\$250 00	
" " G street, -	-	450 00	
" " Gold, near A street, -	-	300 00	
			1,000 00
East Boston, Marion street, -	-	\$150 00	
" " White street, -	-	700 00	
			850 00
Sundry bills and amount required for repairs, -			2,150 00
			<u>\$7,000 00</u>

City Document.—No. 51.

CITY OF BOSTON.



R E P O R T
OF THE
COMMITTEE ON CITY STABLES.
1858.

CITY OF BOSTON.

In Board of Aldermen, November 29, 1858.

The Joint Committee of the City Council, appointed and empowered to take immediate measures for the erection of new City Stables upon the South Bay Lands, south of Brookline Street, and between Albany Street and the water line of said territory on the south, under an order approved by the Mayor, Oct. 16, 1858, have so far attended to the duty assigned them, as to procure plans and estimates of the piling and stone foundations required for the Stable Building; and the undersigned was directed by the Committee to report the cost of the same, that the City Council may fully understand why foundations so expensive are required. The following reason is given:—

In the report presented Sept. 27, 1858, and being City Document No. 36, the following occurs:—"Reason 2d. The laying of the foundations of the City Stables on the South Bay improvement above Brookline Street, would thus secure the mud filling of that portion of the territory, and save to the City from \$25,000 to \$30,000."

The question may be asked, How is this saving to be made?

The City Engineer has given as his opinion, founded upon experience, that unless a sea wall is built above Brookline Street dock, the mud filling there will cause the wooden platform and structures now built, to give way, and the mud and ballast to slide out into the channel, thus causing great damage to the navigation; and for such obstruction the City may be held liable.

The estimated cost of this proposed sea wall has been made by Alexander Wadsworth, Esq., and is communicated in the following language:—

“The cost of building six hundred feet of sea wall south of Brookline Street dock, similar to that north of the dock *under Evans's contract*, would cost, according to my estimate, \$39,000.”

“The removal of the present platform, drawing piles and getting up the old ballast in readiness for laying the wall, I have the means of only roughly estimating the cost at from \$15,000 to \$20,000; making the whole cost of a wall on the Commissioners' line, 600 feet long, at from \$54,000 to \$59,000.”

The foundation for the Stables, as represented upon the plan adopted Nov. 23d, and signed by the Sub-Committee on the subject, and now presented for the inspection of the City Council, would, according to the opinion of one of the most practical men in such matters, Mr. Nehemiah Adams, save the necessity of the sea wall; and while it would be a strong foundation for the contemplated Stables, it would at the same time hold the mud filling, which is of such vast importance in a pecuniary point of view; for should the present platform give way, the cost can only be roughly estimated at from \$75,000 to \$100,000.

The sea wall, according to the estimates of Mr. Wadsworth, (which if built, *must be given to Mr. Evans under his contract*,) will cost the outside figure, \$59,000. The foundation for the Stable which will answer the purpose of the sea wall for holding the filling, will cost as per estimate, *herewith submitted, outside figure*, \$29,000,—saving to the City \$30,000; and at the same time they will have a structure upon which to commence the building of the Stable early in the Spring.

The Committee, though fully authorized by the City Council to make a contract for the foundation above noted, feel the importance of making this statement, and receiving the sanction and direction of the whole Government before

proceeding further under an appropriation of only \$10,000. The Committee, when submitting the report and order for a loan, did originally ask for \$30,000, but did themselves reduce the sum to \$10,000, under the impression that no more money than this sum would be spent during the present year: and such further sum as might be required to furnish the foundations could be included in the general appropriation bill next year, and go into the assessments of taxes, instead of increasing the City debt.

One great advantage the City will incidentally reap from building the contemplated Stables on the proposed site will be, that the erection of a structure of this kind will give security to our citizens who may wish to purchase land in this territory for building purposes, that their buildings will stand if the foundations are properly laid, and have a tendency to remove, in part, the existing unreliable character of that territory.

It is of the utmost importance that the foundations of the Stable should be commenced at once, even if the building itself should be delayed; and in furtherance of this view, the Committee beg leave to submit the following Order.

For the Committee,

SAMUEL D. CRANE.

Ordered, That the Sub-Committee of the Joint Special Committee having in charge the subject of building new Stables for the Internal Health and Paving Departments, be, and hereby are authorized and requested, to contract with some one or more competent, practical mechanics, for the construction of the piling and stone foundation of the Stable building, in accordance with a plan made by G. J. F. Bryant, and presented by the Sub-Committee, and bearing the signatures of said Sub-Committee under date of November 23, 1858.

City Document.—No. 52.

CITY OF BOSTON.



R E P O R T

OF THE

**COMMITTEE ON THE ACCEPTANCE OF THE SUFFOLK
RAILROAD CHARTER.**

1 8 5 8.

In Board of Aldermen, Dec. 2, 1858.

Laid on the table, and ordered to be printed.

Attest.

S. F. McCLEARY, City Clerk.

CITY OF BOSTON.

TO THE HONORABLE THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF
BOSTON.

Respectfully represent the Suffolk Railroad Company, that they were incorporated by an act of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, passed May 30, 1857, and have organized thereunder. That said act provides in section eleventh thereof that "the said act shall be void so far as it relates to the right to construct said roads, unless the same shall be accepted by the City Council" within two years after the passage of said act.

Wherefore your petitioners pray your Honorable Council to accept the said act so as to give your petitioners the full benefit of said franchise.

GEO. H. PLUMMER,

President Suffolk Railroad Company.

BOSTON, *October* 18, 1858.

In Board of Aldermen, Oct. 18, 1858.

Read and referred to Aldermen Rich, Brewster and James, with such as the Common Council may join.

Sent down for concurrence.

J. M. WIGHTMAN, *Chairman.*

In Common Council, Oct. 21, 1858.

Concurred: and Messrs. Ford, J. Beal, Barry, Geo. P. French and Slade were joined.

S. W. WALDRON, JR., *President.*

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.

In the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven.

A N A C T

TO INCORPORATE THE SUFFOLK RAILROAD COMPANY.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:

SECTION 1. That George H. Plummer, Ebenezer Atkins, Edward F. Porter, David L. Webster, Asa Fisk, John G. Webster, and their associates and successors, are hereby made a corporation by the name of the Suffolk Railroad Company, with power to construct, maintain and use a railway or railways, with convenient single or double tracks, commencing at such central point or points in the city of Boston as shall be fixed by the Board of Aldermen of said city, with the assent of said corporation, expressed in writing and filed with said Board of Aldermen; thence upon and over such streets and highways of said city as shall from time to time be fixed and determined by said Board of Aldermen, with the written assent of said corporation filed as aforesaid, to some points at or near the western terminus of the Chelsea and each of the East Boston ferries: and again commencing at or near the eastern terminus of each of the East Boston ferries, thence upon and over Lewis, Border, Sumner, Meridian and Chelsea streets, or either of said streets, or such other streets and highways in East Boston as shall from time to time be fixed and determined by the Board

of Aldermen of said city, with the written assent of said corporation filed with said Board of Aldermen.

SEC. 2. All tracks of said railroad shall be laid at such distances from the sidewalks in said city as the Board of Aldermen, in their orders fixing the route of said railroad, may determine; and said corporation shall have power to fix, from time to time, such rates of compensation for transporting persons and property, as they may think expedient; and shall have all the powers and privileges, and be subject to all the duties, liabilities and restrictions, set forth in the forty-fourth chapter of the Revised Statutes; and *provided*, that any time after the expiration of one year from the opening for use of said railroad, in any street in which the same may be located, as provided by its charter, the City Council of the City of Boston may, by vote of the majority, determine as to the said track, that the same or any part thereof be discontinued; and thereupon the location shall be deemed revoked, in conformity with such vote of the City Council; *provided*, that such taking and removal shall be at the expense of the said railroad company. Notice to abutters on streets in which it may be proposed to lay the tracks of said corporation, shall be given by publication in one or more newspapers published in said city of Boston, of an order of notice from the Board of Aldermen of said city, fourteen days at least before the location of any such tracks.

SEC. 3. Said tracks or roads shall be operated and used by said corporation with horse power only. The Board of Aldermen of said city shall have power, at all times, to make all such regulations, as to rate of speed and mode of use of said tracks, as the public convenience and safety may require.

SEC. 4. Said corporation shall maintain and keep in repair such portion of the streets as shall be occupied by their tracks, and shall be liable for any loss or injury that any person may sustain by reason of any carelessness, neglect or misconduct of any its agents or servants, in the manage-

ment, construction or use of said track; and in case recovery shall be had against said city by reason of any such defect or want of repair, said corporation shall be liable to pay to said city any sums thus recovered against them, together with all costs and reasonable expenses incurred by said city, in the defence of any such suit or suits in which recovery may be had; and said corporation shall not encumber any portion of the streets not occupied by said road or tracks.

SEC. 5. If any person shall wilfully or maliciously injure said track or tracks, or obstruct said corporation in the use of said road or tracks, or the passing of the cars or carriages of said corporation thereon, such person, and all who shall be aiding or abetting therein, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars, or may be imprisoned in the common jail for a period not exceeding three months.

SEC. 6. If said corporation, or its agents or servants, shall wilfully or maliciously obstruct any highway, or the passing of any carriages over the same, such corporation shall be punished by a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars.

SEC. 7. The capital stock of said corporation shall not exceed three hundred thousand dollars, to be divided into shares of fifty dollars each; and no shares shall be issued for a less sum, to be actually paid in on each, than the par value of the shares which shall first be issued, without the written consent of each of the stockholders of said corporation.

SEC. 8. Such corporation shall have power to purchase and hold such franchises, personal estate and real estate, as may be convenient or necessary for the purposes of the transportation of passengers and freight between said termini, and for the management of said road.

SEC. 9. The said road shall be constructed and maintained in such form and manner, and upon such grade, as the Board of Aldermen of said city may, in their votes fixing and determining the routes thereof as aforesaid, prescribe and direct;

and whenever in the judgment of said railroad corporation it shall be necessary to alter the grade of any street so occupied by it, such alteration may be made at the sole expense of said corporation, provided the same shall be assented to by the Board of Aldermen of said city.

SEC. 10. Nothing in this act shall be construed to prevent the city authorities from entering upon and taking up any of the public streets or bridges traversed by said railroad, for the purposes for which they may now lawfully take up the same.

SEC. 11. This act shall be void so far as it relates to the right to construct said roads, unless the same shall be accepted by the City Council of said city, and also by the said corporation, and unless ten per centum of the capital stock thereof be paid in within two years after the passage thereof.

SEC. 12. Said corporation shall be deemed a railroad corporation so far as to be subject to make such annual returns to the Legislature as are or may be prescribed by law, but not to the other provisions of law in relation to railroad corporations.

SEC. 13. The City of Boston may, at any time during the continuance of the charter of the said corporation, and after ten years from the opening of any part of the road for use, purchase of the said corporation all franchise, property, rights and furniture of said corporation, by paying them therefor such a sum as will reimburse to each person who may be then a stockholder therein, the par value of his stock, together with a net profit of ten per cent. per annum from the time of the transfer of said stock to him on the books of the corporation, deducting the dividends received by said stockholder thereon.

SEC. 14. The corporation hereby created is authorized and empowered to lease or transfer all its property, rights and privileges, or any part thereof, or of its tracks, to any other like corporation now existing, or which may hereafter be

created, for the purpose of constructing a railroad track over and upon any part of the route contemplated by this act, on such terms and to such extent as may be mutually agreed upon between the parties; and make and execute any transfers, contracts or agreements that may be deemed necessary or proper for the purpose; and the corporation receiving such transfer shall thereupon have and hold the portion or property so transferred, with all the rights and privileges, and subject to the same restrictions and provisions as were applicable to this corporation.

SEC. 15. The existence of said corporation is hereby limited to the period of fifty years from the passage of this act: *provided, nevertheless*, that the Legislature may, at any time, repeal this act, or limit and restrict the powers herein granted.

House of Representatives, May 30th, 1857.

Passed to be enacted.

CHARLES A. PHELPS, *Speaker.*

In Senate, May 30th, 1857.

Passed to be enacted.

CHARLES W. UPHAM, *President.*

May 30th, 1857. Approved,

HENRY J. GARDNER.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE, *Boston, September 18th, 1857.*

A true copy,

Attest,

FRANCIS DE WITT,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

CITY OF BOSTON.

In Board of Aldermen, Thursday, Nov. 2, 1858.

The Joint Special Committee to whom was referred the petition of Geo. H. Plummer, President of the Suffolk Railroad Company, asking the acceptance of the act incorporating said Company, by the City Council, have considered the same and

R E P O R T ,

That in their judgment it is expedient for the City Council to accept said act of incorporation, and would recommend the passage of the accompanying Order.

For the Committee,

OTIS RICH, *Chairman.*

ORDERED : That the act of the Legislature of Massachusetts, passed May 30, 1857, and entitled "An act to incorporate the Suffolk Railroad Company," be and the same hereby is accepted by the City Council of Boston.





City Document.—No. 53.

CITY OF BOSTON.



BRIDGES.

ADDITIONAL APPROPRIATION.

1858.

CITY OF BOSTON.

November 27th, 1858.

The Committee on Bridges respectfully report to the City Council, that their appropriation is nearly exhausted, and that an addition of \$16,000 is necessary to carry them through the fiscal year.

The Dover Street Bridge, now being rebuilt, is 7,200 feet in length. 424 feet of this has been so far completed according to a plan made by the City Engineer, and approved by the Board of Aldermen in May last, and, as near as can be now estimated, will cost \$14,000, or \$33 02 per lineal foot.

76 lineal feet of Bridge is occupied by the draw and foundation, which will cost as follows :

Foundation of draw and piers,	\$7,600 00
Draw,	6,400 00

The remaining 700 feet has been built with stone wall and solid filling, and will cost \$18,000, or \$25 71 per lineal foot, making the total cost of the Bridge \$46,000.

The payments thus far made on account of this work have been - - - - - \$27,786 00

The payments thus far made on other Bridges have been as follows, viz :

New guards and other expenses on Federal	
Street Bridge, - - - - -	2,262 73
New wheels and track for Mt. Washing-	
ton Avenue Bridge, - - - - -	1,475 00
Other expenses on Bridges, - - -	328 43
Total payments, - - - - -	<u>\$31,852 16</u>

The estimated requirements are for the following purposes:

Completing the Dover Street Bridge, as follows:

L. A. Roby, for piles and timber,	-	-	\$2,118 23
O. T. Newcomb & Co., for stone,	-	-	3,133 15
Jesse Boynton, for labor in building bridge,			1,808 45
Timothy Hannon, for earth filling,	-	-	2,400 00
Luther Drew, for draw and extra work,	-	-	5,500 00
Smith, Felton & Co., for iron work,	-	-	1,250 00
Wm. Pope & Sons, for lumber,	-	-	1,000 00
House for Superintendent,	-	-	750 00
Mud covering of bridge,	-	-	245 00
			<u>\$18,204 83</u>
Repairs of Meridian Street Bridge,	-	-	1,500 00
Incidental expenses on Dover Street and other bridges, from 1 Nov. to 1 May, say,	-	-	2,443 01
			<u>\$22,147 84</u>
Deduct balance on hand,	-	-	6,147 84
Amount required,	-	-	<u><u>\$16,000 00</u></u>

For the Committee,

CHARLES EMERSON, *Chairman.*

City Document.—No. 54.

CITY OF BOSTON.



SCHOOLS.

ADDITIONAL APPROPRIATION.

1858.

In Common Council, Dec. 2, 1858.

Laid on the table, and ordered to be printed.

W. P. GREGG, *Clerk.*

CITY OF BOSTON.

Auditor's Office, Nov. 17, 1858.

S. W. WALDRON, JR., Esq., *President Common Council :*

SIR:— I have the honor of informing you, for the information of the City Council, that the appropriation for Grammar Schools and that for Primary Schools are nearly exhausted, and that additions are now needed to each.

The expenditure for the incidental expenses of the Grammar Schools thus far this year has been \$33,996, against \$31,816 for the same period (seven months) of last year. The original estimate for this financial year was \$45,000. Thirty-five thousand only was granted.

The incidental expenses of the Primary Schools have been, thus far, \$18,657 against \$23,586 last year. The amount asked for this year was \$28,000. The amount granted was only \$20,000.

I estimate that \$16,000 will be needed for the Grammar Schools, and \$20,000 for the Primary Schools, to carry us to the end of the year, 30th April next.

As there was no reserved fund granted for this year, and as there is no appropriation from which I can transfer the amounts wanted, our only resource seems to be to borrow the money. With that view I take the liberty of suggesting to the City Council the expediency of passing the annexed Order.*

Respectfully,

Your ob't servant,

ELISHA COPELAND,

Auditor of Accounts.

* Annexed was an Order authorizing the Treasurer to borrow \$36,000.

CITY OF BOSTON.

In Common Council, Nov. '18, 1858.

Read and referred to the Committee on Finance, with such as the Board of Aldermen may join, with instructions to report at the next meeting of the Common Council.

Sent up for concurrence.

S. W. WALDRON, JR., *President.*

In Board of Aldermen, Nov. 22, 1858.

Concurred: and Aldermen Peirce, Rich and Brewster were joined.

J. M. WIGHTMAN, *Chairman.*

CITY OF BOSTON.

The Committee to whom was referred the communication from the City Auditor respecting a deficiency in the appropriation for Schools, beg leave to submit a

REPORT.

The Committee, as organized for the consideration of this subject, consisted of the regular Finance Committee, together with a representation from the Board of Aldermen, thus consisting of the same individuals to whom was submitted, at the commencement of the financial year, the wants of the several departments, and who reported the Annual Appropriation bill.

In their examination of the whole subject at that time, they carefully examined each item, and to the best of their ability formed a judgment upon the prospective necessities of the city for the current year. They curtailed the estimates in a number of instances, amounting in all to over one hundred and forty thousand dollars, believing that the pecuniary pressure under which our citizens were laboring would justify the most rigid economy in the city expenditures. They regret to add that this effort on their part has not been met with a corresponding action on the part of some of the committees who have had charge of the public disbursements, and consequently there will be a necessity for additional loans to carry us through the fiscal year.

Unforeseen events will sometimes occur, which necessarily

demand a new appropriation, and in such cases aid is cheerfully granted; but in the common routine of official duty, the most jealous scrutiny should be held of every expenditure.

A wise policy dictates a judicious estimate of our expenses for a coming year, for it is the basis upon which we assess the tax upon our citizens; but if these specific appropriations are disregarded, a debt rapidly accumulates, which we are forced to pay, or else the honor and credit of the city would suffer.

If each committee would consider themselves as acting only in the relation of trustees, they would feel that they have not the moral right, except under extraordinary circumstances, to exceed the amount which has been put in their hands. The very fact that an estimate has been made, and the sum limited to a certain amount, should be a wholesome restraint upon those who have charge of an appropriation; and nothing but an extreme exigency should warrant a second appeal to the City Council.

The Committee have embraced the opportunity thus afforded to make these general observations, as it is their province and duty to guard the treasury of the city from any inconsiderate draft on its resources.

In regard to the special subject which was assigned for the consideration of the Committee, they would be governed by the same principles. The Committee did not recommend, at the commencement of the year, the grant of the full amount that was asked for by the School Board; they considered that they had the right which they exercised, to diminish or withhold any part of it, and their action was sanctioned by the City Council.

In this action they were not influenced by any want of courtesy to the School Committee, or any lack of interest in the cause of education, but were guided simply by an effort to reduce our expenses for the current year. They did not wish

to encroach upon any of the prerogatives which the laws of the Commonwealth justly give to the School Board in the control of the public schools, but it was our hope that they would cordially sympathize with us in this attempt to lessen our expenses.

A deficiency, however, has already occurred, and we are bound in honor to furnish the means to meet it.

The Committee would therefore recommend the passage of the accompanying Order, making an additional appropriation of Eighteen thousand dollars,—ten thousand for Grammar, and eight thousand for Primary Schools,—thus making, with this grant, a sum equal to the amount originally desired by the School Board.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

F. W. LINCOLN, JR.,
SILAS PEIRCE,
OSMYN BREWSTER,
J. M. WIGHTMAN,
OTIS RICH,
WILLIAM PARKMAN,
J. P. BRADLEE,
FRANCIS E. FAXON,
L. MILES STANDISH,
TISDALE DRAKE,
BENJ. F. PALMER,
JAS. H. BEAL.

CITY OF BOSTON.

In Common Council, Dec. 2, 1858.

ORDERED: That the Treasurer be and he hereby is authorized to borrow, under the direction of the Committee on Finance, the sum of Eighteen thousand dollars, and that the same be appropriated as follows:

For incidental expenses of the Grammar Schools, Ten thousand dollars.

For incidental expenses of the Primary Schools, Eight thousand dollars.

CITY OF BOSTON.



AN ORDINANCE

IN RELATION TO THE

ADMISSION OF PATIENTS INTO THE LUNATIC
HOSPITAL FOR COMPENSATION.

1858.

In Board of Aldermen, Sept. 13, 1858.

Referred to the Committee on Ordinances. Sent down for
concurrence.

J. M. WIGHTMAN, Chairman.

In Common Council, Sept. 30, 1858.

Concurred.

S. W. WALDRON, JR., President.

CITY OF BOSTON.

Boston, Sept. 13, 1858.

TO THE CITY COUNCIL OF BOSTON.

By a statute of the Commonwealth, chapter 281 of the acts of 1857, "the City of Boston, by and through the agency of the Board of Visitors of the Boston Lunatic Hospital, or by and through any other agency which shall be established therefor by the City Council of the City of Boston, may admit into said hospital, as patients, insane persons who are not paupers, upon such terms and conditions, and for such compensation as may, from time to time, be fixed by said City Council or by the authority thereof."

I am directed to request that an Ordinance may be adopted fixing the "terms and conditions" and rates of compensation upon which said patients may be admitted to the Hospital in conformity with the foregoing, or that this Board may be vested with the necessary power.

Respectfully, &c.,

MOSES KIMBALL, *Pres.*

CITY OF BOSTON.

The Committee on Ordinances to whom was referred the communication of the Directors of the Public Institutions asking for the passage of an Ordinance enabling them to admit "pay patients" to the Boston Lunatic Hospital, have considered the subject, and recommend the passage of the accompanying Ordinance.

For the Committee,

CHAS. EMERSON, *Chairman.*

AN ORDINANCE

RELATING TO THE ADMISSION OF PATIENTS INTO THE BOSTON
LUNATIC HOSPITAL FOR COMPENSATION.

Be it ordained by the Aldermen and Common Council of the City of Boston in City Council assembled, as follows:—

That the Board of Directors for Public Institutions be and they hereby are authorized and empowered to admit into the Boston Lunatic Hospital, as patients, insane persons who are not paupers, upon such terms and conditions, and for such rate of compensation, not less than three dollars a week for each such patient, as the said Board may deem expedient.

City Document.—No. 56.

CITY OF BOSTON.



PUBLIC BUILDINGS.
ADDITIONAL APPROPRIATION.
1858.

CITY OF BOSTON.

In Common Council, Dec. 8, 1858.

The Joint Standing Committee upon Public Buildings
respectfully

REPORT,

That the sum of Six thousand dollars will be needed, in addition to the original appropriation for Public Buildings, to meet the necessary expenses of the year. This arises from the fact that while the amount appropriated for the purpose of changing the basement of Faneuil Hall to a market was but five thousand dollars, the sum authorized to be expended therefor by the City Council was ten thousand dollars, which renders the above amount of six thousand dollars requisite for the payment of repairs made upon other Public Buildings; and they therefore respectfully ask that this sum may be appropriated therefor.

For the Committee,

BENJAMIN JAMES, *Chairman.*

City Document.—No. 57.

CITY OF BOSTON.



COMMUNICATION

FROM THE

COCHITUATE WATER BOARD.

1858.

In Common Council, Dec. 8, 1858.

Read and ordered to be printed.

Attest:

W. P. GREGG, *Clerk.*

CITY OF BOSTON.

TO THE CITY COUNCIL OF BOSTON.

On the 1st inst. the Cochituate Water Board addressed to the Honorable Board of Mayor and Aldermen a communication upon the subject of using the Cochituate Water for the purpose of flowing a skating area upon the low portion of the Common. This was done with the view of showing the said Board the great hazard, that would certainly attend the experiment, to the efficiency of the high service in the different parts of the city, and especially to that on Beacon Hill; and also the danger that would result from a probable deficiency of water in cases of fire. It was hoped that the facts and the views of this Board, therein stated, would serve to arrest action upon the subject — at least, till the danger would be better examined and understood.

That communication was referred to the Joint Committee on Water and the Committee on the Common and Malls, to confer with the Water Board and to report. Such conference has taken place, at which this Board reiterated its reasons for withholding its approval of acquiescence in the project. That double committee has made its report, offering an order directing the Water Board to furnish water as originally proposed, to the extent at least of one million gallons per day. This order has passed the Board of Aldermen, and has been sent down for concurrence to the Common Council.

In this position of the order this Board looks hopefully but confidently to the wisdom, discretion, and conservative sentiment of the lower branch of the City Council. It invokes the most careful examination of facts, and the most weighty consideration of consequences. The safety and convenience of a

large population, comprising, as a class, our most wealthy and highly taxed citizens, may be deeply affected by the vote that may be given. And if the scheme be allowed to be consummated, who can foresee and measure the evils that may accrue?

The former communication to the Mayor and Aldermen was prepared in great haste; its statements were necessarily general, there not being time to recur to particulars. By those who have attentively read that communication, it will be remembered that the great objection to the execution of the projected scheme is, that it must most inevitably jeopardize the supply of the reservoirs, and consequently the efficiency of the high service in the different portions of the city, and especially upon Beacon Hill. In relation to Beacon Hill Reservoir and high service, this Board begs leave to reiterate its remarks and to strengthen its statements by the following facts.

The winter of 1856-57 was one of unusual severity; but another of equal or even greater severity may be upon us in each successive recurrence of the season. Dec. 19th, 1856, there was of water in the reservoir, in the morning,

	ft.	in.
	1	10
noon,	1	10
night,	1	2, or less than 200,000

gallons all day.

	ft.	in.
On Dec. 20th, morning,	0	8
noon,	0	8
night,	0	10, a quantity almost

too small for calculation.

At a previous date, say 12th of same month, in the morning there was

	ft.	in.
	2	8
noon,	1	10
night,	2	2, a quantity liable to

be entirely exhausted by the slightest emergency.

We proceed to the next month, January, 1857. Passing over a very fluctuating record from a very small quantity to a satisfactory supply, we find on the

		ft.	in.		
19th,	morning,	2	4		
	noon,	1	0		
	night,	1	0	below the bottom.	
20th,	morning,	1	0	"	"
	noon,	2	0	"	"
	night,	0	2	"	"

Here for two days the average in the reservoir was nothing at all; but was a minus quantity. While for the next two days the average was less than 2 ft. 6 in., we come to the record of the 23d as follows:

	morning,	2	9		
	noon,	1	6		
	night,	4	6	below the bottom.	
24th inst.,	morning,	5	0	"	"
	noon,	6	0	"	"
	night,	1	0	"	"
25th inst.,	morning,	1	6	above	"
	noon,	1	2	below	the bottom.
	night,	0	3	"	"
26th inst.,	morning,	5	0	"	"
	noon,	2	0	"	"
	night,	1	8	"	"
27th inst.,	morning,	0	6	"	"
	noon,	0	2	"	"
	night,	0	11	above.	

Here then is the exhibition of nine consecutive days, when, though on two days there was an average of near $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet in the reservoir, yet as a whole there was none at all on an average, but on the contrary quite a minus quantity,—the water not being nearly up to the bottom. Are any words needed from this Board? — and if needed, could any be adequate, to portray the frightful damage that might have occurred from fire under such circumstances?

The order which has passed the Aldermen directs the Water Board to furnish water "not to exceed 1,000,000 gallons per day, unless a greater quantity may be necessary, and can be furnished without detriment to the public interest." Up to the limit of 1,000,000 gallons per day the order is mandatory upon this Board, let the consequence be what it may.

Now five feet of water in the reservoir is about equivalent to 1,000,000 gallons. Whenever, therefore, the water falls five feet in the reservoir, 1,000,000 gallons have been expended, together with what has been introduced during the time of the fall. But the reservoir will be so near to the proposed aperture for the discharge of the water that the current into the city will be greatly checked, and nearly the whole quantity will come from the reservoir; and the draft of 1,000,000 gallons will reduce the water nearly five feet.

The fluctuation in the depth of water in the reservoir is great—unaccountably so from any apparent reasons. Besides the fluctuation in the quantity that may be supposed to arise from use, that arising from the variable temperature and which may be properly regarded as indicative of waste or economy, is striking. A sudden cold snap, which induces in the water takers a fear that their fixtures will be frozen up, operates like magic on the depth of water in the reservoir; and a million of gallons will disappear very suddenly. For example, on the night of December 6th, 1856, there were seven feet eleven inches of water in the reservoir, and in the morning of the 7th, two feet eleven inches. Here between the last observation at night and the first in the next morning there were lost 1,000,000 gallons, besides what flowed into the city during the time. In the absence of any other apparent cause, this loss is attributed to the severe cold weather; and it is strongly admonitory of what may take place even earlier in the season than this present writing. If *to-day* with seven feet eleven inches in the reservoir, this Board should turn

1,000,000 gallons upon the skating ground in obedience to the City Government, and thus reduce the level to two feet eleven inches; and *to-night* we should have a change of temperature that would require an expenditure of another million, how could the demand be furnished, and how could the evil of the result be measured? But for anything that can be foreseen, this may result at any time, just as surely and as naturally as the consumption occurred on the 6th and 7th of December, 1856. And this most perfectly illustrates the hazards attending the execution of the order — hazards which no prudence can foresee in our variable climate, and no wisdom can guard against.

In the cold season of 1856–57, beside the days before named, when the water was extremely low, or there was none at all in the reservoir, there were forty-one days when the water was not over five feet deep; and of course, had this Board been required to draw a million gallons for skating purposes on these days, there would have been that number of days added to the list when there was no water in the reservoir,— making, in all, fifty.

This Board is not unaware of the popular pressure for this measure — a pressure which it is much more agreeable to yield to than to resist. To account for this popularity it is well to consider that probably more than four-fifths (if not a much larger proportion) of the population of Boston live at an elevation above marsh level not exceeding sixty feet. Four-fifths of all the population are sure of a constant supply, and are in no danger of being affected by any amount of waste or consumption. Hence four men out of every five, and indeed, probably a much larger proportion, being entirely and absolutely out of harm's way, may well be ready and urgent for the experiment.

Without intending to imply that the masses who favor this experiment, and who are not liable to suffer by it, are selfish above all others, the present effervescence illustrates in a

striking manner the facility with which popular favor can be brought to operate for a measure when all the hazard must fall upon a few, and not in the least degree upon the many.

Inasmuch as the original order of the Aldermen only contemplated the use of the water when its diversion would not affect injuriously the high service, some persons cannot see why it should not be executed. From the statements made by this Board it would appear that there is no time when such a diversion of water may not injuriously affect the high service—especially at the season when the diversion is proposed. If any one has the prescience to know what the state of the weather will be to-night or to-morrow, it would be an easy matter to settle all questions affecting the use of the water to-day. But until such prescience exists, and in such a form as to be worthy of public confidence, no degree of foresight and sagacity can render the proposed diversion free from liability to imminent hazard. In this case, as in others, “caution is the parent of safety.”

The policy of the State, in granting the power to construct the Boston Water Works, and to “regulate the use of the said water within the said city,” and the policy hitherto pursued by the city in appointing suitable agents to supervize said works, and to continue the regulation of the use of said water, have been eminently conservative. The act itself provides that “Whenever the said office of Commissioners shall cease — all the rights, powers and authority given to the city of Boston by this act, shall be exercised by the said city — in such manner, and by such agents, officers, and servants, as the City Council shall from time to time ordain, appoint, and direct.” Owing to the rapid execution of the work, the office of the Commissioners ceased unexpectedly near the close of the year 1849. Before they had suitable time to mature a permanent plan, the City Council passed a temporary ordinance, “to continue in force for one year from its passage, and no longer,” creating a Water Board of three, and appoint-

ing upon it three prominent employees of the said Commissioners, viz: Mr. Chesborough, Mr. Whitwell and Mr. Richards, who, with the Joint Standing Committee on Water, were to have charge of the trust hitherto vested in the former Commissioners. Before the year expired, the original ordinance establishing this Board was passed, October 31st, 1850, and supplementary acts have been passed in 1851 and 1854.

Since the commencement of the Water Works every thing relating to the acquisition, care, control and use of the water has possessed a peculiar interest to the people of Boston. The State first created offices which the city filled with eminent citizens, deemed to be well qualified for the discharge of the trusts reposed in them. They did not disappoint the public expectation, but by diligence and energy effected the marvellous result of accomplishing their work in about two years.

When their trusts came to an end, the City Government did not hatch up a hasty and perhaps ill-digested frame of operation for the future management of this great and important and thoroughly appreciated interest, but committed its temporary management to three persons well known, and of whose skill and capacity the people had full knowledge. This arrangement gave full time for the preparation and enactment of such a plan as might be safely taken to be permanent. Offices were created for the reception of the great trusts devolving upon the city in the care, control, distribution and use of the water. These offices were filled by the selection of gentlemen supposed to be qualified by previous acquaintance with municipal affairs, for the faithful and intelligent supervision of the matters committed to them.

This Board was first constructed by one past Mayor, four past Aldermen, one effective member of the Common Council, one other eminent citizen not perhaps familiar with city affairs, but who was in public estimation well qualified for

the position. And the same class of incumbents have been continued to the present time. It has been a rare thing for an individual to be put upon the Board, who has not attained knowledge and standing in the community by repeated and acceptable performance of service in some branch or department of the City Government. The members of the present Board certainly have indulged the idea that they offered in their respective characters, acquired in the public service, a guaranty that their duties would be honestly and faithfully performed; and that they were selected to fill the Board, and have the large additional trust of supervizing the laying of the new main to Brookline, precisely on account of their respective characters thus obtained.

Allow this Board, therefore, in conclusion, to put in the most serious manner, the question, whether it is wise, and whether it is expedient, under the stimulus perhaps of outside pressure, for the City Council, now for the first time, to step in and assume and exercise the power of controlling the use of the water in a particular case, (a power which in general is clearly reposed in this Board); and for no other apparent reason than because this Board cannot, in the exercise of fidelity to its trusts, either propose or invite any compromise on the matter of a supply, where it believes that no supply can be given without hazard to the public interest; and in this manner, and for the carrying of a particular point, to impair the discretion, control the judgment, and annihilate the just independence of this Board.

JNO. H. WILKINS, *President*.
SAMUEL HATCH,
THOMAS P. RICH,
EBENEZER JOHNSON,
SAMUEL HALL,
TISDALE DRAKE.

City Document.—No. 58.

CITY OF BOSTON.



MOUNT HOPE CEMETERY.

ADDITIONAL APPROPRIATION.

1858.

CITY OF BOSTON.

The Trustees of Mount Hope Cemetery, having expended the appropriation made by the City Council for the current financial year, and requiring an additional appropriation to meet the expenses of the Cemetery, respectfully present, herewith, a detailed statement of the expenditures, receipts and earnings to the present time; and also some of the reasons why a further appropriation is rendered necessary at this time.

On the election of the Trustees by the City Council, in February last, they endeavored to inform themselves in relation to the condition of the Cemetery, and what would be required to render the property useful and valuable to the city. The trustees entered upon their duties with a limited experience in regard to the ways and means of carrying on an extensive Cemetery of this kind, and it was necessary for them to rely upon the Superintendent for the various items upon which to base their estimate to present to the City Council. In this estimate the Trustees confined themselves to the *net* amount of the specific items furnished by the Superintendent, and made no allowance for contingent expenses that might occur from further experience and examination by the Trustees. The information derived from the Superintendent was the result of his long experience, and has proved correct upon all the matters contemplated in the original estimate. But, since they have had charge of the Cemetery, the Trustees have found it necessary to meet, and to incur other expenses than those contemplated when the estimate

was prepared; and it is for these unanticipated causes of expenditure that they have been compelled to apply to the City Council for an additional appropriation.

When the estimate was presented, the Trustees had not made any arrangements for the "City Lot," or for the "Public Lot," the expense of which, and the new wall and grading on the rear line of the Cemetery amounted to more

than - - - - -	\$1,100 00
Earth bank and hedge, new iron fence and entrance gates on the front line of Cemetery, - -	3,000 00
Additional labor of men and teams, including purchase of extra yoke of oxen, upwards of -	1,000 00
Outstanding bills previous to May 1, 1858, not included in estimate, about - - - -	1,600 00
Incidental expenses, at least - - - -	500 00
Making a grand total of - - - - -	<u>\$7,200 00</u>

which was not included or anticipated in the estimate.

The new gate and fence at the entrance of the Cemetery might have been dispensed with for a year or two by repairing the wooden structure, which is now so usefully and appropriately located at the rear entrance, but the importance of rendering the Cemetery of the City of Boston creditable to its municipality, and attractive to its citizens, and the favorable terms upon which the stone and iron work could *now* be obtained, were sufficient inducements to cause the Trustees to have it erected forthwith.

The thorough and substantial manner in which the work has been executed is most satisfactory; and as in this, so in all other improvements in and about the Cemetery, the Trustees have endeavored to have every thing done well. If in doing this, and for other reasons already alluded to, they have exceeded their appropriation, they trust that the City Council will attribute it to their inexperience in making the estimates, and not to want of judgment in the expendi-

tures, particularly as they are able to show so favorable a return for the investment.

In conclusion, they would respectfully request the City Council to examine the accounts herewith submitted, both as to the expenditures and the income, which, they have reason to believe, will be sufficient to satisfy the Council that the additional appropriation, asked for by the Trustees, is both expedient and reasonable.

JOSEPH M. WIGHTMAN,

Chairman of the Board of Trustees,

Mt. Hope Cemetery.

BOSTON, Dec. 13, 1858.

CITY OF BOSTON.

ACCOUNT OF EXPENDITURES

By the Trustees of Mount Hope Cemetery since May 1st, 1858; and an estimate of the amount required to carry them through the present financial year.

Grading and preparing two acres of ground, and enclosing with a hedge fence, for a "CITY Lot" for the burial of the city poor, - -	\$508 02
Blasting rocks, and building new stone wall, removing old gate and fence, and grading and finishing the rear line of the Cemetery, - -	316 00
Grading, preparing and enclosing the "PUBLIC Lot," in which graves are sold, - - -	206 25
200 slate stones for numbering the graves in the "PUBLIC Lot," - - - - -	80 00
Laying foundation for entrance gate, including labor, stone and cement, - - - -	143 95
Setting gate posts and stone work, including lead for joints, &c., - - - -	146 48
Labor on earth bank and hedge on inside of front walk of Cemetery, - - - -	98 00
934 loads of loam, and 2000 privet plants for bank and hedge, - - - -	283 50
<i>Amount carried forward,</i>	<u>\$1,782 20</u>

<i>Amount brought forward,</i>	\$1,782 20
Labor in Nursery and Plantation of trees and plants, transplanting trees, &c., - - -	142 00
New trees, plants and seeds for nursery, &c., -	46 60
Laying foundation of tool house, and grading stone yards, - - - - -	88 00
Digging, carting and laying stone walls for barn and barn-yard, - - - - -	181 00
Carpenter's work on barn and tool house, - -	612 90
Lumber for " " - -	991 64
Painting outside of " " - -	270 13
Nails and hardware for " " - -	106 51
Blacksmith's work for " " - -	14 00
Windows for " " - -	34 90
Lightning rods for barn, - - - - -	48 82
Proprietors of Mt. Hope Cemetery for tools and implements purchased of them, - - -	131 00
Spades, shovels, hoes, rakes, picks, crowbars, hammers, plows, horse and ox carts, yokes, stone drags, chains, &c., used in grading, &c.,	529 27
One horse and two yoke of oxen, - - -	425 00
Hire of horses and oxen for extra labor, - -	95 49
Gunpowder and fuse for blasting rocks, - -	82 08
Carting and expresses, - - - - -	16 00
Blacksmith, making and repairing stone tools, -	143 69
Shoeing horses, oxen, repairing carts, &c., -	88 90
Hay and grain for horses and cattle, - -	353 25
Surveying and making plans of Cemetery, - -	118 96
Blank books and stationery for Clerk and Supt.,	32 43
Coach hire, omnibuses, &c., for Trustees and City Government, - - - - -	176 45
Coal and furniture for Superintendent's office, -	51 43
Sundry small bills and incidental expenses, -	350 75
On account of iron fence, - - - - -	325 00
<i>Amount carried forward,</i>	<u>\$7,238 40</u>

<i>Amount brought forward,</i>	\$7,238 40
Monthly pay rolls for labor expended on grading one hundred and twenty-six lots; and one hundred and twenty-seven rods of avenues and walks, with drains, &c., - - - -	5,109 12
Salary of Superintendent from May 1 to Dec. 1, 1858, - - - - -	583 34
<i>Amount expended, - - - -</i>	<i>\$12,930 86</i>
<i>Unexpended balance, - - - -</i>	<i>69 14</i>
<i>Original appropriation, - - - -</i>	<i><u>\$13,000 00</u></i>

AMOUNT WANTED.

Bill of Granite Co. for boundary stones for "lots," - - - - -	\$1,400 00
Balance due on account of new gateway and fence, - - - - -	2,375 50
Balance of Superintendent's salary, Dec. 1 to May 1, 1859, - - - - -	416 67
Pay rolls for labor from Dec. 1 to May 1, 1859,	1,000 00
Sundries for balance, - - - - -	307 83
	<u>\$5,500 00</u>

The income and cash earnings, not available to the Trustees, but which should be *credited* to Mount Hope Cemetery, on account of the appropriation of the City Council May 1, 1858, are nearly \$12,000, viz:

Cash paid to City Treasurer, as follows:

For graves in "Public lot," digging graves, &c.,	\$564 00
Eight full size lots at \$100 each, - - -	800 00
Ten lots, less than 300 square feet each, - -	630 00
Amount from Overseers of the Poor for burials in the "City lot" to their order, -	121 00
<i>Amount carried forward,</i>	<i>\$2,115 00</i>

<i>Amount brought forward,</i>	\$2,115 00
Amounts due for lots and grading, - - -	1,070 00
Besides the lots sold, the following, which have been graded the present year, are now ready for sale, viz :	
Eighty-three full lots, 300 sq. ft. each, at \$100,	8,300 00
Eight half lots, 150 sq. ft. each, at \$60, - -	480 00
	<u>\$11,965 00</u>

The value of the Cemetery has also been permanently increased by the following additions and improvements made during the year, viz :

Laying out and grading City and Public lot, -	\$1,100 00
Barn, tool house and stone yard, - - -	2,325 00
New bank and hedge, trees and plants, - -	475 00
New granite and iron entrance gates, and stone walls, - - - - -	3,000 00
Horse, oxen, tools and implements, - - -	1,000 00
New avenues and walks, - - - - -	2,000 00
	<u>\$9,900 00</u>
To this add earnings as above, - - - -	11,935 00
And we have in return for appropriations, -	\$21,835 00
From which deduct appropriations made May 1st, and addition now asked, - - - -	18,500 00
Which shows a balance of - - -	<u>\$3,335 00</u>

City Document.—No. 59.

CITY OF BOSTON.



RULES AND REGULATIONS

FOR THE

INTERNAL GOVERNMENT OF THE HOUSE OF CORRECTION,
APPROVED BY THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS
FOR PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS,

DEC. 17, 1858.

RULES AND REGULATIONS.

DUTIES OF THE DEPUTY MASTER.

During the absence of the Master, the charge of the prison devolves upon the Deputy, and he is responsible for its good order, and the preservation of its discipline; he must not absent himself from the prison during the time that the convicts are not in their cells, without permission of the Master.

Whenever the Master and Deputy shall be absent or sick, and unable to attend to their duties, the charge of the prison devolves on the Receiving Officer. The Deputy Master is an assistant to the Master, and has a general and constant superintending care of all but the pecuniary affairs of the prison, especially its police and discipline; and is responsible to the Master, that his orders and all the internal rules and regulations are strictly observed; and to that end he must, if possible, always be present at the opening and closing of the prison, and also attend in the chapel during the performance of religious services.

The Deputy must be constantly moving about the establishment, visiting frequently the workshops, kitchen, solitary prison, hospitals, and all departments of the prison.

He must enforce obedience, on the part of the convicts, to the officers; and also endeavor to secure the assiduous attention of the officers to their various duties; and report to the Master all violations of discipline, or rectify them in a prompt and decisive manner; but he must consult the Master in all cases where he feels the least doubt as to the proper course to be pursued.

In deciding on the propriety and extent of punishment necessary to be inflicted on offenders, during the absence of the Master, the Deputy must be governed by the Master's example; endeavoring to exercise a just degree of lenity, and yet without shrinking from the faithful discharge of a highly responsible and very unpleasant duty; always keeping within the limits of a sound discretion, and the laws of the Commonwealth; making due allowance for possible ignorance of duty on the part of the convict.

He must, under direction of the Master, announce, every Saturday afternoon, by a notification placed on the bulletin board, the time of ringing the first bell in the morning, for the ensuing week.

He must make up and present to the Master, on the morning of every day, a report, closed at seven o'clock of the preceding day, stating therein all cases of punishment and the occasion of it; the number of convicts in solitary confinement; the names, duty, and stations of the officers composing the prior night-guard; together with any important occurrences, worthy of notice, that may have taken place within the precincts of the prison during the preceding twenty-four hours.

On receiving convicts pursuant to sentence, he must read or cause to be read and explained to them, such extracts from the Rules and Regulations of the prison as may be necessary to enable them to understand their duty and the discipline to which they are to be subjected. He must assign to them their cells, and must station them in the department of labor assigned by the Master.

He will grant leave of absence to the officers after the prisoners are locked in their cells at night, which he will regulate by the roll board, containing the names of all the officers; those to whom leave of absence is granted, he will designate by a white pin placed opposite their names, and those whose duty it is to examine the cells and sleep in the

prison, he will designate by a colored pin placed in the same manner, each in his turn.

He must be present in the yard while the prisoners are moving to and from the prison. He must see that the fires, and the steam of the workshops, are properly attended.

On finding, by the reports of the officers, that the whole number of convicts are given in, he must take charge of the keys for the night, and see them delivered to the proper officer in the morning.

C L E R K .

The Clerk must give constant attention to the interests of the institution, and the duties of his office.

He must keep the books of the institution, conformably to such plans as may be adopted by the Board.

He must keep a distinct account with each department of the prison, so as readily to know the result of their operations. He must attend to the subsidiary books in the different departments, and be positive that they are accurate, and attend to the daily and weekly returns and records, and perform all necessary writing for the prison.

He must be present during the hours of labor, unless excused by the Master, and receive the reports of the officers of divisions on locking up at night, and do all the writing the Master may require; also, wait upon visitors around the institution.

R E C E I V I N G O F F I C E R .

The Receiving Officer must receive all male convicts when committed, and examine them in receiving room; he must cause them to be divested of all clothing and thoroughly washed, and have their hair cut if needed, and their whiskers

and beard shaved off. He must carefully examine the effects of the prisoners, and make an entry of every article belonging to them in a book kept for that purpose; after such entry is made, he must read the same, naming each article, to the prisoner, which, if correct, he will cause the convict to certify to the same by signing his name to the entry.

He must have their clothing cleansed and placed away, to be restored to them on being discharged, and on receipt of the same he will cause them to sign their names.

He must superintend the bathing of all male prisoners every Saturday, distributing clean clothes, and must be particular that they are properly clothed.

He must examine the clothing of all who are to be discharged, to see if they have sufficient to make them comfortable; if destitute, he must report the same to the Master.

He must conduct all female convicts to the Receiving Matron of the female department, and discharge all male convicts on expiration of sentence, according to a list which he will receive from time to time. He must have a superintending care of the prison and hospital, and be particularly careful that they are kept in proper order; he must distribute rations to all in solitary confinement; he must attend regularly upon the physician during his visits to the institution, and attend to the delivery of such medicines as the physician may prescribe.

He must be present, if desired, in the yard when the female convicts are passing to and from the prison, and perform such other duty as the Master shall require.

RELIEF OFFICER.

The officer in charge of the Guard House will relieve the Shop officers as often as is necessary; he will be notified by the striking of the bell of the shop where his presence is required.

He must be particular to notice all teams that enter the yard, and superintend them during the time they remain.

He must frequently look from the Guard House windows and notice the conduct of convicts who may be within his observation, and prevent any intercourse between them or with visitors about the yard.

He must see that the night buckets and water cans are thoroughly cleansed, and the yard kept in proper order. He must, when the bell rings for the convicts to leave the prison or work shops, be particular to see that all the gates are locked, and assist in marching the convicts to and from the prison, and perform such other duties as the Master may require.

SHOP OFFICERS.

There shall be two officers in the whip shop, two in the shoe shop, one in the upper shoe shop, and one in the nail shop. They must keep a list of the men under their charge, with the number of the cell occupied by the convict opposite his name, and upon locking up, morning, noon and night, must note the absence of any prisoner from his cell, and immediately report the same to the Master or Deputy.

They must march their men to and from the prison in close order, taking the lock-step, and must use their utmost endeavors to enforce perfect non-intercourse, and obedience to all the rules and regulations necessary for their government. They must require from the convicts a uniform, sober and orderly deportment.

They must not allow the convicts to make any inquiries relative to any subject not immediately connected with their duty, employment or wants.

They must not allow the prisoners to speak or to hold any conversation with each other, or to leave their work without

permission. Nor shall they allow them to speak to, or gaze at visitors, but see that they labor diligently and in silence.

They are not to leave their shop on any pretext, without being relieved.

They must, when the bell rings for leaving work, see that the convicts wash in squads, form them in a line, face to the front and count, and on entering the work shop before commencing work will face to the front and count.

They must enter the names of all who are brought into the shop and placed under their charge, and keep a correct account of the time of labor of each convict in a book for that purpose.

They must personally see the men under their charge securely locked in their cells at night; must sleep in the prison, examine the cells at night, and unlock them in the morning, each in his turn, and perform such other duties as the Master may require.

The officer of the nail shop must close in and let out the convicts when entering or leaving the prison, must examine the cells, and report to the Master or Deputy all unnecessary dirt or marks; and he must be particular that the convicts observe the rules required of them in this particular.

When the officers of the shop desire the presence of the Relief officer, they will strike the bell once, and in case of any trouble in the shop, or anything requiring the presence of the Master or Deputy, they will strike the bell twice.

The officer is strictly ordered to commence examining the door of every cell and the clothing of every prisoner, within fifteen minutes after the bell rings for retiring.

ASSISTANT YARD OFFICER.

The Assistant Yard officer has charge of the men at work in the yard; and when the convicts are taking their

meals, he will be stationed near the ration door, so that he can see each convict as he takes his ration. He will stand watch at night with the prison watchman until ten o'clock, and perform such other duties as the Master may require.

WATCHMAN IN THE PRISON.

It is the duty of the Watchman in the prison, during the night, to keep moving round the block of cells in a silent manner, that he may be able to detect any unnecessary noise. And it is strictly enjoined upon him not to hold the least conversation with the prisoners, or suffer them to speak to him, except to make known their immediate necessary wants, and to use his utmost exertion to suppress noise of any kind, and to report to the Master or Deputy any violation of the rules and regulations of the prison by the convicts while in their cells. In no case shall a convict be taken out of his cell at night unless ordered by the Master or Deputy.

If necessary to summon the officers to the prison during the night, he must strike the yard bell or the officers' bell three times. He must drive a pin regulated by the watch clock every half hour during the night, commencing at eight o'clock.

During the day he must examine the cells, and be particular to note all marks, scratches or defacement of the same. He must distribute all bed clothing, and the small stores allowed to each cell, and see that the prison is kept in proper order.

His night duty in the prison will commence as soon as the men are locked in their cells, where he will remain until three and a half o'clock in the morning, or until relieved; and will go on duty again at eleven o'clock in the forenoon. He must not leave the prison at night, on any pretext, without being relieved, and he must perform such other duties as the Master may require.

WATCHMAN IN THE YARD.

It is the duty of the Watchman in the yard to be constantly moving about the yard and shops. His night duty will commence as soon as the convicts are locked in their cells. At eight o'clock he must strike the hour with the shop bell; and every half hour he must drive a pin which is regulated by the watch clock in the office. He must visit regularly each shop between the time of driving his pins. He must ring the bell in the morning, according to instruction placed on the bulletin board, and during the day he must tend the outer gate, and perform such other duty as the Master may require.

While the watchman is stationed at the gate, he must not admit any person unless he has a permit from the Board of Directors, or inquires for the Master or some other officer of the institution. He must be very particular to notice the conduct of strangers who pass into the yard, and they should always be directed to the office, and never be suffered to walk or loiter about the yard.

WATCHMAN IN THE ATTIC.

It is the duty of the Watchman in the attic to see that the convicts keep silence, and that they retire at the proper hour. He must be particular to see that his arms are kept clean and in order, ready for use at any time; and he is constantly to keep in mind that it is required of him, at all hazards, to prevent any prisoner from making his escape, and perform such other duty through the day as the Master may direct.

BAKER.

The Baker has charge of the bake house, and of all property which may be deposited therein. He is particularly required to keep the bake house clean, and in proper order, and must make and keep on hand a supply of bread in such quantities as the Master may direct. He must not absent himself from the bake house during working hours, without first obtaining permission of the Master. He is required to keep an account of flour and meal received for the Prison, and to report to the Master on Saturday of each week, the quantity on hand and the amount used the current week.

FEMALE SUPERVISOR.

The Female Supervisor has the superintendence of all domestic arrangements of the house, and direction of the operations of the kitchen, in the preparation of food for the officers and matrons of the institution. She must be careful of all goods, property, and furniture committed to her charge, that they be not wasted, nor unnecessarily injured.

MATRON IN SHOP.

The Matron of the shop has charge of the prisoners while in the work shop, and must use her utmost endeavors to prevent intercourse, and enforce obedience to the rules and regulations necessary for their government.

She must not allow them to speak or hold any conversation with each other, or to leave their work without permission. She must be present at the opening and closing of the prison, at all times, and must assist in locking the cells at night.

When the bell rings for leaving work, she must call them by divisions to wash, form them in a line and march to the prison.

She must be present in chapel during religious exercises, and must assist in marching the convicts to and from the chapel. She must be on watch in prison one night in every four, until nine o'clock, or until relieved, and oftener if required.

She must detail the convicts for their different departments of labor, and see that the work shop is kept in proper order. She must instruct the convicts in their labor, and see that the property is not wasted or misapplied, and report any violation of the rules to the Master or Deputy. She must keep a book containing the names of all the female convicts, with a table showing every day's labor performed, and also the articles made for others, and the work done for the institution.

RECEIVING MATRON.

The Receiving Matron must receive all female convicts when committed, and examine them in the bathing room. She must cause them to be thoroughly washed, and shall carefully examine the effects of the convicts, and make an entry of every article belonging to them in a book kept for that purpose. After the entry is made she will read the same, naming every article, which, if correct, she will cause the convict to certify to the same by signing her name. She must have their clothing cleanse^d and put away, and restored to them on being discharged.

She must discharge all female convicts according to a list which she will receive from time to time. She must attend to the washing, mending and making of the prison clothing, and to the distribution of the bed clothing for the female convicts, and see that her department is kept clean and in proper order.

She must be particular to see that all public property in her charge is not wasted or misapplied.

She must be present in the chapel during the performance of religious services, and assist in marching the convicts to and from the prison.

She must be present at the opening and closing of the prison, and shall be on watch at night in regular turn, until nine o'clock, or until relieved, and perform such other duties as the Master may require.

MATRON IN PRISON KITCHEN.

The Matron in prison kitchen has charge of the cooking department and must see that all food for the prisoners be properly cooked, and she is particularly required to see that nothing is wasted, and that the rations are properly distributed. She will have charge of the prison, and must examine the cells and note all marks, scratches, or any defacement of the same, and report to the Master or Deputy.

She must sleep in the prison, and must see that the cooks are let out at the proper hour in the morning. She must be present in the kitchen during the distribution of rations, and report all violations of rules to the Master or Deputy.

She must be particular to see that her department is kept clean and in proper order, and that the floor is washed every day.

ASSISTANT MATRON.

The Assistant Matron has the charge of the female hospital, and must attend regularly upon the physician during his visits to the hospital, and to the delivery of such medicines as he may prescribe.

She is particularly required to see that the hospital is kept clean and in proper order. She will assist the Matron of the shop in her various duties, sleep in the prison, and assist in locking and unlocking the cells.

She must be present in the chapel during religious exercises, and assist in marching the convicts to and from the prison.

She must be on watch in the prison at night in regular turn, and perform such other duties as the Master may require.

Each officer and matron is allowed to be absent from the institution one Sunday in every four.

It is understood that each person employed in the institution must perform any service, and at any time, which may be required of him or her by the Master, although such duties may not be set down as among the duties of a particular position.

RULES AND REGULATIONS

TO BE OBSERVED BY THE CONVICTS.

At the ringing of the first bell in the morning, all hands will rise and dress, put their beds in order, and swing them up to their places.

SECOND BELL.

When the sliding bar moves, open doors and swing, with hands, as far back as they will go, and stand ready at doors with night bucket, water can, and ration pan; at the word "Front," move forward one step, stand square to front, face right or left as you are ordered, deposit ration pan at the door for receiving, and halt in passages in the prison until the word is given, march. At the word "March," proceed to prison yard, deposit your water can on the hook, proceed to vault, empty buckets, march to prison yard, ground your buckets in a straight line, and at a regular distance from each other; you will then march to your proper work. When at work you are not allowed to look off, or to look at any visitors, nor are you allowed to leave your work to get water, or to go to the water closet without taking the "pass;" and in no case shall more than one go to the water closet or for water at the same time, unless by permission of the officer or matron who may have charge of the shop; and in returning you will deposit the "pass" in its proper place.

The time of breakfasting will be at daylight, from the first day of October to the first day of April, and at seven o'clock, A. M., from the first day of April to the first day of October. Dinner at twelve, M. Supper on leaving work at night.

BREAKFAST BELL.

If at work, you will quit it and wash, form line in your proper places as you are ordered, march to prison, receive your ration pans at the door for receiving rations, march to cells, deposit your rations, stand at the door uncovered, with every part of the body within the door; when the number of your division is called, close your door within two inches, and at the word "Close," you will close them altogether, holding on your door until the bar is slid, and hold out your hand until the officer has passed. You will then leave your door, and not come within eighteen inches of it without something is wanted, and in that case you may speak to the officer in charge of the prison.

All male prisoners who require it, will be shaved weekly, and oftener as the Master may direct.

The barber will commence shaving on Friday.

Prisoners of both sexes will take a warm bath every Saturday, and oftener as the Master may direct.

In all cases when quitting work to go to meals, the face and hands must be washed, and when on march the males will fold arms, and keep the lock step. The females must at all times march by divisions, when marching out of prison to the yard, shop or chapel, and from the same to the prison, and all other requirements will be the same as with the males, with the exception of keeping lock step and folding the arms.

FIRST BELL, TO QUIT WORK AT NIGHT.

You will march to the rear of your buckets in the prison yard, and at the word "Attention," you will drop hands by your side, face as directed, handle buckets, march to prison, receive your rations, and proceed as mentioned before.

When you go in at night, you may down with your beds and retire. You are strictly forbidden to use your beds at any other time, unless by permission of the Master or Deputy, or the officer in charge of the prison. Those that have not retired when the bell strikes at eight o'clock, must do so immediately. All your clothing must be taken off, except one article of underclothing; lay your clothes, every article separately, so that they can be seen from the outside of the cell door. You will also be careful to keep the clothes that are provided for you clean, and be strictly clean in your persons.

No spitting, marking or scratching of the floor, walls or furniture, nor noise of any description is allowed.

On Sunday, at nine and a half o'clock in the morning, and at two o'clock in the afternoon, the convicts will march to the chapel, and take their seats in their proper divisions. All the convicts must sit erect during the delivery of the sermon, and prayers, and reading of the lessons. To stand front at the time of reading psalms, of singing, and reading of the creed and Gospel; and no lounging or hanging down heads on or below the seats.

After the service, you will keep your seats until the signal is given for a division to rise, then you will face, fold arms, and march with a slow step to the prison; the next in turn will do the same.

Convicts are not allowed to carry any article whatever, or to have any articles in their cells except the following, viz: one bible, one library book, one comb, which shall be deposited on the shelf under the box. Each convict shall be allowed

one spoon, knife and fork, pepper box, salt dish, and vinegar bottle, which, together with the rations, shall be deposited inside the box. Each convict is allowed one bed, two sheets, one blanket, (in winter, two or more if necessary,) one pillow, one bucket, one water can, and the box before named.

These are all the articles which shall be allowed, without special permission. You are strictly ordered to conform to these "Rules and Regulations," and govern yourselves accordingly.

City Document.—No. 60.

CITY OF BOSTON.



AN ORDINANCE

IN RELATION TO THE

WATER RATES.

1858.

CITY OF BOSTON.

In the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight.

A N O R D I N A N C E

RELATING TO WATER RATES.

Be it ordained by the Aldermen and Common Council of the City of Boston in City Council assembled, as follows:—

SECTION 1. The following rates for the use of the Cochituate water in Model Houses, so called, shall be hereafter charged, viz: for each tenement occupied, having water fixtures within the same, three dollars annually; and for each tenement occupied, not having water fixtures within the same, but taking the water from general fixtures, used in common with other tenements, two dollars annually. And in addition to the foregoing rates there also be charged for each such tenement, in which a water closet or bathing tub is used, three dollars annually.

SECT. 2. The following rates for the use of the Cochituate water in buildings used and occupied for offices shall be charged, viz: for each office having water fixtures within the same, five dollars annually; and for each office taking the water from fixtures used in common with other offices, two dollars annually. And in addition to these rates there shall be charged for each pan or self-acting water closet, three dollars, and for each hopper water closet, five dollars, annually.

SECT. 3. All provisions of existing ordinances inconsistent with this ordinance are hereby repealed.

City Document.—No. 61.

CITY OF BOSTON.



R E P O R T

OF THE

COMMITTEE ON THE EAST BOSTON FERRY AVENUES.

1858.

In Board of Aldermen, Dec. 20, 1858.

Laid on the table, and ordered to be printed.

Attest,

SAM'L F. McCLEARY, *City Clerk.*

CITY OF BOSTON.

In Board of Aldermen, Dec. 20, 1858.

The Committee on Laying Out and Widening Streets, to whom was referred, the petition of Thomas Lamb and others that this Board would lay out, as public highways, the avenues leading from Commercial street to the gates of the East Boston and People's Ferries; and the avenue leading from Sumner street to the gate of the People's Ferry in East Boston, have duly considered the same and would respectfully submit the following

R E P O R T .

The petitions referred to the Committee are signed by 3,578 citizens of Boston and represent an array of names, which, for wealth, respectability and influence, is rarely presented in favor of any project to be acted upon by this Board. A large proportion of them are not residents in Ward II, but have a deep interest in the extensive business connected with manufactures and shipping for which East Boston is so admirably adapted.

The value of this section of the city to the commerce and business of Boston can hardly be realized. Bridges and avenues are rapidly depreciating the water front, and the value of the wharf lots in the city proper; and we may regard it as providential, that, while all around the city the shipping interests are being injured by the multiplication of bridges and other obstructions to navigation, a single ward, from its peculiar and favorable location, seems destined to compensate for the loss, and prevent the sacrifice of our emi-

nent commercial position and interests. The water front of East Boston is $5\frac{1}{8}$ miles! Of this, but $\frac{7}{8}$ of a mile is obstructed, and only by a single bridge; while more than $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles is on Boston harbor, with a deep water channel, and wharves where vessels of the largest class can lay and load. For commercial, manufacturing, and mechanical purposes, there is probably no place in this country that possesses greater advantages than East Boston.

But the Committee do not deem it necessary, nor do they propose, to enter upon any argument in regard to a subject which, they have reason to believe, is already well understood by the present Board; nor recapitulate the statistical and other important information which has been so ably presented in the several printed reports of committees during the last twelve months, and which may be referred to, if desired, by the members of the City Council.

The subject has been so thoroughly and elaborately reported upon, and its merits discussed, that the present Committee have no *new* facts to present, or reasons to offer, but simply to proceed to discharge their duty by stating the result of their investigations and convictions; and report for the action of the Board such a course as, in their judgment, may appear expedient.

With this expression of their views they submit the following propositions:

1st. That it is the duty of the City to provide public highways, by which the citizens may safely and conveniently pass from one section of the city to another.

2d. That, when two sections of a city are separated from the main section, by water, as in the case of East and South Boston, if the City provides highways by means of bridges, built and maintained at the public expense, to benefit and accommodate the inhabitants of South Boston, it appears to be reasonable and proper that the citizens of East Boston should also be provided with such means of communication as the

City can furnish under existing circumstances; or that they should be relieved of such a proportion of the toll or tax as would place the citizens of that section in a more favorable position, as compared with those of South Boston. In other words, it is partial, and consequently unjust, for the City to make large annual expenditures for avenues across the water for the benefit of Ward XII., and refuse *all* pecuniary aid for avenues to benefit the citizens of Ward II. For in principle, it is immaterial whether the communication is by means of a bridge or a ferry. If the City aids the citizens in paying the expense of the one, it is bound in honor and justice to assist the other.

The Committee, however, do not believe that this Board, or any other portion of the City Government, are, or have been, unwilling to afford some aid to relieve the citizens of East Boston from an undue and onerous highway tax; but they believe that the action has been delayed from the difficulty of deciding what could be done by the City, at a reasonable expense, to attain the desired object. It is even now evident to the Committee, that the condition and circumstances of the two ferries, in relation to their property, rights, privileges and liabilities, are so peculiar as to render any course but that of a *direct purchase* difficult and embarrassing.

With these views the Committee cannot consistently recommend to the City Government to lay out the avenues as requested by the petitioners, because the *real value* of the fees of these avenues is so little, — encumbered as they are with the rights and easements of various parties, *virtually* rendering them, at the present time, public highways, — that any considerable amount paid for them would be, in effect, the giving of a certain sum to the ferry companies, without an adequate equivalent, or any security that the payment would afford essential relief to the inhabitants of the ward.

The Committee, therefore, regard any other proposition than a *bona fide* purchase of the property, to be mere tem-

porary expedients, which would not only prove to be useless, but very expensive experiments in the end. The question is one of great importance, and should be met boldly, frankly, and fearlessly; and whatever the expense may be, if it is *right* that the City should incur it, let it be done at once.

If, therefore, the views of the Board coincide with those of the Committee as to the purchase of the Ferry property, it will be proper, if not necessary, that the final arrangements should be made by a Joint Committee of the City Council, on the following basis, viz:—

The People's Ferry Company to convey to the City about 59,402 square feet of land, upon the Boston side of the channel, which they value at \$1.50 per foot, amounting to \$89,103; and 80,600 feet of land on the East Boston side, valued at 60 cents per foot, amounting to \$48,360, with all the buildings, drops, slips, and every thing situated upon, or attached thereto, which is stated to have cost the Company not less than \$220,000. And the Committee recommend that the City purchase the above, at a sum not exceeding one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars.

The East Boston Ferry Company to convey to the City the Eastern Railroad Wharf and Avenue, from Commercial street to the Commissioners' line, which they value at \$130,000. Also, all right, title and interest in the slip and dock at East Boston north of the southerly line of Lewis street, with all the buildings, drops, and slips which are now used in connection with the ferry. And the Committee recommend the purchase of this property at a sum not exceeding one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars.

The property thus purchased, or such portions of it as may be deemed necessary for the purpose, may then be leased at a nominal rent to the existing Companies, or to other parties, upon condition that they shall keep the same in repair, and charge such rates of toll as shall be agreed upon between them and the City Government.

The Committee, with this exposition of their views which they have adopted after a careful investigation and consideration of all the circumstances, unanimously recommend to the Board, and to the Common Council, immediate action upon this subject; bearing in mind that, although the citizens of East Boston are more *directly* interested in this question, the true interest of our whole City, and the duty of its government, are to extend and develop its business bounds; and this cannot be done more judiciously and effectually than by rendering every aid to facilitate communication throughout every portion of its domain.

The Committee would therefore respectfully recommend the passage of the accompanying Resolve and Orders.

JOSEPH M. WIGHTMAN,	}	<i>Committee.</i>
SILAS PEIRCE,		
GEORGE A. CURTIS,		

Resolved, That in the opinion of the City Council, it is expedient and desirable for the City to purchase all the property of the East Boston Ferry Company, with the exception of their boats, and their rights in Sargent's wharf, but including the Eastern Railroad Wharf and Avenue, and all other privileges connected with the ferry.

Also, all the property and interest of the People's Ferry Company, with the exception of their boats; provided, however, that each of the aforementioned companies convey the property by a good and sufficient title, satisfactory to the City Solicitor.

Ordered, That with such as the Common Council may join, be a Committee with full powers, to negotiate for the purchase of one or both of the ferries, as above stated, for a sum not exceeding *One Hundred and Twenty-five Thousand* dollars for each ferry, provided the same shall be approved by His Honor the Mayor.

Ordered, That the Treasurer be and he is hereby authorized to borrow, under the direction of the Committee on Finance, the sum of *Two Hundred and Fifty Thousand* dollars, on such terms and conditions as they may deem expedient, for the purchase of the property of the East Boston and People's Ferries.

City Document.—No. 62.

CITY OF BOSTON.



R E P O R T

OF THE

**COMMITTEE ON THE ILLEGALITY OF MAKING
EXPENDITURES BEYOND THE APPROPRIATIONS.**

1858.

CITY OF BOSTON.

In Common Council, December 2d, 1858.

ORDERED, That the Committee on Ordinances consider the expediency of the adoption of an ordinance which shall have the effect to restrict the various committees of the City Government in their expenditures for specific objects, to the amounts that are or may be appropriated for said purposes.

Sent up for concurrence.

J. P. BRADLEE, *President pro tem.*

In Board of Aldermen, December 6th, 1858.

Concurred.

J. M. WIGHTMAN, *Chairman.*

Approved, Dec. 8th, 1858.

F. W. LINCOLN, JR., *Mayor.*

CITY OF BOSTON.

The Committee on Ordinances to whom was referred an order of the City Council directing them to consider the expediency of the adoption of an ordinance restricting the various committees of the City Government in their expenditures, would respectively

R E P O R T ,

That being somewhat doubtful of the necessity of such an ordinance as is contemplated by the order, they deemed it best to place the whole subject in the hands of the City Solicitor, with the request that he would favor the Committee with his opinion thereon. This opinion has been received and is hereto appended, leaving, as will be seen, no course open for the Committee to pursue, save to recommend that it is inexpedient to take any action upon the subject, which they accordingly do.

For the Committee,

CHARLES EMERSON, *Chairman.*

In Common Council, December 23d, 1858.

Accepted, and ordered to be printed with the accompanying papers.

Sent up for concurrence.

J. P. BRADLEE, *President pro tem.*

In Board of Aldermen, December 27th, 1858.

Concurred.

J. M. WIGHTMAN, *Chairman.*

CITY SOLICITOR'S OFFICE, }
Boston, December 10, 1858. }

DEAR SIR, — In my judgment, an ordinance, such as is contemplated by the accompanying order, is wholly unnecessary. Committees have no such authority as the order presupposes. They not only have not the right to make expenditures for any purpose beyond the amount which has been previously appropriated for it; but they have not the right to expend the appropriation, or any part of it, even, unless that right is first conferred upon them by the body from which they are appointed.

Very respectfully, yours, &c.,

J. P. HEALY.

Alderman EMERSON.

City Document.—No. 63.

CITY OF BOSTON.

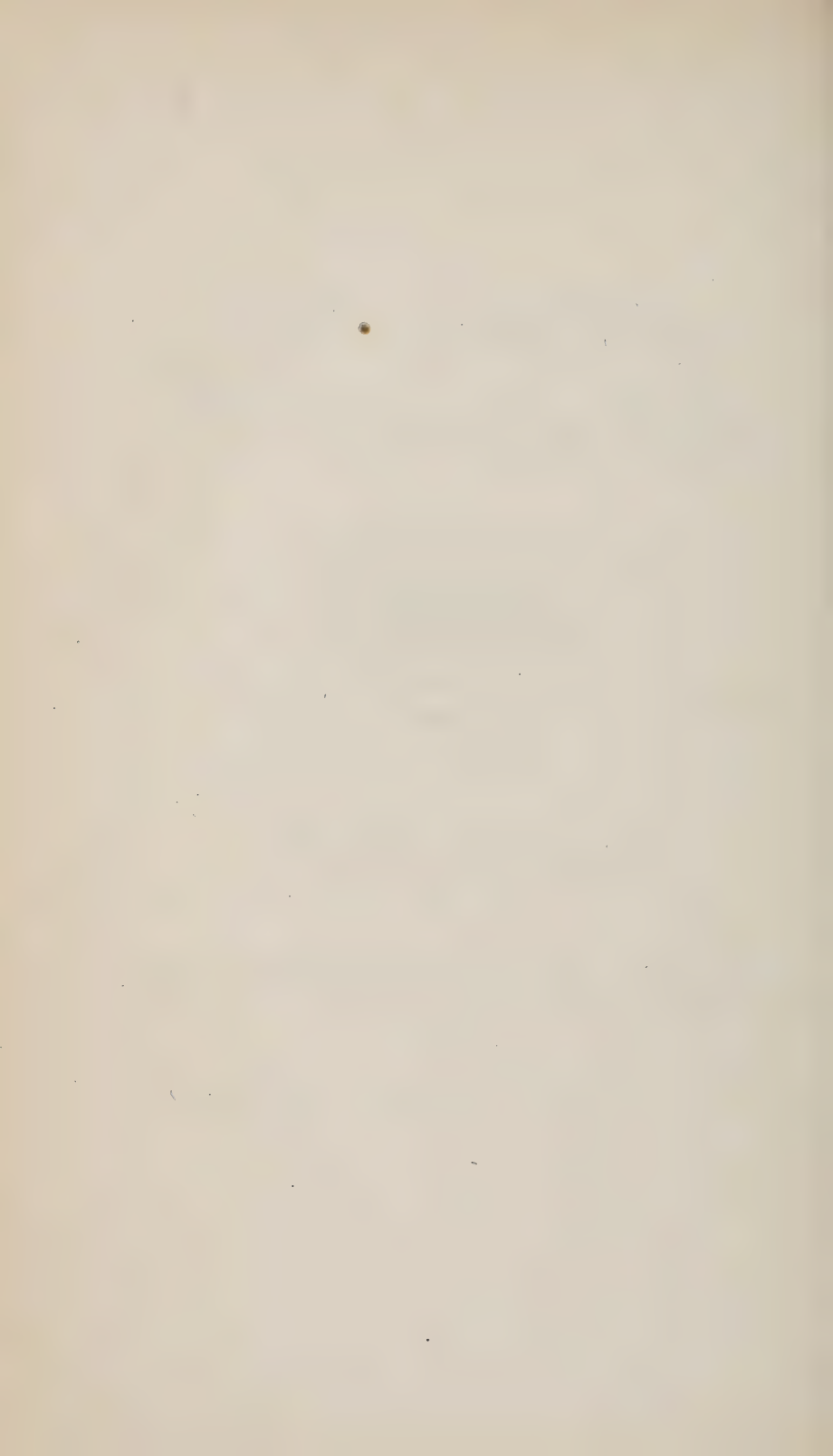


R E P O R T

ON THE

DRAINAGE NEAR NORTHAMPTON STREET.

1858.



CITY OF BOSTON.

In Board of Aldermen, December 27th, 1858.

The Committee on Internal Health, under whose direction the Order of this Board of May 17th, 1858,—in regard to causing a survey by the “City Engineer,” of the whole territory, including that part which is within the corporate limits of Roxbury, with a plan of drainage and grading of streets south of Northampton street, within the limits of Boston, for the purpose of abating the nuisance caused by bad drainage in that locality,—would

R E P O R T .

Immediately on the passage of the Order, the City Engineer made surveys of the territory contemplated, and has caused plans, ten in number, to be made, which are now submitted for the action of this Government.

The authorities of Roxbury, after the completion of the plans, were invited to meet your Committee, with which invitation they complied by the appointing of a committee; and after a full and free interchange of opinion, and a personal examination of the territory, they took charge of the said plans, for the purpose of submitting the same to the Government of Roxbury, with a view to a further communication with this Government. As the time of the present Governments of the two cities is about to expire, your Committee would recommend that the whole subject be referred to the next Board of Aldermen, for their early action in the premises.

The Committee would also submit the accompanying documents as part of this report.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

For the Committee,

SAMUEL D. CRANE, *Chairman*.

Read, accepted and ordered to be printed with the accompanying documents.

Attest:

SAMUEL F. McCLEARY, *City Clerk*.

OFFICE OF CITY ENGINEER, }
Boston, Sept. 20, 1858. }

TO SAMUEL D. CRANE, *Chairman of Com. on Internal Health*.

DEAR SIR:—In accordance with the Order passed by the Board of Aldermen, in May, 1858, a copy of which is annexed, plans have been prepared of such portions of the cities of Boston and Roxbury as were necessary to carry out the substance of the Order. They are herewith submitted. There are ten of them.

Plan No. One shows many of the streets in Roxbury, and has contour lines drawn on it which show the elevations of various portions of those streets, and which indicate the general direction of the surface water. There are about ninety-four acres of territory which now drain into the ditch near Plymouth street. This territory is colored in part green, and in part blue.

A system of sewerage may easily be devised by which all that portion colored blue, and containing about thirty-seven acres, may be entirely and thoroughly drained without permitting any of the water to run into or through any portion of the city of Boston.

No plan of the sewerage of this portion has been prepared, because it is self-evident from an examination of the general sketch of the ground, (Plan No. One,) that this should be done entirely by the City of Roxbury. The remaining portion of the territory is colored green, and lies partly in Roxbury and partly in Boston, and contains about fifty-seven acres. The best plan that can be devised for grading the streets and

sewering this portion of it, is, to so grade the streets that all the sewers laid in them shall have an inclination towards Plymouth street, in which street a sewer should be laid of sufficient capacity to carry off all the water from all the other sewers which may now or hereafter be laid in this territory.

The figures underscored on Plan No. One show the level to which it is proposed to grade the streets.

The plans and profiles shown on streets numbered from two to ten inclusive, show the elevation of all the buildings now erected, and the proposed grades of the streets, and also show the damage which would be caused to each one of them, as well as the depth of filling required in each street.

Many of the houses in Roxbury appear to have been erected with the expectation that the streets would be raised, when graded. The damage to them would be trifling. Some of the owners have expressed a willingness to raise their houses at their own expense if the City should raise the streets. During the past season, the Superintendent of Sewers has cleaned out the ditch, and there has been no unusual trouble arising from it since.

In addition to the evidence of Mr. Davis, given in the note of Mayor Sleeper to Mr. Bonney, there are documents on file in the office of the Superintendent of Sewers in this city, which go to prove that the ditch was originally a creek, or canal, and that when the adjoining territory was set off from Roxbury, and annexed to Boston, the City of Boston acquired all the rights which had been held by the City of Roxbury in the portion set off to Boston.

By the adoption of the plans of sewerage and grading proposed, the ditch will be rendered unnecessary for drainage, and both the cities of Boston and Roxbury may dispose of all their rights in it to the abutters, who, no doubt, would be glad to be rid of it, as its abatement would largely increase the value of their adjoining property.

Copies of the letters from Mayor Sleeper, the report of the Committee of 1857, and the Order passed by the Board of Aldermen, accompany this report.

Respectfully submitted,

JAMES SLADE, *City Engineer.*

CITY OF ROXBURY,
Mayor's Office, Sept. 2, 1857. }

HON. ALEXANDER H. RICE, *Mayor of Boston.*

DEAR SIR : — An Order was lately adopted by the Board of Aldermen of Roxbury, authorizing me to communicate with the City Government of Boston, in relation to the nuisance existing in the low grounds near Plymouth and Northampton streets in Boston and Roxbury, and ascertain if arrangements could probably be made by which a committee of your Board of Aldermen could meet a committee from this city, with a view to examine the premises and consult on the best mode of abating a nuisance which is loudly complained of, and is represented by medical men as endangering the health of the inhabitants in that vicinity.

Both cities are interested in this matter, and it is possible that some plan may be devised and mutually agreed on, which will remedy the evil. If your reply should prove favorable, a committee on the part of Roxbury will in all likelihood be appointed at the next meeting of the Board, to act on the subject.

I am, dear sir, with great respect,

Yours truly,
(Signed,) JOHN S. SLEEPER, *Mayor.*

CITY OF ROXBURY,
Mayor's Office, Oct. 3, 1857. }

PELHAM BONNEY, Esq.

DEAR SIR : — After I left you yesterday, I met Mr. Charles Davis, whose father formerly owned the tract of land we visited. He says he recollects that the drain, or canal, across Northampton street, was always kept open, and cleaned out every year; that *it drained the low grounds entirely*, by means of lateral drains, and it is only within comparatively a few years, some twenty, that the stagnant water has collected in pools, causing the nuisance complained of. He thinks that if the trench should be deepened, and boxed with plank, it would be an effective means of drainage for many years, or until the land should be occupied for other purposes.

I am, dear sir, truly yours.

(Signed) JOHN S. SLEEPER.

CITY OF BOSTON.

In Board of Aldermen, November 23d, 1857.

The Special Committee to whom was referred the communication of the Mayor of Roxbury have given to the subject matter the consideration its importance demands, and

R E P O R T .

Your Committee met by appointment a Committee of the Board of Mayor and Aldermen of the City of Roxbury on the territory above Northampton street.

There is a large area of land within the circuit of Washington, Northampton, Davis and Eustis streets in the two cities, which is very much below the level of the streets, and considerable of it below the level of tidal water, in case of a high course of tides; there is also a very large extent of water shed which necessarily drains into this basin. Added to this natural accumulation, which is offensive enough, exposed as it is to the action of the sun, is to be superadded the contributions of several manufactories, such as curriers and leather dressers of various kinds, with the climax of distil-house returns. All these and more are discharged into an open ditch not more than two feet deep from the marsh level, obstructed in many places to diminish the flow and add to the nuisance.

Your Committee have not been able, by reason of other and pressing duties, to ascertain what rights the public have to maintain the present drain or ditch, or improve the same; but as that is an important question, and involves the whole question of drainage for that territory, we are of opinion that the whole question should be submitted to the City Engineer

for the purpose of making a plan of the whole territory, including that part which is within the corporate limits of Roxbury, with a plan of drainage, and grading of streets, to the end that hereafter all buildings upon the streets, in that part that is within the corporate limits of Boston may be placed at the proper elevation, that we may not hereafter have to pay grade damages for placing the buildings at an elevation to secure a proper system of efficient drainage. In the mean time, that the Superintendent of Sewers be instructed to look up the title which the public have to maintain the present system of sewerage, and if he finds that they have rights which are sufficient, to improve the present sewerage before another hot season, by excavating the ditch and smoothing the bottom thereof to facilitate the flow of the water towards the sea.

All of which is respectfully submitted for the Committee.

PELHAM BONNEY, *Chairman.*

Read and accepted.

CITY OF BOSTON.

In Board of Aldermen, May 17th, 1858.

It appearing by the records of this Board, under date of September 7, 1857, that the Mayor of Roxbury did, at that date, send to this Board a communication suggesting the necessity of the adoption of some plan by which the nuisance contained within the circuit of Washington, Northampton, Davis and Eustis streets should be abated, and it also appearing that a Committee of this Board was appointed to confer with the authorities of Roxbury on this subject, and as it appears by the report of said Committee, dated November 23, 1857, that they met the authorities of Roxbury on the territory aforesaid, and after a proper examination recommended that the City Engineer should be directed to make surveys and plans for the purpose of grading the streets and abating the nuisance, and as such recommendation was not carried into effect by that Board, it is therefore

Ordered, That the City Engineer be, and he is hereby directed to make "a plan of the whole territory, including that part which is within the corporate limits of Roxbury, with a plan of drainage and grading of streets, to the end that hereafter all buildings upon the streets in that part that is within the corporate limits of Boston may be placed at the proper elevation," in accordance with the recommendation contained in the report above referred to, and that the expense thereof be charged to the appropriation for Internal Health.

City Document.—No. 64.

CITY OF BOSTON.



R E P O R T

OF THE

COMMITTEE ON DOVER STREET DRAINAGE.

1858.

CITY OF BOSTON.

TO THE HONORABLE THE MAYOR AND ALDERMEN OF THE
CITY OF BOSTON.

The undersigned would respectfully ask your attention to the fact that our dwellings in Dover street have been allowed to depreciate in value, slowly but surely, for the past seven years, in consequence of a want of proper drainage, our basements being submerged, on the occurrence of any lengthy showers, to the depth of from one to twelve inches; and within the last fourteen months have been flooded ten times, viz., April 7, 1857; August 11, 22, 23; October 25, 26, 27, 28; and June 13 and 15, 1858; subjecting our houses to depreciation and decay, and the health of our families to disease. And for the following, among the many reasons which might be given, we pray that your Honorable Body cause our houses to be so elevated that a complete remedy may be had.

First among the reasons why we ask to be relieved, is that our houses are on the grade which the City gave, and that the original drain, which discharged itself into the empty basin, did effectually drain our premises, so long as it was allowed to remain undisturbed.

The City did alter the drainage, by constructing a sewer of large dimensions in Dover and Tremont streets, cutting off our drain at Tremont street, and connecting it with the newly constructed sewer in Dover street, which discharged itself under Dover Street Bridge, at a depth at or below low-water mark, through gates constructed to keep out tide-water, and which by observation gives a drainage of but about three hours out of twelve.

The recently constructed sewer in Dedham street, which was intended to remedy the evil complained of, has most certainly failed of its object; and as far as depth of water is concerned, we think we are troubled with a greater depth under the same circumstances than before.

We have no faith in any other plan for a permanent relief than the one we ask for, while the drainage is confined to tide gates; and would present our case as one of necessity rather than of convenience, and for which shall ever pray.

GEORGE O. FROTHINGHAM,

And twenty others.

TO THE HONORABLE THE MAYOR AND ALDERMEN OF THE
CITY OF BOSTON.

We, the undersigned, being interested in real estate, and the welfare of the southerly part of our city, would respectfully ask that the petition of Geo. O. Frothingham and others, for redress of grievances by flowage of water upon their premises, thereby depreciating their property in value, would, if allowed to continue, lessen the value of all real estate in that vicinity, we would earnestly ask that some immediate action on the part of your Honorable Body may take place in answer to that petition. And as in duty bound would ever pray.

STEPHEN TILTON,

And twenty-five others.

CITY OF BOSTON.

In Board of Aldermen, Dec. 27, 1858.

The Committees on Laying Out and Widening Streets, and on Paving, to whom was referred the petition of George O. Frothingham and others, in relation to the damage to their estates in Dover street, in consequence of defective drainage, have attended to the duty assigned them, and respectfully submit the following

R E P O R T .

The petitioners state, that in consequence of the drainage or construction of the sewers by the City, their dwellings in Dover street have continued to depreciate in value during the past seven years; their basements are frequently submerged, during heavy rains, from one to twelve inches, subjecting their houses to depreciation and decay, and the health of their families to disease. Their claim for relief from the City is based upon the fact that the houses thus affected were built on the grade established and given to them by the city authorities; and that the original drain, which discharged itself into the empty basin on the Back Bay, did effectually drain their premises until it was cut off by the action of the City.

The City has attempted to provide other drainage, by constructing a sewer of large dimensions in Dover and Tremont streets, which is discharged under the Dover Street Bridge, at a depth at or below low-water mark, through gates constructed to keep out tide-water; but which, by observation, gives a drain-

age of only about three hours out of twelve. A further attempt was made to remedy the evil complained of, by constructing a large sewer in Dedham street, but so far as relates to the accomplishment of this object it has most signally failed; the water flowing into the houses just the same as before the sewer was built. It is evident that this must be the case while the basement floors of the houses are so nearly on a level with the *bottom* of the sewer. When the tide is up there is no discharge from the sewer into the dock, and all the water from rains and drains must accumulate in the main sewer, until the tide allows the gates to open, and it is thus suffered to flow into the sea.

From this experience it was evident to the Committee that no permanent relief could be afforded to the petitioners by drains into tide-water, or by tide-gates; but that the houses must be raised to a new grade, sufficiently elevated to allow of their being drained into the sewers now built, or projected, by the City.

In consequence of the arrangements entered into by the City with the Commonwealth, in regard to the Back Bay lands, our system and plans in relation to grading and sewerage have been essentially changed; and the question originally presented for the relief of Dover street, became one of vast magnitude and importance, as it was found that the same difficulties existed, in a greater or less degree, throughout the whole area bounded by Boylston, Pleasant, Washington, and Milford streets, and that a careful survey of the whole of this territory must be made, before any proper plan could be recommended by the Committee.

They therefore instructed the City Engineer "to prepare plans and profiles of all this territory corresponding with the grade of Tremont street southerly of Milford street, with a view to a proper and suitable drainage of the same; showing upon the said plan how the buildings on said territory will be affected by this elevation of the grade."

This order has been so far executed with great care, labor, and skill, and reflects much credit upon the City Engineer and his assistants. It has been necessary to take levels of all the doors and window sills in the first, and, in many cases, in the second stories of the buildings. Plans and profiles of some of the minor streets are in progress, but nearly all are in process of completion. All of them are so far finished that the proposed grades may now be marked upon the buildings, if desired.

The profiles of the following streets are herewith presented to the Board, viz., Dover, Hingham, Chapman, Lucas, Gardiner, Castle, Orange, Tremont, Albion, Village, Emerald, Middlesex, and Suffolk—Cherry street, and Carney and Russell places are nearly completed.

It is proposed to raise the streets, at their junctions, to a grade generally of one foot above the coping of the Dry Dock at Charlestown, this being the general grade of Tremont and other streets south of Dover street, and it being considered as low as is consistent with a proper drainage. From the junctions it is proposed to raise the streets, each way, with grades of about nine inches in the hundred feet, making a summit in some cases midway, in others in such position as will insure the best surface drainage, with the least damage to the property. Some of the grades, however, will be over one foot in the hundred, while others will be less than nine inches in the hundred feet; these grades being better adapted to the present position of the property, than if the grades were more definitely fixed.

The establishment of these plans of grading and surface drainage will facilitate the sewerage of the whole territory, and should, in the opinion of the Committee, be commenced and carried out to completion as soon as practicable.

Persons are constantly erecting new buildings in this locality, every one of which increases the difficulty and expense of a new system of grades. Many of the buildings now on the

land are of a poor class, are getting old, and will, doubtless, be rebuilt within a few years, which renders it very important that a correct system of grades should be established; without which no plan of sewerage can be devised that will be permanently beneficial, or any essential improvement on the present.

With this statement of the views and labors of the Committee, which is respectfully presented to the Board as a report of progress, they would recommend a reference of the whole subject to the next Board of Aldermen, with the earnest hope that their early attention will be devoted to the adoption of a proper grade, as soon as possible after the completion of the plans of the territory, to prevent the farther erection of buildings on the present grades. The Committee would also suggest the expediency of proceeding forthwith to make arrangements for the raising of the buildings and the grade of the several streets, in all cases where the owners of the estates agree to pay such proportion of the expense as may be deemed just and equitable.

The work is one of great magnitude and expense, but it is one necessary and absolute in its nature. Time will not decrease the necessity, and procrastination will only increase the expense and difficulty. Confident in its importance, convinced of the expediency of the measures they have initiated and proposed, the Committee respectfully surrender the subject to the judgment and action of the next Board of Aldermen.

For the Committee,

J. M. WIGHTMAN, *Chairman.*

Read, accepted, and ordered to be printed.

Attest:

S. F. McCLEARY, *City Clerk.*

City Document.—No. 65.

CITY OF BOSTON.



MR. WALDRON'S ADDRESS.

1858.

CITY OF BOSTON.

In Common Council, Dec. 30, 1858.

On motion of Mr. Parkman, seconded by Mr. Bonney, the following resolution was passed unanimously, the question being taken by the Clerk, and each member rising in his place and voting therefor, viz:

Resolved, That the thanks of this Council are due, and are hereby tendered to SAMUEL W. WALDRON, JR., ESQ., for the able manner in which he has discharged the duties of presiding officer of this Board during the year now brought to a close.

In reply to this resolution of thanks, the President made the accompanying address, when, on motion of Mr. Cobb, it was voted unanimously that the President be requested to furnish a copy of his reply, that the same may be printed.

Attest;

W. P. GREGG, *Clerk.*

MR. WALDRON'S ADDRESS.

Gentlemen of the Common Council :

I never before felt so much the value of words, and never the want of them so much, as I do at this present time, to express to you my grateful acknowledgments for this last act of your kindness towards me, your presiding officer through twelve months of official responsibility to our several constituencies.

This mark of your consideration comes to me with peculiar feelings of satisfaction.

The youngest member since the formation of the Common Council who has ever presided over its deliberations, I felt, on accepting the trust, that only your kindly forbearance could carry me through the year with credit to myself and with honor to the city.

It was remarked by one of England's greatest statesmen, that he was charged with the crime of being a young man ; and he repelled the charge in the House of Parliament with all the energy of youthful blood.

Not so with you. It is no crime with you. You, gentlemen associates—you, men of mature years, have smiled upon and granted me the kindly encouragement of large experience and of generous sympathy.

Young men of the Common Council, I am indebted to you for cheering, steady aid in discharge of my duty ; I am indebted to you for the zealous support of early manhood, in assisting me to discharge the duties of many anxious hours. To one and all I return the sincere thanks of, I trust, not an

ungenerous or ungrateful heart. If I have caused the prejudice against young men to be softened, the recurrence to this year's duties will be that of satisfaction. At any rate, gentlemen, I have the consciousness of having endeavored to perform the duties of the Chair with impartiality.

To many the position is considered one of ease, but I am confident that those who have preceded me will bear me out when I say that the place is an anxious one for its possessor, and to do justly and right, many perplexing moments are in store for the occupant of the chair.

I know that it is not human to be perfect, and your charity I bespeak that you will deal kindly in reviewing my presidential career; and you may be certain that here, in closing the last hour of my official relations to you, I have none but the kindest feelings towards you all. If in the heat of debate, or in the business of the Council, anything has been done on my part to cause any unpleasant feelings, I beg of you to pass it by. If I know my own heart, I am conscious of having acted towards you with no feelings but those which should actuate one having the best interests of the city at heart.

It has been a pleasant reflection to me to know that no decision of the Chair has been appealed from, but that all have endeavored to make my burdens easy and my associations pleasant; and here again let a young, ardent, and grateful heart thank you. The words are not with me to express, but none the less do I feel that your encouragement has sustained me through twelve months of official responsibility.

It was a fixed resolution on my part not to allow my name again to be used in connection with a seat at this Board. I am content to retire to the ranks of private life, with the distinguishing mark of having presided over the Common Council of Boston.

The courtesy which I have received from the honored head of our City Government is engraven upon my heart.

For the many acts of kindness which I have received from all connected with the government, I return my sincere thanks.

To our clerk, who has so long, ably, and acceptably filled the position he now occupies, I am largely indebted for whatever of success shall crown my administration.

But enough of myself. Allow me to review briefly a few acts of your official duty.

Your labors, gentlemen, have been of magnitude, and, I trust, will redound to the welfare and prosperity of the city. The business of the City Council has largely increased, as of necessity it must, to keep pace with the increase of our population and the extension of our corporate limits.

Your duties on committees have in many cases been arduous, and the fidelity with which you have attended to the labors is apparent by the amount of work done at the Council Board, and by the many important reports emanating from the different standing and special committees.

The laying out and widening of streets is a heavy tax upon the finances of the city, and the large increase to the taxable property in most cases consequent upon such outlay, should, in a great measure, justify so heavy expenditures of the public moneys.

Let me congratulate you, gentlemen, that through an order originating in this Board, we are to enjoy the benefits of a much needed addition to the Fire Department of the city, in the shape of two steam fire engines. The attention given by your committees to the operations of the several steam fire engines during the past season, has, I trust, given such an impetus to the mechanical industry of Boston, that we may take the lead in furnishing to the whole country superior pieces of mechanism in that line, which shall be a source of large revenue to the mechanical interests of the city.

The cause of education has received due consideration at your hands, and that safeguard to our liberties, the common school system, has received much favor in the purchasing of

new sites, and in the erection of new buildings for the furtherance of the great object of educating the children of the metropolis.

The additions to the territory of Boston by the filling up of flats and water lots, have taken rapid strides within the last year, and may we not hope that the heavy outlay of money will be to the benefit of the public service.

The reöpening of the basement of Faneuil Hall for market purposes, cannot fail of being of benefit to the citizens in general, and a source of income to the city treasury.

The munificent donation of books to the city, through the City Council, by the children of the late Nathaniel Bowditch, is to be regarded with great satisfaction; it was a generous donation to the public literature of Boston, and should always be kept in grateful remembrance.

Fears have been entertained that a full supply of pure cold water would eventually give out, but the expensive though important appropriation authorized by the City Council for a new main pipe, must dissipate all such fears.

Your public squares have received the attention which their beauty and the wants of the city demand. They should be guarded with jealous care, and be kept not only for the benefit of the rich, but for the poorer classes, who have not the means to leave their accustomed haunts to partake of the beauties of nature without the precincts of the city.

As the wants and the increase of the city demand, the expenditure of money should be guarded with increased vigilance.

The appropriations authorized by you have been large, yet I am confident we can compare favorably in our economy with any of our sister cities.

One of the most important acts of the Council was passed at the last meeting of this Board, and may we not hope that the subject of communication with the City proper and the Island Ward will receive that careful consideration which

shall give the people of that section of the city their just rights, and an equal footing in the municipal arrangements of Boston which are enjoyed by others of their fellow citizens?

It would seem as if the committees on steam fire engines, public lands, streets, claims, ordinances, and other committees, standing and special, have had an unusual amount of duties to perform, and they have been faithfully and ably performed, as the records of the city will testify.

But time and your patience admonish me to be brief. In a few hours all that is good or for evil in the government for the year 1858 is beyond our control—our fellow citizens must pass their judgment upon it.

Let me invoke the blessings of Heaven upon you all. May your future days be prosperous and happy; and may we all, when we come to render up an account of stewardship to our Heavenly Father, be rewarded with a "Well done, good and faithful servant."

I have done. Receive again the heartfelt thanks of your President. Errors, if any he has committed, lay not to design, but rather to the inexperience of youth.

City Document.—No. 66.

CITY OF BOSTON.



R E P O R T

ON THE

REDUCTION OF CITY DEBT.

1858.

In Common Council, Dec. 27, 1858.

Read and accepted, and ordered to be printed.

Sent up for concurrence.

S. W. WALDRON, JR., *President.*

In Board of Aldermen, Dec. 29th, 1858.

Concurred.

J. M. WIGHTMAN, *Chairman.*

CITY OF BOSTON.

*In Committee on the Reduction of }
the City Debt, Dec. 27, 1858. }*

The Committee on the Reduction of the City Debt for the year 1858, respectfully report to the City Council the condition of the Debt as it stood at the close of business on the 24th instant, and the doings on account of the same during the year.

The whole amount of the Consolidated Funded Debt at the commencement of the present financial year, viz, on the 1st May, 1858, as reported by the Auditor of Accounts in his Annual Report, No. 46, page 195, was as follows:

CITY DEBT—exclusive of the Water Debt, ...	\$3,376,238 66
WATER DEBT, ...	4,724,961 11
Total, 1st May, 1858, ...	<u>\$8,101,199 77</u>

CITY DEBT. To the amount on the 1st of May last, as above stated, viz: \$3,376,238 66

We must add for loans negotiated since that date, on various orders of the City Council, *passed since the 27th July, 1857,* amounting to

832,350 00

Amount carried forward, \$4,208,588 66

Amount brought forward, \$4,208,588 66

Payments.—As only \$9,000 of this debt becomes due in this financial year, and that not being payable till next month, the payments thus far on this account have been nothing.

WATER DEBT.

The amount of this Debt on the first day of May last, was . . . 4,724,961 11

On which payments have since been made to the amount of 170,500 00

4,554,461 11

To which has been added the debt created by order of the City Council of 30th June last, for the purpose of laying a new main from the Brookline Reservoir to the City . . . 400,000 00

Making the *nominal* amount of the Water Debt at this time . . . } 4,954,461 11

And a total Funded Debt of . . . \$9,163,049 77

With regard to the Water Debt, it should be observed that all the payments which have been made to reduce that debt below the actual cost of the water works, have been merely transfers from the Water Debt to the City Debt, as the water works have thus far contributed nothing towards reducing the cost, their income from all sources not being sufficient to meet the interest on the cost, (including extensions,) and the expenses of carrying on the works.

The account should therefore be stated as follows:

Total amount of Debt		\$9,163,049 77
<i>Deduct</i> —Cost of Water Works on the first of May, as per Auditor's Report, No. 46, page 203,	5,755,952 05	
<i>Add</i> for the new main	. 400,000 00	
		<u>6,155,952 05</u>
Real City Debt,		3,007,097 72
Real Water Debt,		6,155,952 05
Total as above,		<u>\$9,163,049 77</u>

This difference between the *real* and the *nominal* amount of Water Debt, viz., \$1,201,490 94, has been paid out of *City funds*; and has consequently created an apparent increase of the City Debt, and an apparent reduction of the Water Debt to that amount.

MEANS OF PAYING THE DEBT.

The means on hand for paying off the Debt consist of the following items, which are appropriated for that purpose exclusively, in conformity with the ninth section of the ordinance on finance, viz:

Cash balance in the Treasury on the first day of May last,		\$577,028 25
Cash received since that time, from payments on bonds and mortgages then on hand,	199,278 50	
Cash received on sales of Land and other City property,		34,521 30
		<u>810,828 05</u>
Cash from the Annual Tax of 1858, as required by the ninth section of the ordinance,	. 105,000 00	
		<u>915,828 05</u>
<i>Less</i> —amount paid on the Water Debt,		170,500 00
Cash means,		745,328 05
Bonds, Notes, and Mortgages,		503,797 57
		<u>\$1,249,125 62</u>

Amount of Debt this year,	.	.	.	.	\$9,163,049 77
Means of Payment,	.	.	.	.	1,249,125 62
Net	.	.	.	.	7,913,924 15
Amount of Debt last year,	.	.	.	.	8,416,499 77
Means of Payment,	.	.	.	.	1,238,011 68
					7,178,488 09
Net increase,	.	.	.	.	\$735,436 06

F. W. LINCOLN, JR., *Mayor.*

S. W. WALDRON, JR.,
President of Common Council.

WILLIAM PARKMAN,
*Ch'm of the Com. of Finance on
the part of the Com. Council.*

*Com. on
Reduction
of the
City Debt.*

City Document.—No. 67.

CITY OF BOSTON.



PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

BOARD OF ALDERMEN

AT THEIR LAST MEETING,

JANUARY 1, 1859.

CITY OF BOSTON.

In Board of Aldermen, Jan. 1, 1859.

ORDERED: That the addresses of His Honor the Mayor, and the Chairman, together with the closing proceedings of the Board, be printed and appended to the City Documents.

Attest,

S. F. McCLEARY, *City Clerk.*

CITY OF BOSTON.

In Board of Aldermen, Jan. 1, 1859.

After the business of the Board had been accomplished, Alderman RICH, with some prefatory remarks, submitted the following resolve:

Resolved, That the thanks of this Board be tendered to His Honor Frederic W. Lincoln, Jr., for the very able and impartial manner in which he presided over the deliberations of the Board for the year which is now about to close. The zeal he has exhibited for the city's interest, and the manner in which he has received those, who have approached him in his official capacity, merit our earnest praise.

May he live long to enjoy the encomiums of his fellow citizens, and may happiness and prosperity attend him to the end of his days.

The foregoing resolve having been supported by Alderman HATCH, was *unanimously* adopted, and having been communicated to the Mayor, His Honor appeared and spoke in reply as follows:—

GENTLEMEN OF THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN:

In taking the chair for a few moments to respond to your resolution of thanks, I desire to express my deep obligation for the uniform courtesy, which has always been extended to me while presiding over your deliberations. I need not have asked for that expression of your feelings which the

formalities of this occasion required, for I have been the daily recipient of a kindness far beyond my merits through the entire year. Our relations have ever been pleasant. I know that your professions of esteem are sincere.

You are aware of the peculiar circumstances under which I entered upon my duties: With no experience in municipal affairs, and with little fondness for public service, I was suddenly called to assume a position which had been filled by some of the most able and distinguished citizens of Boston. Your thoughtful consideration has made the task comparatively easy, and we have formed ties of mutual friendship which will endure long after our official relations have been sundered.

The duties of a member of your Board are important and exacting; and although the functions of my office did not permit me to participate on the floor in your formal deliberation, yet I can bear testimony to the zeal, energy, and good judgment with which you have labored to advance the interests of the city. Seldom has a vacant seat been seen at any of your meetings; and the general prosperous condition of our affairs is an evidence of your fidelity to the trusts committed to your care.

As I soon shall have an opportunity, on another occasion, to review the transactions of the past year, I leave that duty, so far as you are concerned, to the worthy and indefatigable Chairman of the Board, who has contributed so much to the success and credit of the present administration of the City Government.

I return you my sincere thanks for all your kindness, and for the official vote which will go upon the records with this day's proceedings. My good wishes ever attend you in every relation of life, public or private. May success crown all your efforts, and the consciousness of the honored part you have taken in the transactions of the past municipal year, be ever an unfailing source of happiness and satisfaction.

The Mayor having then retired from the chair, Alderman CRANE, after alluding in complimentary terms to the public services and official career of the *Chairman* of the Board, submitted the following resolves :

Resolved, That the thanks of this Board are justly due and are hereby presented to Alderman Joseph M. Wightman, for the courtesy and impartiality with which he has presided over its deliberations during the past year, and for the honor he reflected upon our city when called upon to represent her in his official capacity during the visit of the Board to a sister city ; as also for the able and distinguished manner in which, as Chairman of the Committee on Streets, he has ever been watchful of the true interests of Boston.

Resolved, That in the retirement of Alderman Wightman to private life, the city loses a faithful public servant, and the incoming Board of Aldermen an associate on whose quick perception and good judgment they could have relied for aid and assistance in the transaction of the important business entrusted to them.

The passage of the foregoing resolutions having been advocated, with some brief remarks, by Alderman HOLBROOK, they were unanimously adopted.

In reply to which Alderman WIGHTMAN addressed the Board as follows : —

GENTLEMEN OF THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN :

Permit me to express my heartfelt thanks for the kind and complimentary manner in which you have alluded to my public services, and to my personal relations with you ; and, in return, allow me, at this, the closing hour of our official connection, to pass in brief review the labors and duties which have devolved upon us, and leave a simple record of the manner in which we have discharged the obligations and responsibilities assumed by each and all of us on accepting office.

I should be gratified to be able to do justice to the labors and self-devotion to the public business of each of my associates on the Board. The weight of responsibility under which many of these duties have been performed, the promptness which has been manifested to investigate and judiciously act upon all questions, however difficult and important, can only be appreciated by the members themselves.

In bearing my humble testimony to your fidelity, and fully conscious as I am of the rectitude of your motives and action on all public measures, I can but express my regret that any injustice should have been done to your disinterested public services. This, however, is one of the penalties of public office, but one to which I have not been subjected. The honorable position of your presiding officer, to which you with so much kindness and unanimity elevated me, and the generous meed of praise and indulgence I have so often received from you and other valued friends, have far more than repaid all the labor and services I have rendered.

But there are those whose business talents and firm and unwavering integrity have rendered their services invaluable to the City Council, that we know have suffered from the misrepresentation of their motives, and the misconstruction put upon their acts.

That this injustice is due, in a great degree, to the lack of information by the citizens, in regard to the administration of municipal affairs, is so apparent, that I trust you will pardon me for suggesting one of the causes, and proposing a remedy.

It is well known that our citizens rarely attend the meetings of the Board, and consequently their knowledge of its proceedings must be derived from the newspapers. Sometimes when a particularly interesting subject is before the Board, a full report is given, but generally the reports of the proceedings of the City Council are so very brief that but little useful information can be obtained from that source by the citizens at large. Reports of committees, involving large

expenditures and important interests, are frequently unnoticed, or despatched in a single sentence.

Measures of the utmost importance are brought forward, discussed and acted upon, and in fact the whole proceedings of the Board of Aldermen during a session of three or four hours, in which a hundred thousand dollars are often voted for different objects, are "reported" for the "information" of the citizens in the form of a concise catalogue or index of the titles of acts, petitions, and reports. Orders and resolves are so often omitted or crowded together, that even the members of the Board cannot recognize their own doings in the papers of the next morning. This is surely wrong. The very foundation on which our government rests is popular legislation; and when the citizens are left in ignorance, and obliged to "guess" at the motives or reasons of action on the part of the several members of the government, it is not surprising that they should be mistaken in their judgment, and bestow their censure upon those who are most deserving of their confidence and praise.

As a remedy for this increasing evil, I would respectfully suggest the expediency of having a competent person specially appointed to make concise but careful reports of the proceedings of the two branches of the City Council; and that one or more newspapers be selected to publish these reports in such manner and on such terms as may be deemed expedient by the City Council. Such a course would result in an increased interest on the part of the citizens in the public affairs of the city, and tend to check injustice to those who are called upon to administer them.

In conformity to the example of my predecessor, and the request of my colleagues on the Committee on Laying Out and Widening Streets, I have prepared a brief abstract of the transactions of that committee during the current year. The propriety of this report is manifest, from the fact that in no other form can a general report of the labors and large

expenditures of that committee be presented for your information, or that of the citizens. This is especially due to you, for the entire confidence you have exhibited on all occasions, by your votes on the numerous reports and orders offered by them, and in consequence of which they have been enabled to accomplish so much of the business referred to them.

The Committee have held fifty regular meetings on Wednesday afternoons, commencing at four o'clock, and of an average length of three hours each. At these meetings they have acted upon 275 notices of intention to build, and have investigated 220 petitions and claims for damages, many of them argued by counsel, and some of them extending through an entire session. Of the claims thus investigated and settled, the following were the "unliquidated claims" of previous years, viz :

On new Devonshire street, between Milk and

Franklin streets, eight claims, amounting to,	\$194,281 00
On Federal street, one " "	962 00
On Chester square, seven " "	989 00
On Minot street, one " "	400 00
On North Charles st., two " "	2,150 00
On Union Park, one " "	142 00
On High street, one " "	813 56
On Court square, one " "	4,000 00
On Richmond street, one " "	300 00

Twenty-three claims, amounting to . . \$204,037 56

The Committee have also laid out and widened the following streets during the year, viz :

Devonshire street, from Franklin street to Otis

place, by taking the estates of seven parties,	\$155,000 00
Arch street,* estate of the Boston Library, .	4,800 00
Federal street, widening three claims, . . .	7,600 00

* \$7200 was obtained by private subscription, and otherwise, toward this improvement.

Union street, widening six claims, ...	54,682 00
Hanover street, widening seven claims, . . .	40,090 00
Washington street, widening two claims, . .	5,465 00
No. Charles street, extension, three claims, .	20,425 00
Richmond street, widening one claim, . . .	2,544 00
Battery street, widening seven claims, . . .	21,320 00
Emerald street, widening one claim, ...	800 00
Sudbury street, widening one claim, . . .	441 00
Blackstone street, widening one claim, . . .	1,690 00
Chardon street, widening two claims, . . .	1,333 50
London street, widening one claim, ...	1,200 00
Chauncy street, widening one claim, . . .	500 00
First street, So. Boston, widening one claim, .	300 00
Forty claims, amounting to	<u>\$318,190 50</u>

All of which, except two on Devonshire street, amounting to about \$22,000, have been settled to the satisfaction of the parties, and the Committee have reason to believe, with a due regard to the interests of the city. This has been accomplished by unremitting personal attention and private interviews with the parties; but it is with sincere pleasure that I am able to state that the Committee are aware of but *one* suit in court, and this a simple question of damages; and that they have been so successful in their negotiations that they leave but two "unliquidated" claims for the action of their successors. The amount of time and labor that has been required of the individual members of the Committee to accomplish so gratifying a result, cannot be realized by those unacquainted with the manner in which claims are urged against the city treasury.

In addition to these regular duties, during which Albany street has been extended from Dover to Malden streets, by a contract highly advantageous to the city, the Committee have initiated and supervized a survey of all the streets in South Boston, and a survey of the streets and territory bounded by

Tremont, Washington, and Dover streets, for the purpose of fixing upon correct lines and grades — all of which are now much advanced. And in concluding may I not add, with some degree of pride and pleasure, that they have also been instrumental in obtaining the definite action of the City Government upon the long agitated question of the East Boston ferries, in a form which they are confident will result in doing justice to the citizens of Ward Two, and will increase the business and prosperity of our whole city.

I have thus given an exposition of some of the duties of a single committee of this Board, which would be ungenerous toward many of you who are upon other equally important and laborious committees, were I not aware that the labors and duties of the Committees on Paving, Public Buildings, Sewers, Water, and Health, are properly represented in the annual reports of the superintendents of the several departments under their charge.

With eighteen standing committees, exclusively belonging to the Board, and sixteen joint standing committees of the City Council, on all of which, two, and in a majority of cases, three aldermen are obliged to serve,—each member being on from four to seven standing committees, besides the special committees he may be appointed upon during the year, our fellow citizens can judge somewhat of the toil and care a faithful member of this Board is obliged to bestow in the discharge of the various duties of his office.

But, gentlemen, I am trespassing upon your time and patience, in the endeavor to do that which I feel is beyond my power; to call up and spread before our fellow citizens the bright catalogue of services you have performed. In this I may fail, but not in spreading before my own mental vision the gleaming tablet of memory, on which shines still more brightly the many, many evidences of your kind indulgence, of your firm support, and your trust and confidence during our official career. On this tablet no spot or blemish dims a single name or act.

Strange as it may seem, there is a pang at parting, even with the labors, cares, and responsibilities of the Board. It comes not from the love of power, or the desire for public fame, but it is the breaking of the golden web of social intercourse, that daily, almost hourly, has been weaving its invisible meshes around our hearts, binding us closer and closer together, like a single and united family. Mutual labors, mutual cares, mutual dependence, and mutual responsibility, joined with the familiar and frequent interchange of views, have tended to correct our judgment, to increase our respect, and the sentiments of esteem we now feel for each other.

Those of us who are about to surrender to others the charge with which we were entrusted by the citizens, cannot but feel and express the highest satisfaction in knowing, from experience, the tried ability of so many of our successors in the government, and, also, that the municipal affairs of our city are still to be presided over with the watchfulness, care, ability and efficiency of one, whose administration has nobly and deservedly received the seal of public approbation. May those pleasant relations which have heretofore existed between the Mayor and the Board, still continue to be cherished in the future, as they have been in the past.

In severing our *official* relations, around which are clustered so many pleasant reminiscences, allow me to express the hope that the "silver cord of friendship" may not be loosed or broken, that when I can no longer meet you as associates, I may still cherish you as friends.

Accept, then, my grateful thanks, and the assurance of my affectionate remembrance of *all* your kindness; and with my sincere wishes for your individual happiness and prosperity, I bid you, one and all, farewell.

After the passage of an order to print the foregoing proceedings, the Board adjourned *sine die*.

Attest:

S. F. McCLEARY, *City Clerk*.

